

THE
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
YEAR BOOK

Ernest H. Cherrington

1918

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The
Anti-Saloon League
Year Book
1918

**An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing With the
Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform**

Compiled and Edited by
ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON
Editor of The American Issue

This book has been adopted by the National Executive Committee of
the Anti-Saloon League of America
and is the Official Anti-Saloon League Year Book

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, 2,973,890 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 2,692,264 sq. miles
Pop. (1910), 91,972,266.	Pop. under no-license, 59,341,785
Population (estimated, 1915)	100,399,318
Urban population, 42,623,383.	Rural population, 49,348,883
Per cent urban population, 46.3.	Per cent rural population, 53.7
Density of population per square mile	30.9
Foreign-born population, 13,515,886.	Per cent foreign-born, 14.7
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 18,,897,837.	Per ct 20.5
Negro population, 9,827,763.	Per cent, 10.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 5,516,163.	Per cent, 7.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 2,273,603.	Per cent, 8.4
Total number families, 20,255,555.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 9,083,711.	Per cent, 44.8
Families renting homes, 11,171,844.	Per cent, 55.2
Children of school age, 25,035,118.	No. pupils enrolled, 17,816,484
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 3,593,222.	Per cent, 32.9
No. church communicants, 32,936,445.	Per cent of population, 35.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	7,036,337
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	91.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	204.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	62.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	121.2
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) .	183,468
Number druggists	46,836
Number breweries (1917), 1,247.	Number distilleries (1917), 625
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	60,817,379
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	286,085,463.9
Distilled liquors withdrawn for consumption (gallons).....	139,381,328.4
Per capita consumption of fermented liquors in the United States (1916) (gallons)	17.59
Per capita consumption of wine in the United States (1916) (gallons)	46
Per capita consumption of distilled spirits in the United States (1916) (gallons)	1.35
Per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in the United States (1916) (gallons)	19.40
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	114,596,201.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	40,669,819
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	190,960,602
Number dry counties, 2,475.	Population dry counties, 49,117,075
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 17.	Pop., 3,228,296
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 96.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 207.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 400.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 2,930.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	8,244
Population	3,606,345
Number states under Prohibition.....	28

Number states having 50 per cent but less than 100 per cent of the population under Prohibition.....	7
Number states having 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population under Prohibition	8
Number states having less than 25 per cent of the population under Prohibition	5
Number state capitolis under Prohibition	34
Area under no-license, 2,692,264 sq. miles. 89.6 per cent.	
Area under license, 280,653 sq. miles. 10.4 per cent.	
Population under no-license, 59,341,785. 64.6 per cent.	
Population under license, 32,631,481. 35.4 per cent.	

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The resolution submitting to the states the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was finally passed by Congress on December 18, 1917. The resolution was adopted by the Senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and was passed by the House of Representatives with slight amendments on December 17, 1917, by a vote of 282 to 128, the Senate on the following day voting to concur in the House amendments. The resolution as finally adopted is as follows:

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

At the Second Session

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

"JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE ———

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided by the Constitution,

within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHAL,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this Joint Resolution originated in the Senate.

JAMES M. BAKER,

Secretary.

VOTE BY STATES

The vote on the National Prohibition Resolution by states, with political affiliation of each representative, in the House of Representatives, is as follows:

VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SHEPPARD-WEBB-GALLINGER-SMITH RESOLUTION

(Names of Democrats in black; Progressives in caps; unless indicated in parenthesis following name, all others are Republicans.)

ALABAMA.—FOR: Almon; Bankhead; Burnett; Oliver; Steagall. AGAINST: Blackmon; Dent; Gray; Heflin; Huddleston.

ARIZONA.—FOR: Hayden.

ARKANSAS.—FOR: Caraway; Dillman; Jacoway; Oldfield; Taylor; Wingo. NOT VOTING: Goodwin (paired for).

CALIFORNIA.—FOR: Elston; Kettner; Osborne; Raker; Randall (Prohib.). AGAINST: Church; Kahn; Lea; Nolan. NOT VOTING: Curry (paired against); Hayes.

COLORADO.—FOR: Hilliard; Keating; Timberlake. NOT VOTING: Taylor (paired for).

CONNECTICUT.—AGAINST: Freeman; Glynn; Lonergan; Merritt; Tilson.

DELAWARE.—FOR: Polk.

FLORIDA.—FOR: Clark; Drane; Kehoe; Sears.

GEORGIA.—FOR: Adamson; Bell; Brand; Crisp; Howard; Larson; Lee; Park; Overstreet; Vinson; Walker; Wise.

IDAHO.—FOR: French; Smith.

ILLINOIS.—FOR: Cannon; Copley; Dennison; Foss; Foster; Fuller; Graham; Ireland; King; McCormick; McKinley; McKenzie; Rainey; Sterling; Wheeler; William; Wilson. AGAINST: Britten; Gallagher; Juul; McAndrews; Madden; Rodenburg; Sabath. NOT VOTING: Mann; Mason.

INDIANA.—FOR: Barnhart; Bland; Cox; Denton; Dixon; Elliott; Fairfield; Kraus; Moores; Purnell; Sanders; Vestal; Wood.

IOWA.—FOR: Dowell; Good; Green; Haugen; Kennedy; Ramseyer; Scott; Sweet; Towner; Woods. AGAINST: Hull.

KANSAS.—FOR: Anthony; Ayers; Campbell; Connelly; Doolittle; Helvering; Little; Shouse.

KENTUCKY.—FOR: Barkley; Fields; Helm; Johnson; Kincheloe; Langley; Powers; Thomas. AGAINST: Cantrill; Rouse; Sherley.

LOUISIANA.—FOR: Aswell; Sanders; Watkins; Wilson. AGAINST: Dupre; Estopinal; Lazaro; MARTIN.

MAINE.—FOR: Goodall; Hersey; Peters; White.

MARYLAND.—FOR: Price; Zihlman. AGAINST: Coady; Linthicum; Mudd; Talbot.

MASSACHUSETTS.—FOR: Carter; Dallinger; Fuller (Ind.); Olney; Paige; Treadway. AGAINST: Gillett; Greene; Lufkin; Phelan; Walsh; Winslow. NOT VOTING: Gallivan (paired against); Rogers; Tague (paired against); Tinkham.

MICHIGAN.—FOR: Beakes; Cramton; Currie; Fordney; Hamilton; Kelley; James; McLaughlin; Mapes; Scott; Smith. AGAINST: Doremus; Nichols.

MINNESOTA.—FOR: Anderson; Ellsworth; Knutzen; Lundeen; Miller; SCHALL; Steenerson; Volstead. AGAINST: Davis; Van Dyke.

MISSISSIPPI.—FOR: Candler; Collier; Harrison; Humphreys; Quin; Sisson; Stephens; Venable.

MISSOURI.—FOR: Alexander; Booher; Borland; Decker; Dickinson; Hamlin; Hensley; Romjue; Rubey; Russell; Rucker; Shackelford. AGAINST: Dyer; Igoe; Meeker.

MONTANA.—FOR: Evans; Miss Rankin.

NEBRASKA.—FOR: Kinkaid; Lobeck; Reavis; Shallenberger; Sloan. NOT VOTING: Stephens (paired for).

NEVADA.—AGAINST: Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—FOR: Burroughs, Wason.

NEW JERSEY.—FOR: Browning; Hutchinson. AGAINST: Bacharach; Druckker; Eagan; Gray; Hamill; Lehlbach; Parker; Ramsey. NOT VOTING: Capstick (his colleague stated that had Mr. Capstick been present he would have voted against the resolution); Scully (his colleague announced that had Mr. Scully been present he would have voted against the resolution).

NEW MEXICO.—FOR: Walton.

NEW YORK.—FOR: Dunn; Dempsey; Gould; Hamilton; Hicks; Lunn; Mott; Parker; Platt; Pratt; Rowe; Sanders; Snell. AGAINST: Bruckner; Caldwell; Carew; Chandler; Dale; Dooling; B. L. Fairchild; Fitzgerald; Flynn; Francis; Griffin; Haskell; Hulbert; London (Socialist); Magee; Maher; Oliver; Riordan; Sanford; Siegel; Charles B. Smith; Thomas F. Smith; Snyder; Sullivan; Swift; Waldow; Ward. NOT VOTING: G. W. Fairchild (paired for); Husted; La Guardia (his colleague stated that had Mr. La Guardia been present he would have voted against the resolution).

NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Doughton; Godwin; Hood; Kitchin; Robinson; Stedman; Weaver; Webb. AGAINST: Pou; Small.

NORTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Baer (Ind.); Norton; Young.

OHIO.—FOR: Ashbrook; Brumbaugh; Claypool; Cooper; Emerson; Fess; Hollingsworth; Kearns; McCulloch; Snook; Switzer; White. AGAINST: Crosser; Gard; Gordon; Key; Longworth; Overmeyer; Sherwood; Welty. NOT VOTING: Bathrick; Heintz.

OKLAHOMA.—FOR: Carter; Ferris; Hastings; McClintic; McKeown; Morgan; Thompson. NOT VOTING: Chandler. (His colleague stated that Mr. Chandler left the city believing he had a pair, and had he been present he would have voted for the resolution.)

OREGON.—FOR: Hawley; Sinnott. AGAINST: McArthur.

PENNSYLVANIA.—FOR: Beshlin; Brodbeck; Butler; Costello; Darrow; Farr; Focht; Griest; Kelly; Kiess; Kreider; McFaden; Robbins; Rose; Rowland; Sterling; Strong; Temple. AGAINST: Campbell; Clark; Crago; Dewalt; Edmonds; Garland; Graham; Heaton; Leshner; McLaughlin; Moore; Morin; Porter; Scott; Steele; Templeton; Vare; Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.—FOR: Stiness. AGAINST: Kennedy, O'Shaughnessy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Byrnes; Lever; Nicholls; Ragsdale; Stevenson; Whaley. AGAINST: Dominick.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Dillon; Gandy; Johnson.

TENNESSEE.—FOR: Austin; Byrns; Fisher; Garrett; Houston; Hull; Moon; Padgett; Sells; Sims.

TEXAS.—FOR: Black; Connalley; Garrett; Gregg; Jones; Rayburn; Sumner; Young. AGAINST: Buchanan; Dies; Garner; Hardy; Mansfield; McLemore; Slayden; Wilson. NOT VOTING: Blanton; Eagle.

UTAH.—FOR: Mays; Welling.

VERMONT.—FOR: Dale. AGAINST: Greene.

VIRGINIA.—FOR: Carlin; Flood; Glass; Harrison; Holland; Jones; Montague; Saunders; Slemp; Watson.

WASHINGTON.—FOR: Dill; Hadley; Johnson; LaFollette. NOT VOTING: Miller (paired for).

WEST VIRGINIA.—FOR: Bowers; Cooper; Littlepage; Reed; Woodyard. NOT VOTING: Neely (paired for).

WISCONSIN.—FOR: Browne; Cooper; Esch; Frear; Lenroot; Nelson. AGAINST: Cary; Classon; Davidson; Stafford; Voight.

WYOMING.—FOR: Mondell.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

States which were solid for the bill: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming. Total, 24.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the above 24. Total, 30.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Illinois, Kentucky, Oregon, and the above 30. Total, 33.

States a majority or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: California, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the above 33. Total, 36.

States whose Representatives divided half and half: Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas and Vermont.

States 50 per cent or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Total number, 42.

States whose Representatives voted solid against the bill: Connecticut and Nevada.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: New Jersey, and the above 2. Total, 3.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, and the above 3. Total, 6.

The Vote in Congress Was Non-Partisan

The fact that the Prohibition movement knows no party lines and is wholly non-partisan in character was strikingly reflected in the vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the National Prohibition Resolution. All of the parties practically "broke even" for and against the proposal. Of the Republicans, 137 voted for and 62 against. Of the Democrats, 141 voted for and 64 against. The one party Prohibitionist voted for, the solitary Socialist voted against.

The vote of the parties was as follows:

FOR		AGAINST	
Democrats	141	Democrats	64
Republicans	137	Republicans	62
Independents	2	Independents	1
Prohibitionists	1	Socialists	1
Progressives	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total for	282	Total against	128

THE SENATE VOTE

The vote on the resolution, taken in the United States Senate on August 1, 1917, was as follows:

VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON THE SHEPPARD- WEBB-GALLINGER-SMITH RESOLUTION

(Names of Democrats in black; Progressives in caps; unless otherwise indicated in parenthesis following name, all others are Republican.)

ALABAMA.—FOR: Bankhead. AGAINST: Underwood,

ARIZONA.—FOR: Ashurst, Smith.

- ARKANSAS.—FOR: Kirby; Robinson.
 CALIFORNIA.—FOR: Johnson. AGAINST: Phelan.
 COLORADO.—FOR: Shafroth. NOT VOTING: Thomas (paired for).
 CONNECTICUT.—AGAINST: Brandegee. NOT VOTING: McLean (paired against).
 DELAWARE.—FOR: Saulsbury; Wolcott.
 FLORIDA.—FOR: Fletcher; Trammell.
 GEORGIA.—FOR: Smith. AGAINST: Hardwick.
 IDAHO.—FOR: Borah; Brady.
 ILLINOIS.—FOR: Sherman. AGAINST: Lewis.
 INDIANA.—FOR: New; Watson.
 IOWA.—FOR: Cummins; Kenyon.
 KANSAS.—FOR: Curtis; Thompson.
 KENTUCKY.—FOR: Beckham. AGAINST: James.
 LOUISIANA.—FOR: Ransdell. AGAINST: Broussard.
 MAINE.—FOR: Fernald; Hale.
 MARYLAND.—AGAINST: France. NOT VOTING: Smith (paired against).
 MASSACHUSETTS.—AGAINST: Lodge; Weeks.
 MICHIGAN.—FOR: Smith. NOT VOTING: Townsend (paired for).
 MINNESOTA.—FOR: Kellogg; Nelson.
 MISSISSIPPI.—FOR: Vardaman; Williams.
 MISSOURI.—FOR: Stone. AGAINST: Reed.
 MONTANA.—FOR: Myers; Walsh.
 NEBRASKA.—FOR: Norris. AGAINST: Hitchcock.
 NEVADA.—FOR: Newlands; Pittman.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—FOR: Hollis. NOT VOTING: Gallinger (paired for).
 NEW JERSEY.—FOR: Freylinghuysen. NOT VOTING: Hughes (paired against).
 NEW MEXICO.—FOR: Jones. NOT VOTING: Fall (paired for).
 NEW YORK.—AGAINST: Calder; Wadsworth.
 NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Overman; Simmons.
 NORTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Gronna; McCumber.
 OHIO.—FOR: Harding. AGAINST: Pomerene.
 OKLAHOMA.—FOR: Gore; Owen.
 OREGON.—FOR: Chamberlain; McNary.
 PENNSYLVANIA.—FOR: Knox. AGAINST: Penrose.
 RHODE ISLAND.—FOR: Colt. AGAINST: Gerry.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Smith. NOT VOTING: Tillman (paired against).
 SOUTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Sterling. NOT VOTING: Johnson (paired for).
 TENNESSEE.—FOR: McKellar; Shields.
 TEXAS.—FOR: Sheppard. AGAINST: Culberson.
 UTAH.—FOR: King; Smoot.
 VERMONT.—FOR: Page. NOT VOTING: Dillingham (paired for).
 VIRGINIA.—FOR: Martin; Swanson.
 WASHINGTON.—FOR: Jones; Poindexter.
 WEST VIRGINIA.—FOR: Sutherland. NOT VOTING: Goff (paired for).
 WISCONSIN.—FOR: LaFollette. AGAINST: Husting.
 WYOMING.—FOR: Kendrick. AGAINST: Warren.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON THE SHEPPARD-WEBB-GALLINGER-SMITH RESOLUTION

States both of whose Senators voted or were paired in favor of the resolution: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia. Total, 28.

States both of whose Senators voted or were paired against the resolution: Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York. Total, 4.

States in which one Senator voted or was paired in favor of the resolution and one Senator voted or was paired against the resolution: Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 16.

The Joint Resolution providing for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was finally adopted in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, was not voted upon by either the Senate or the House of Representatives during the Sixty-Fourth Congress. The resolution, however, was introduced in both houses of the Sixty-Fourth Congress which convened in December, 1915. The resolution was presented in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, and by Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire. In the House the resolution was introduced by Representative Edwin Y. Webb and Representative A. T. Smith of Idaho. These resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The resolution as presented in the Sixty-Fourth Congress by Senator Sheppard in the Senate and by Mr. Webb in the House, was as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE —

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation thereof are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress or the states shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The resolutions presented by Senator Gallinger of the Senate and Representative Smith of Idaho in the House were in all essentials practically the same as the above resolution.

On December 14, 1916, the House Judiciary Committee, to which the National Prohibition Resolution had been referred for consideration, reported favorably on the measure, recommending it for passage by the House. The vote in the House committee for favorable recommendation was 12 to 7. It was known as House Joint Resolution No. 84. The wording of the resolution, as recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the House, was as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE —

Section 1. That the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. That the Congress and the states shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The recommendation made by the committee through Mr. Carlin to accompany the House Joint Resolution when it was placed on the House calendar is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution of the House, No. 84, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the Prohibition of the alcoholic liquor traffic for beverage purposes, have considered the same and report the joint resolution back favorably and recommend its passage, thereby submitting the proposed amendment to the Legislatures of the states for their action with a view to the ratification thereof, as provided by the constitution.

Leaving out of consideration the merits of the Prohibition policy of dealing with the alcoholic liquor traffic, when more than half of the states in the Union have declared in favor of Prohibition; when 85 per cent of the territory of the United States has outlawed the saloon, and more than 60 per cent of the population lives in such territory; and when approximately 10,000,000 of our people residing in all sections of the Union have petitioned directly for the passage of this resolution, your committee is of the opinion and feels that it is incumbent upon the Congress to submit the issue to the states in the manner requested as prescribed by the terms of the constitution itself.

Your committee cannot conceive of any good reason, therefore, why the states should be denied longer an opportunity to pass upon the desirability of thus amending the constitution. It can not be adopted until three-fourths of the states have affirmatively approved it. If it is not desired, 13 states of the Union can prevent its adoption; but if, on the other hand, 36 states desire such change, they should have the right to make it, and it would appear to your committee that the question is now one of sufficient importance to be submitted to them so that they may pass upon it.

On December 21, 1916, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate by a vote of 13 to 3 favorably reported to the United States Senate the National Prohibition Resolution known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 55. The Senate committee made certain changes in the resolution as it was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sheppard on December 16, 1915, so that the measure, as finally reported to the Senate, was as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE —

Section 1. The sale, manufacture or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

While these joint resolutions were thus favorably recommended for passage by both the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and were placed on the calendar of the House and Senate respectively, they were not brought to a vote in either House during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

In the second session of the Sixty-Third Congress the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, to which had been referred the Anti-Saloon League's prohibitory resolution, introduced in the House by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama, reported the measure back to the House of Representatives without recommendation, thus placing on the calendar of the national House of Representatives for the first time in the history of the nation a resolution calling for the submission of a national Prohibition amendment to the Legislatures of the several states.

This bill remained on the House calendar over until the third session of the Sixty-Third Congress, which convened in December, 1914. On December 22, 1914, through the adoption of a special rule presented by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, the Hobson Joint Resolution came up as a special order, and after eight hours of debate, was placed on its final passage. All amendments presented in the interest of enemies of the measure were voted down by substantial majorities, a few minor amendments presented by Mr. Hobson on behalf of the friends of the measure were adopted, after which the final vote was taken, resulting in 197 votes in favor of the measure to 189 votes against it. Fifteen absentees were paired, ten in favor of the measure and five against it, while 27 other members of the House did not vote.

Since the resolution required a two-thirds majority, it failed of passage.

The Prohibition resolution as presented by Mr. Hobson was as follows:

THE HOBSON RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following amendment of the constitution be and is hereby proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The amendment presented by Mr. Hobson in behalf of the friends of the measure which was adopted before the bill was finally placed on its passage, reads:

Sec. 2. The Congress or the states shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

All amendments offered by the opponents of the bill were voted down.

The wording of the resolution as it was finally voted upon by the House of Representatives:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment of the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof and exportation thereof are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress or the states shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

VOTE BY STATES

The vote by states, with political affiliation of each Representative, is as follows:

VOTE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE
SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION

Names of Democrats in Black; Progressives in Caps. Unless indicated in parenthesis following name, all others are Republicans.

ALABAMA.—FOR: Abercrombie; Burnett; Hobson; Taylor. AGAINST: Blackmon; Dent; Heflin; Mulkey; Underwood. NOT VOTING: Harris, paired "for."

ARIZONA.—FOR: Hayden.

ARKANSAS.—FOR: Caraway; Floyd; Goodwin; Jacoway; Oldfield; Towner; Wingo.

CALIFORNIA.—FOR: BELL; Raker; STEPHENS. AGAINST: Church; Curry; Hayes; Kahn; Kent (Ind.); Kettner; Knowland. NOT VOTING: NOLAN.

CONNECTICUT.—AGAINST: Donovan; Kennedy; Lonergan; Mahan; Reilly.

COLORADO.—FOR: Keating; Kindel; Seldomridge; Taylor.

DELAWARE.—AGAINST: Brockson.

FLORIDA.—FOR: Clark; Sparkman. NOT VOTING: L'Engle, paired "for;" Wilson.

GEORGIA.—FOR: Adamson; Bell; Crisp; Howard; Hughes; Park; Tribble; Walker. AGAINST: Bartlett; Lee; Vinson. NOT VOTING: Edwards.

IDAHO.—FOR: French; Smith.

ILLINOIS.—FOR: Borchers; Copley (Prog. Rep.); Foster; Fowler; HINEBAUGH; Hoxworth; McKenzie; O'Hair; Rainey; Tavenner; THOMPSON. AGAINST: Britten; Buchanan; FitzHenry; Gallagher; Graham; Hill; McAndrews; Madden; Mann; Sabbath; Stone; Stringer; Williams. NOT VOTING: Baltz; Gorman.

INDIANA.—AGAINST: Adair; Barnhart; Cline; Cox; Cullop; Dixon; Gray; Korbly; Lieb; Morrison; Moss; Peterson; Rauch.

IOWA.—FOR: Good; Green; Haugen; Kennedy; Kirkpatrick; Prouty; Townner; Woods. AGAINST: Scott; Vollmer. NOT VOTING: Connolly.

KANSAS.—FOR: Anthony; Campbell; Connelly; Doolittle; Helvering; Taggart. NOT VOTING: MURDOCK; Neely, paired "for."

KENTUCKY.—FOR: Barkley; Fields; Helm; Johnson; Langley; Powers; Thomas. AGAINST: Cantrill; Rouse; Sherley; Stanley.

LOUISIANA.—FOR: Watkins. AGAINST: Aswell; Broussard; Dupre; Estopinal; Lazaro; Morgan. NOT VOTING: Elder.

MAINE.—FOR: Hinds; Peters. AGAINST: McGillicuddy. NOT VOTING: Guernsey, paired "for."

MARYLAND.—FOR: Lewis; Smith. AGAINST: Coady; Linthicum; Price; Talbott.

MASSACHUSETTS.—FOR: Dietrick. AGAINST: Gallivan; Gardner; Gillett; Gilmore; Greene; Mitchell; Paige; Phelan; Roberts; Rogers; Thacher; Treadway; Winslow.

MICHIGAN.—FOR: Cramton; Fordney; Hamilton; Kelley; Lindquist; MACDONALD; McLaughlin; Mapes; Smith, J. M. C.; Smith, Samuel W.; WOODRUFF. AGAINST: Beakes; Doremus.

MINNESOTA.—FOR: Anderson; Lindbergh; Steenerson; Volstead. AGAINST: Davis; Hammond; Manahan; Miller; Smith; Stevens.

MISSISSIPPI.—FOR: Candler; Collier; Harrison; Humphreys; Quin; Sisson; Stephens. AGAINST: Witherspoon.

MISSOURI.—FOR: Alexander; Borland; Decker; Dickinson; Hamlin; Hensley; Lloyd; Rubey; Rucker; Russell; Shackelford. AGAINST: Bartholdt; Booher; Gill; Igoe.

MONTANA.—FOR: Evans; Stout.

NEBRASKA.—FOR: Barton; Kinkaid; Sloan. AGAINST: Lobeck; Maguire; Stephens.

NEVADA.—AGAINST: Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—AGAINST: Reed; Stevens.

NEW JERSEY.—FOR: Baker. AGAINST: Browning; Drukker; Eagan; Hamill; Hart; Kinkead; Parker; Scully; Tuttle; Walsh. NOT VOTING: Townsend.

NEW MEXICO.—FOR: Fergusson.

NEW YORK.—FOR: Dunn; Hamilton; Wallin. AGAINST: Brown; Bruckner; Cantor; Carew; CHANDLER; Clancy; Conry; Dale; Danforth; Dooling; Driscoll; Fitzgerald; George; Goldfogle; Goulden; Griffin; Levy; Loft; Maher; Mott; O'Brien; Oglesby; O'Leary; Parker; Patten; Platt; Riordan; Smith; Talcott; Underhill; Wilson. NOT VOTING: Calder; Fairchild, paired "against;" Gittins; McClellan; Metz; Taylor; Ten Eyck.

NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Faison; Gudger; Kitchin; Page; Stedman; Webb. AGAINST: Pou. NOT VOTING: Doughton, paired "for;" Godwin; Small, paired "against."

NORTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Helgesen; Norton; Young.

OHIO.—FOR: Fess; Francis; Post; Switzer; White; Willis. AGAINST: Allen; Bathrick; Bowdle; Bulkley; Crosser; Gard; Goeke; Gordon; Key; Sherwood; Whitacre. NOT VOTING: Ansberry; Ashbrook; Brumbaugh; Claypool.

OKLAHOMA.—FOR: Carter; Ferris; Morgan; Murray; Thompson; Weaver. NOT VOTING: Davenport, paired "for;" McGuire, paired "for."

OREGON.—FOR: Hawley; Lafferty (Prog. Rep.); Sinnott.

PENNSYLVANIA.—FOR: Brodbeck; Butler; Carr; Dershem; Diferderfer; Farr (Prog. Rep.); Griest; HULINGS; Kiester; KELLY; Kiess; Kreider; Langham; LEWIS; Patton; Rupley; Shreve; TEMPLE; WALTERS. AGAINST: Bailey; Barchfeld; Casey; Donohoe; Edmonds; Lee; Leshner; Moore; Morin; Palmer; Porter. NOT VOTING: Ainey, paired "for;" Burke, paired "against;" Graham; Logue; Rothermel; Vare.

RHODE ISLAND.—AGAINST: Gerry; Kennedy; O'Shaunessy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Aiken; Byrnes; Finley; Johnson; Lever; Ragsdale; Whaley.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Burke; Dillon. NOT VOTING: Martin, paired "for."

TENNESSEE.—FOR: Austin; Byrns; Houston; Hull; McKellar; Moon; Padgett; Sells; Sims. NOT VOTING: Garrett, paired "for."

TEXAS.—FOR: Garrett; Smith; Stevens; Young. AGAINST: Buchanan; Burgess; Callaway; Dies; Eagle; Garner; Hardy; Henry; Rayburn; Slayden; Sumners; Vaughan. NOT VOTING: Beall; Gregg, paired "against."

UTAH.—AGAINST: Howell; Johnson.

VERMONT.—FOR: Plumley. AGAINST: Greene.

VIRGINIA.—FOR: Flood; Glass; Hay; Holland; Jones; Saunders; Slemp; Watson. AGAINST: Carlin; Montague.

WASHINGTON.—FOR: BRYAN; FALCONER; Humphrey; Johnson; La Follette.

WEST VIRGINIA.—FOR: Avis; Moss; Neely; Sutherland. NOT VOTING: Brown. Hughes.

WISCONSIN.—FOR: Nelson. AGAINST: Browne; Burke; Cary; Cooper; Esch; Frear; Lenroot; Reilly; Stafford. NOT VOTING: Konop, paired "against."

WYOMING.—FOR: Mondell.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SHEPPARD - HOBSON PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

States which were solid for the bill: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wyoming. Total, 15.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Florida, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Virginia, and the above 15. Total, 21.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, West Virginia, and above 21. Total, 25.

States a majority or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and above 25. Total, 27.

States whose Representatives divided half and half. Alabama, Nebraska, Vermont.

States 50 per cent or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Total number 30.

States whose Representatives voted solid against the bill: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah. Total, 7.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin, and above 7. Total, 11.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Texas, and above 11. Total, 15.

States a majority of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, and above 15. Total, 18.

RATIFICATION OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The following table gives in order the states that had ratified the National Prohibition amendment prior to June 1, 1918:

STATE		Senate		House
MISSISSIPPI	..... Jan.	8, 1918—	28 to 5	Jan. 8, 1918— 93 to 3
VIRGINIA	..... Jan.	10, 1918—	30 to 8	Jan. 11, 1918— 84 to 13
KENTUCKY	..... Jan.	14, 1918—	28 to 6	Jan. 14, 1918— 66 to 10
SOUTH CAROLINA	..... Jan.	18, 1918—	28 to 6	Jan. 23, 1918— 66 to 29
NORTH DAKOTA	..... Jan.	25, 1918—	43 to 2	Jan. 25, 1918— 96 to 10
MARYLAND	..... Feb.	13, 1918—	18 to 7	Feb. 8, 1918— 58 to 36
MONTANA	..... Feb.	19, 1918—	35 to 2	Feb. 18, 1918— 77 to 8
TEXAS	..... Feb.	28, 1918—	15 to 7	March 4, 1918— 72 to 30
DELAWARE	..... March	18, 1918—	13 to 3	March 14, 1918— 27 to 6
*SOUTH DAKOTA	..... March	19, 1918—	43 to 0	March 20, 1918— 86 to 0
MASSACHUSETTS	.... April	2, 1918—	27 to 12	March 26, 1918— 145 to 91
ARIZONA	..... May	23, 1918—	Unan.	May 24, 1918— 29 to 3

*Unanimous in both Houses.

The following are the states in which regular sessions of the Legislature were held in 1918, prior to June 1, 1918. The session of the Georgia Legislature was not held until June 23, 1918:

Kentucky	Massachusetts	New York	Virginia
Louisiana	Mississippi	Rhode Island	
Maryland	New Jersey	South Carolina	

In addition to the above regular sessions of state Legislatures, the Legislatures of the following states were called in special session prior to June 1, 1918, thus making 17 states in which regular or special sessions of the Legislature were held in 1918, prior to June 1, 1918:

Arizona	Montana	North Dakota	Texas
Delaware,	Nebraska	South Dakota	

Of these 17 states, 12 ratified the National Prohibition Amendment and five failed to ratify. The five Legislatures which failed to ratify were the Legislatures of New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Louisiana.

The following Legislatures will meet in regular session in 1919:

State Legislatures Which Will Meet in 1919

Alabama	Indiana	N. Hampshire	South Dakota
Arizona	Iowa	New Jersey	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kansas	New Mexico	Tennessee
California	Maine	New York	Texas
Colorado	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Utah
Connecticut	Michigan	North Dakota	Vermont
Delaware	Minnesota	Ohio	Washington
Florida	Missouri	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Georgia	Montana	Oregon	Wisconsin
Idaho	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Illinois	Nevada	Rhode Island	

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 19; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

*See Article XIV, Amendments.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. [See Article XVII, Amendments.] 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United

States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United

States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings. ...

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sec. 10. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Repre-

sentatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. 1. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of

the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory

process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein

they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such state, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

History of the Ratification of the Constitution and Amendments Thereto

RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the United States was adopted by a convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several states, in the following order, viz.:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, yeas, 30 (unanimous); Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, yeas 43, nays 23; New Jersey, December 18, 1787, yeas 38 (unanimous); Georgia, January 2, 1788, yeas 26 (unanimous); Connecticut, January 9, 1788, yeas 128, nays 40; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, yeas 187, nays 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, yeas 63, nays 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, yeas 149, nays 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, yeas 57, nays 46; Virginia, June 26, 1788, yeas 89, nays 79; New York, July 26, 1788, yeas 30, nays 27; North Carolina, November 21, 1789, yeas 194, nays 77; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, yeas 34, nays 32.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was by an Act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

RATIFICATIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

The first ten of the articles of amendment (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States) were submitted to the several State legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by the legislatures of the following States:

New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791.

The acts of the legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the Governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

The eleventh amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 5th of March, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the Fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

The twelfth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then seventeen States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress, and was ratified, accord-

ing to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the legislatures of the following States:

Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 8, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Missouri, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, March 1, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 20, 1865; Connecticut, May 5, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following States ratified this amendment, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State, as follows:

Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 20, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865; New Jersey, January 23, 1866; Iowa, January 24, 1866; Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fourteenth article was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th of June, 1866, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, by the legislatures of the following States:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification in April, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868); Vermont, November 9, 1866; New York, January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 4, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; South Carolina, July 9, 1868; Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia, July 21, 1868. The State of Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of October, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Texas rejected this amendment.

The fifteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several states, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress, and was ratified

according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, by the legislatures of the following States:

Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Alabama, November 24, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (Ohio had heretofore rejected the amendment May 4, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870. The State of New Jersey, which had heretofore rejected the amendment, ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State. The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

The sixteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then forty-eight States, by a resolution of Congress passed on July 12, 1909, at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, and was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated February 25, 1913, by the legislatures of the following States:

Alabama, August 7, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 23, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 11, 1910; Oklahoma, March 14, 1910; Maryland, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 17, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Montana, January 31, 1911; Indiana, February 6, 1911; Nevada, February 8, 1911; Nebraska, February 11, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 20, 1911; North Dakota, February 21, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 27, 1911; Kansas, March 6, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 11, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911; Wisconsin, May 26, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; South Dakota, February 3, 1912; Arizona, April 9, 1912; Minnesota, June 12, 1912; Louisiana, July 1, 1912; Delaware, February 3, 1913; Wyoming, February 3, 1913; New Jersey, February 5, 1913; New Mexico, February 5, 1913.

The following States rejected this amendment, as follows:

Connecticut, September 27, 1911; Rhode Island, April 29, 1910; Utah, March 9, 1911 (House).

The following States ratified this amendment subsequent to date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State, as follows: Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and West Virginia.

The seventeenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States (there being then forty-eight States) by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th day of May, 1912, at the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, and was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated May 31, 1913, by the legislatures of the following States:

Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Nebraska, February 5, 1913; Iowa, February 6, 1913; Montana, February 7, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 11, 1913; Colorado, February 13, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 18, 1913; Nevada, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; Maine, February 20, 1913; New Hampshire, February 21, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; South Dakota, February 27, 1913; Indiana, March 6, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 15, 1913; New Jersey, March 18, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Arkansas, April 14, 1913; Connecticut, April 15, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 15, 1913; Wisconsin, May 9, 1913.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA

State	Date of Ratification of the Constitution	Population at date of Ratification	Population in 1910	Area in Square Miles
Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787	59,096	202,322	2,050
Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787	434,373	7,665,111	45,215
New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787	184,139	2,537,167	7,815
Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788	82,548	2,609,121	59,475
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788	238,141	1,114,756	4,990
Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788	378,787	3,366,416	8,316
Maryland	April 28, 1788	319,728	1,295,346	12,210
South Carolina	May 23, 1788	249,073	1,515,400	30,570
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	141,899	430,572	9,305
Virginia	June 26, 1788	747,610	2,061,612	42,450
New York	July 26, 1788	340,120	9,113,614	49,170
North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789	393,751	2,206,287	52,250
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	68,825	542,610	1,250

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA

State	Date of Admission	Population at time of Admission	Population in 1910	Area in Square Miles
Vermont	March 4, 1791	85,539	355,956	9,565
Kentucky	June 1, 1792	73,677	2,289,905	40,400
Tennessee	June 1, 1796	77,262	2,184,789	42,050
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802	41,915	4,767,121	41,060
Louisiana	April 30, 1812	76,556	1,656,388	48,720
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	63,897	2,700,876	36,350
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817	75,512	1,797,114	46,810
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	34,620	5,638,591	56,650
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819	144,317	2,138,093	52,250
Maine	March 15, 1820	298,335	742,371	33,040
Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821	66,586	3,293,335	69,415
Arkansas	June 15, 1836	52,240	1,574,449	53,850
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837	*200,000	2,810,173	58,915
Florida	March 3, 1845	54,477	752,619	58,680
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	*250,000	3,896,542	265,780

Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846	81,920	2,224,771	56,025
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	210,596	2,333,860	56,040
California	Sept. 9, 1850	107,000	2,377,549	158,360
Minnesota	May 11, 1858	150,042	2,075,708	83,365
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	52,465	672,765	96,030
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	107,206	1,690,949	82,080
West Virginia	June 19, 1863	376,683	1,221,119	24,780
Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864	*40,000	81,875	110,700
Nebraska	March 1, 1867	*60,000	1,192,214	77,510
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	*150,000	799,024	103,925
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	*460,000	583,888	77,650
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889		577,056	70,795
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889	*112,000	376,053	146,080
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889	*273,000	1,141,990	69,180
Idaho	July 3, 1890	84,385	325,594	84,800
Wyoming	July 10, 1890	60,705	145,965	97,890
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896	*241,000	373,351	84,970
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907		1,657,155	70,067
New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912		327,301	122,580
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912		204,354	113,020

* Estimated.

THE HAWAIIAN PROHIBITION BILL

The bill providing for Prohibition in the Territory of Hawaii during the period of the war and thereafter unless the same shall be repealed by vote of the people within two years after the conclusion of peace, was passed by the United States Senate on May 16, 1918, without roll call, and was passed by the House of Representatives on May 18, 1918, by a vote of 237 to 30. The bill was signed by the President and became a law on May 24, 1918. The measure as finally adopted is as follows:

To prohibit the sale, manufacture, and importation of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Hawaii during the period of the war, except as hereinafter provided.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, 90 days after the passage of this Act, during the period of the war and thereafter, except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful in the Territory of Hawaii to sell, give away, manufacture, transport, import, or export intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, scientific, sacramental, or medicinal purposes, for which purposes the sale, gift, transport, import, and export of the same shall be under such rules and regulations as the Governor of the Territory may prescribe, and any person violating the provisions hereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned for a period of not longer than one year, or both: Provided, That at any general election of the Territory of Hawaii held within two years after the conclusion of peace, the repeal of this act may, upon petition of not less than 20 per centum of the qualified electors of said Territory at the last preceding general election, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said Territory, and if a majority of all the qualified electors thereof voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this Act, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect, otherwise it shall be in full force and effect.

Sec. 2. That the said petition shall be addressed to and filed with the Secretary of the Territory at least two months before the election at which the question is to be voted upon, and the person obtaining any signature to such petition shall make affidavit that he witnessed the signing of the same and believes the address of each petitioner affixed to his name is the true address of such petitioner. Such election shall be conducted under the laws of the Territory provided for general elections.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii was presented in both houses of the Sixty-Fourth Congress. The measure was reported out of the House Committee on January 27, 1917. In the Senate, the Hawaiian Prohibition bill was referred

to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, which committee failed to report the measure, although the committee members present at one of the hearings held authorized a favorable report on the bill and provided for the polling of the absent members of the committee. Senator Broussard, however, a member of the committee, who was absent when the action was taken, objected, and requested another meeting of the committee, so that no final action was taken in the Senate committee.

While the bill was on the House calendar in the closing days of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, it was not brought to a final vote.

PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors became effective in the District of Columbia on November 1, 1917. The law which went into effect at that time was passed in the closing days of the Sixty-Fourth Congress and marked the successful culmination of a long, hard fight which the Prohibition forces of the nation had made for a dry national capital.

The measure was introduced in the Sixty-Fourth Congress by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. It was referred to the District of Columbia Committee and after due consideration referred back to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

A strenuous but unsuccessful effort was made by the temperance forces of the United States Senate in the third session of the Sixty-Third Congress to secure the enactment of a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia by means of a "rider" on the District appropriation bill.

An amendment to the District bill providing for Prohibition in the District of Columbia, was offered by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas. Consideration of an amendment in connection with an appropriation bill is usually secured by unanimous consent. It was apparent that unanimous consent in the Senate on this proposition would be impossible, and another method of procedure was adopted.

On January 11, 1915, Senator Sheppard gave notice that in accordance with Senate Rule No. 40, it was his intention to move to suspend paragraph 3 of Rule 16 for the purpose of offering an amendment to the District appropriation bill. Since such notice of suspension is required to be given in writing one day in advance, Senator Sheppard gave notice that he would call up the matter on the following day. On Tuesday the motion was accordingly called up by Senator Sheppard for the adoption of his motion to suspend the rule. Senator Smith, of Georgia, supported by other Senators, objected to this without first referring to the Committee on Rules and moved that such reference be made. Senator Smith's motion was adopted by a vote of thirty-seven to thirty-four, twenty-five Senators not voting.

The Rules Committee met promptly, agreed upon and reported the motion to the Senate. On Wednesday Senator Sheppard moved adoption of the motion reported by the Committee on Rules. Strenuous objection was made to its consideration, the leaders of the opposition being Senators Stone of Missouri, Hitchcock of Nebraska, James of Kentucky, Smoot of Utah, Thomas of Colorado and O'Gorman of New York; while the leaders in favor were Senators Sheppard of Texas, Vardaman of Mississippi and Cummins of Iowa.

Procedure under this rule had previously been upon merely a majority vote. In this instance a majority voted in favor of consideration, whereupon the opponents of Prohibition in the District fought for a construction of the rule to require a two-thirds vote, and after about two hours of spirited debate the yeas and nays were taken. The leaders in the effort to make it more difficult to take up the Prohibition question were Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, James of Kentucky, Hardwick of Georgia, Clark of Wyoming, Townsend of Michigan, Smith of Georgia, Root of New York and Shively of Indiana. Among the friends of Prohibition who led in defense of Senator Sheppard's motion and a fair construction of the rule were Senators Swanson of Virginia, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Owen of Oklahoma, Vardaman of Mississippi, Walsh of Montana and others. The vote on the requirement of two-thirds was:

YEAS: Bankhead, Ala.; Brandegee, Conn.; Bryan, Fla.; Burton, O.; Camden, Ky.; Clark, Wyo.; Culberson, Tex.; Dillingham, Vt.; Du Pont, Del.; Goff, W. Va.; Hardwick, Ga.; Hitchcock, Nebr.; Hughes, N. J.; James, Ky.; Kern, Ind.; La Follette, Wis.; Lodge, Mass.; McLean, Conn.; Martine, N. J.; O'Gorman, N. Y.; Oliver, Pa.; Overman, N. C.; Page, Vt.; Perkins, Cal.; Pomerene, O.; Ransdell, La.; Reed, Mo.; Robinson, Ark.; Root, N. Y.; Saulsbury, Del.; Shafroth, Colo.; Shively, Ind.; Simmons, N. C.; Smith, Ga.; Smith, Md.; Smoot, Utah.; Stephenson, Wis.; Stone, Mo.; Sutherland, Utah.; Tillman, S. C.; Weeks, Mass. Total, 41.

NAYS: Ashurst, Ariz.; Brady, Ida.; Bristow, Kans.; Burleigh, Me.; Chamberlain, Ore.; Clapp, Minn.; Crawford, S. Dak.; Cummins, Ia.; Gallinger, N. H.; Gore, Okla.; Gronna, N. Dak.; Hollis, N. H.; Johnson, Me.; Jones, Wash.; Kenyon, Ia.; Lane, Ore.; Lea, Tenn.; Lee, Md.; Myers, Mont.; Norris, Nebr.; Pittman, Nev.; Poindexter, Wash.; Sheppard, Texas; Sherman, Ill.; Sterling, S. Dak.; Swanson, Va.; Thomas, Colo.; Thompson, Kans.; Thornton, La.; Townsend, Mich.; Vardaman, Miss.; Walsh, Mont.; White, Ala.; Works, Cal. Total, 34.

NOT VOTING: Borah, Ida.; Catron, N. Mex.; Chilton, W. Va.; Clarke, Ark.; Colt, R. I.; Fall, N. Mex.; Fletcher, Fla.; Lewis, Ill.; Lippitt, R. I.; McCumber, N. Dak.; Martin, Va.; Nelson, Minn.; Newlands, Nev.; Owen, Okla.; Penrose, Pa.; Shields, Tenn.; Smith, Ariz.; Smith, Mich.; Smith, S. C.; Warren, Wyo.; Williams, Miss. Total, 21.

Thus the adoption of Senator Sheppard's motion by a majority vote was prevented. In the debate a number of Senators expressed themselves to be in sympathy with Prohibition for the District, but they argued and voted against the only move by which a vote in the Senate could be made possible just at that time, even going to the length of what is tantamount to overturning the parliamentary procedure of the Senate in order to prevent a vote on Prohibition for the nation's Capital. This recalls the fact that many of the leaders in the opposition—with the single exception of Mr. Hardwick, who ushered in his service in the Senate by vigorous opposition to everything that favors the temperance reform—are the same Senators who two years previous resorted to the heroic process of abrogating a unanimous consent agreement in the Senate which had been duly entered, regularly reported in the Congressional Record and announced for days on the daily calendar of the Senate itself, in order to avoid a vote on the Kenyon Interstate Liquor Ship-ment bill.

The final vote on the question of suspending the rules to consider the Prohibition rider on the District appropriation bill, presented by Senator Sheppard, came on the afternoon of January

18,1915, the friends of Senator Sheppard's measure voting "Yea" and the enemies of the measure voting "Nay," as follows:

YEAS: Ashurst, Ariz.; Borah, Ida.; Brady, Ida.; Bristow, Kans.; Burleigh, Me.; Chamberlain, Ore.; Clapp, Minn.; Clark, Wyo.; Crawford, S. D.; Cummins, Ia.; Gore, Okla.; Gronna, N. Dak.; Hollis, N. H.; Jones, Wash.; Kenyon, Ia.; Lane, Ore.; Lea, Tenn.; Lee, Md.; Myers, Mont.; Nelson, Minn.; Norris, Nebr.; Overman, N. C.; Owen, Okla.; Page, Vt.; Pittman, Nev.; Poindexter, Wash.; Shafroth, Colo.; Sheppard, Texas; Sherman, Ill.; Shields, Tenn.; Smith, Mich.; Sterling, S. Dak.; Swanson, Va.; Thompson, Kans.; Townsend, Mich.; Vardaman, Miss.; White, Ala.; Works, Calif.

NAYS: Bankhead, Ala.; Brandegee, Conn.; Bryan, Fla.; Burton, Ohio; Catron, N. Mex.; Colt, R. I.; Culberson, Tex.; Dillingham, Vt.; Fletcher, Fla.; Hardwick, Ga.; Hitchcock, Nebr.; Hughes, N. J.; James, Ky.; Johnson, Me.; Kern, Ind.; LaFollette, Wis.; Lippitt, R. I.; McLean, Conn.; Martine, N. J.; Oliver, Pa.; Perkins, Cal.; Pomerene, Ohio; Ransdell, La.; Reed, Mo.; Robinson, Ark.; Saulsbury, Del.; Shively, Ind.; Simmons, N. C.; Smith, Ariz.; Smith, Md.; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wis.; Stone, Mo.; Sutherland, Utah; Thomas, Colo.; Thornton, La.; Tillman, S. C.; Walsh, Mont.; Warren, Wyo.; Weeks, Mass. Total, 40.

NOT VOTING: Camden, Ky.; Chilton, W. Va.; Clarke, Ark.; Du Pont, Del.; Fall, N. Mex.; Gallinger, N. H.; Goff, W. Va.; Lewis, Ill.; Lodge, Mass.; McCumber, N. Dak.; Martin, Va.; Newlands, Nev.; O'Gorman, N. Y.; Penrose, Pa.; Root, N. Y.; Smith, Ga.; Smith, S. C.; Williams, Miss. Total,^a 18.

PAIRS: Senator Gallinger, paired with Senator O'Gorman, would have voted "Yea." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, absent on account of illness, requested the statement be made that if present he would vote "No." Senator McCumber, unavoidably absent, paired with Senator Camden, of Kentucky, was announced that if present he would vote "Yea." Senator Martin, of Virginia, paired with Senator Goff, of West Virginia, would have voted "Yea." Senator Smith, of Georgia, paired with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, would have voted "Yea." Senator Williams, of Mississippi, paired with Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, would have voted "Yea." Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, was absent, was paired with Senator Fall, of New Mexico, but if present would have voted "Yea."

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard on December 7, 1915, was referred to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. That committee reported the measure back to the Senate on January 28, 1916, with certain amendments. On December 8, 1916, the bill was taken up, on motion, in the Senate, and read in full. On December 15, 1916, the bill was ordered printed with the amendments that had been made. A number of amendments were offered by Senator Sheppard and other friends of the measure to strengthen the bill, but owing to the announcement of the death of Representative Tribble, further consideration was postponed until the following week. The measure came up again on Monday, December 18, and debate was continued on the measure, the Senate sitting in Committee of the Whole Senate. On Tuesday afternoon, December 19, 1916, after several days of debate, the so-called Underwood amendment to the bill, which provided for a referendum on the question of Prohibition for the District of Columbia, to the citizens of the District, came to a vote, which resulted in a tie, defeating the Underwood amendment, thus saving the bill in effective form. This vote was taken in the Committee of the Whole Senate. Senator Underwood gave notice that on account of the closeness of the vote, he would call the amendment up for a vote in the Senate

when that body finally considered the measure. Debate continued throughout Wednesday, December 20, until late in the afternoon, when a unanimous consent agreement was reached between the friends of the measure and the opposition, which agreement provided that at 1 o'clock p. m. on January 9, 1917, the Senate should consider the District Prohibition bill and vote upon any amendments that might be pending, any amendment that might be offered, and on the bill, to its final disposition.

On January 9, 1917, the bill, which was known as Senate Bill No. 1082, was taken up under the agreement. The Underwood amendment proposing the referendum was presented and defeated by a tie vote, the vote being 43 to 43. After certain amendments were made to the bill by friends of the measure, it was passed by a vote of 55 to 32.

The vote on the Underwood amendment in the Senate was as follows:

YEAS—43

Bankhead, Ala.	Hardwick, Ga.	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.
Brandegge, Conn.	Hitchcock, Neb.	Newlands, Nev.	Smith, Md.
Broussard, La.	Hughes, N. J.	O'Gorman, N. Y.	Stone, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	James, Ky.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah.
Clark, Wyo.	Johnson, Me.	Page, Vt.	Tillman, S. Car.
Colt, R. I.	Kern, Ind.	Penrose, Pa.	Underwood, Ala.
Culberson, Tex.	Lee, Md.	Phelan, Calif.	Wadsworth, N. Y.
Dillingham, Vt.	Lewis, Ill.	Pittman, Nev.	Watson, Ind.
Du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Pomerene, O.	Weeks, Mass.
Fall, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Reed, Mo.	Williams, Miss.
Harding, O.	McLean, Conn.	Saulsbury, Del.	

NAYS—43

Ashurst, Ariz.	Gronna, N. Dak.	Norris, Neb.	Smith, S. C.
Beckham, Ky.	Husting, Wis.	Poindexter, Wash.	Smoot, Utah
Borah, Idaho.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Ransdell, La.	Sterling, S. Dak.
Brady, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	Robinson, Ark.	Swanson, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Kenyon, Ia.	Shafroth, Colo.	Thomas, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	Kirby, Ark.	Sheppard, Tex.	Thompson, Kan.
Clapp, Minn.	Lea, Tenn.	Sherman, Ill.	Townsend, Mich.
Cummins, Iowa.	McCumber, N. Dak.	Shields, Tenn.	Vardaman, Miss.
Curtis, Kansas.	Martin, Va.	Simmons, N. Car.	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald, Me.	Myers, Mont.	Smith, Ga.	Works, Calif.
Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	

PAIRED FOR—5

Goff, W. Va.	Catron, N. Mex.	Hollis, N. Hamp.	La Follette, Wis.
			Warren, Wyo.

PAIRED AGAINST—5

Fletcher, Fla.	Owen, Okla.	Gore, Okla.	Lane, Ore.
			Overman, N. Car.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—55

Ashurst, Ariz.	Curtis, Kan.	Kirby, Ark.	Pittman, Nev.
Beckham, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lea, Tenn.	Poindexter, Wash.
Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. Dak.	Ransdell, La.
Brady, Idaho	Fernald, Me.	Martin, Va.	Robinson, Ark.
Bryan, Fla.	Gallinger, N. H.	Myers, Mont.	Shafroth, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gronna, N. Dak.	Nelson, Minn.	Sheppard, Tex.
Chilton, W. Va.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norris, Neb.	Sherman, Ill.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Shields, Tenn.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Ia.	Overman, N. Car.	Simmons, N. Car.
Cummins, Ia.	Kern, Ind.	Page, Vt.	Smith, Ga.

YEAS—Concluded

Smith, Md.	Sterling, S. Dak.	Thompson, Kan.	Watson, Ind.
Smith, Mich.	Sutherland, Utah	Townsend, Mich.	Williams, Miss.
Smith, S. Car.	Swanson, Va.	Vardaman, Miss.	Works, Calif.
Smoot, Utah	Thomas, Colo.	Walsh, Mont.	

NAYS—32

Bankhead, Ala.	Hitchcock, Neb.	Lodge, Mass.	Reed, Mo.
Brandeggee, Conn.	Hughes, N. J.	McLean, Conn.	Saulsbury, Del.
Broussard, La.	Husting, Wis.	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.
Colt, R. I.	James, Ky.	Newlands, Nev.	Stone, Mo.
Culberson, Tex.	Johnson, Me.	O'Gorman, N. Y.	Tillman, S. Car.
Du Pont, Del.	Lee, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Underwood, Ala.
Harding, O.	Lewis, Ill.	Phelan, Calif.	Wadsworth, N. Y.
Hardwick, Ga.	Lippitt, R. I.	Pomerene, O.	Weeks, Mass.

NOT VOTING

Warren

PAIRED FOR—4

Fletcher, Fla.	Gore, Okla.	Lane, Ore.	Owen, Okla.
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PAIRED AGAINST—4

Goff, W. Va.	Hollis, N. H.	La Follette, Wis.	Catron, N. Mex.
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After the bill had passed the Senate it was messaged to the House and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. On February 8 the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the District of Columbia Prohibition bill had been referred, voted 13 to 5 to continue hearings on the measure until February 25, then to take up the bill section by section for consideration in the committee. On Wednesday, February 28, 1917, the matter came up for consideration in the House of Representatives on the question of a rule presented by the Rules Committee for the immediate consideration of the Senate District of Columbia Prohibition bill. The special rule was adopted, and the House proceeded at once to consider the Senate bill. The test vote on the question of the referendum came on motion of Mr. Gallivan to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia with instructions to report the bill forthwith with an amendment providing for a referendum. This motion was defeated by a vote of 174 to 232. The following members voted for recommitment, which practically meant a vote for the referendum:

YEAS, 174

Allen, O.	Capstick, N. J.	Dempsey, N. Y.	Focht, Pa.
Anthony, Kan.	Carter, Mass.	Dent, Ala.	Frear, Wis.
Ashbrook, O.	Cary, Wis.	Dewalt, Pa.	Freeman, Conn.
Bacharach, N. J.	Casey, Pa.	Dooling, N. Y.	Gallagher, Ill.
Bailey, Pa.	Charles, N. Y.	Doremus, Mich.	Gallivan, Mass.
Barchfield, Pa.	Clark, Fla.	Driscoll, N. Y.	Gard, O.
Beales, Pa.	Coady, Md.	Drukker, N. J.	Gardner, Mass.
Bennet, N. Y.	Coleman, Pa.	Dupre, La.	Garland, Pa.
Blackmon, Ala.	Cooper, W. Va.	Dyer, Mo.	Garner, Tex.
Booher, Mo.	Cooper, Wis.	Eagan, N. J.	Gillette, Mass.
Britten, Ill.	Copley, Ill.	Eagle, Tex.	Glynn, Conn.
Browne, Wis.	Costello, Pa.	Edmonds, Pa.	Gordon, O.
Browning, N. J.	Crago, Pa.	Elston, Cal.	Gould, N. Y.
Bruckner, N. Y.	Crosser, O.	Emerson, O.	Gray, N. J.
Brumbaugh, O.	Cullop, Ind.	Esch, Wis.	Greene, Mass.
Buchanan, Ill.	Curry, Calif.	Estopinal, La.	Greene, Vt.
Buchanan, Tex.	Dale, N. Y.	Farley, N. Y.	Gregg, Tex.
Burke, Wis.	Danforth, N. Y.	Farr, Pa.	Griest, Pa.
Cannon, Ill.	Darrow, Pa.	Fitzgerald, N. Y.	Griffin, N. Y.
Cantrill, Ky.	Davis, Minn.	Flynn, N. Y.	Hamill, N. J.

YEAS—Concluded

Hardy, Tex.	Longworth, O.	Parker, N. J.	Smith, N. Y.
Hart, N. J.	McAndrews, Ill.	Parker, N. Y.	Snyder, N. Y.
Haskell, N. Y.	McArthur, Ore.	Phelan, Mass.	Stafford, Wis.
Heaton, Pa.	McCulloch, O.	Porter, Pa.	Steele, Pa.
Henry, Tex.	McDermott, Ill.	Pou, N. C.	Stiness, R. I.
Hicks, N. Y.	McGillicuddy, Me.	Reilly, Wis.	Stone, Ill.
Hulbert, N. Y.	McLemore, Tex.	Riordan, N. Y.	Sulloway, N. H.
Hull, Ia.	Madden, Ill.	Roberts, Mass.	Swift, N. Y.
Husted, N. Y.	Magee, N. Y.	Roberts, Nev.	Tague, Mass.
Igoe, Mo.	Maher, N. Y.	Rodenberg, Ill.	Talbott, Md.
Kearns, O.	Martin, La.	Rogers, Mass.	Tavener, Ill.
Kennedy, R. I.	Meeker, Mo.	Rouse, Ky.	Tilson, Conn.
Key, O.	Miller, Minn.	Rowland, Pa.	Tinkham, Mass.
Konop, Wis.	Mondell, Wyo.	Sabath, Ill.	Treadway, Mass.
Kreider, Pa.	Moore, Pa.	Sanford, N. Y.	Van Dyke, Minn.
Lafean, Pa.	Moores, Ind.	Schall, Minn.	Vare, Pa.
Lazaro, La.	Morin, Pa.	Scott, Mich.	Ward, N. Y.
Lehlbach, N. J.	Mudd, Md.	Scott, Pa.	Watson, Pa.
Leshner, Pa.	Nichols, Mich.	Scully, N. J.	Wilson, Fla.
Lewis, Md.	Nolan, Cal.	Sears, Fla.	Winslow, Mass.
Liebel, Pa.	Oakey, Conn.	Sherwood, O.	Wood, Ind.
Linthicum, Md.	Olney, Mass.	Siegel, N. Y.	Woodyard, W. Va.
Lobeck, Neb.	Overmyer, O.	Slayden, Tex.	
Loft, N. Y.	Paige, Mass.	Small, N. C.	

The following members voted against recommitting the bill to the District of Columbia Committee, which practically meant a vote for the measure without the referendum amendment:

NAYS, 232

Abercrombie, Ala.	Crisp, Ga.	Green, Iowa.	Johnson, Wash.
Adair, Ind.	Dale, Vt.	Gurnsey, Me.	Jones, Va.
Adamson, Ga.	Dallinger, Mass.	Hadley, Wash.	Keating, Colo.
Aiken, S. C.	Davenport, Okla.	Hamilton, Mich.	Keister, Pa.
Alexander, Mo.	Davis, Tex.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Kelley, Mich.
Almon, Ala.	Decker, Mo.	Hamlin, Mo.	Kennedy, Ia.
Anderson, Minn.	Denison, Ill.	Harrison, Miss.	Kent, Cal.
Aswell, La.	Dickinson, Mo.	Harrison, Va.	Kiess, Pa.
Austin, Tenn.	Dies, Tex.	Hastings, Okla.	Kincheloe, Ky.
Ayres, Kan.	Dill, Wash.	Haugen, Ia.	King, Ill.
Barkley, Ky.	Dillon, S. D.	Hawley, Ore.	Kinkaid, Neb.
Barnhart, Ind.	Dixon, Ind.	Hayden, Ariz.	Kitchin, N. C.
Bell, Ga.	Doolittle, Kan.	Heflin, Ala.	La Follette, Wash.
Benedict, Cal.	Doughton, N. C.	Helgesen, N. D.	Langley, Ky.
Black, Tex.	Dowell, Ia.	Helm, Ky.	Lee, Ga.
Borland, Mo.	Dunn, N. Y.	Helvering, Kan.	Lenroot, Wis.
Bowers, W. Va.	Edwards, Ga.	Hernandez, N. M.	Lever, S. C.
Britt, N. C.	Ellsworth, Minn.	Hilliard, Colo.	Lieb, Ind.
Burnett, Ala.	Evans, Mont.	Hinds, Me.	Lindbergh, Minn.
Butler, Pa.	Ferris, Okla.	Holland, Va.	Littlepage, W. Va.
Byrnes, S. C.	Fess, O.	Hollingsworth, O.	Loud, Mich.
Byrns, Tenn.	Fields, Ky.	Hood, N. C.	McClintic, Okla.
Callaway, Tex.	Flood, Va.	Hopwood, Pa.	McCorkle, S. C.
Campbell, Kan.	Fordney, Mich.	Houston, Tenn.	McCracken, Idaho.
Candler, Miss.	Foss, Ill.	Howard, Ga.	McFadden, Pa.
Caraway, Ark.	Foster, Ill.	Howell, Utah.	McKellar, Tenn.
Carlin, Va.	Fuller, Ill.	Huddleston, Ala.	McKenzie, Ill.
Carter, Okla.	Gandy, S. D.	Hughes, Ga.	McKinley, Ill.
Chiperfield, Ill.	Garrett, Tenn.	Hull, Tenn.	McLaughlin, Mich.
Cline, Ind.	Glass, Va.	Humphreys, Miss.	Mann, Ill.
Collier, Miss.	Godwin, N. C.	Hutchinson, N. J.	Mapes, Mich.
Connelly, Kan.	Good, Ia.	Jacoway, Ark.	Mays, Utah
Cooper, O.	Goodwin, Ark.	James, Mich.	Miller, Del.
Cox, Ind.	Gray, Ala.	Johnson, Ky.	Miller, Pa.
Cramton, Mich.	Gray, Ind.	Johnson, S. D.	Montague, Va.

NAYS—Concluded

Moon, Tenn.	Ramseyer, Ia.	Smith, Idaho.	Tillman, Ark.
Morgan, La.	Randall, Cal.	Smith, Mich.	Timberlake, Colo.
Morgan, Okla.	Rauch, Ind.	Smith, Minn.	Towner, Ia.
Morrison, Ind.	Rayburn, Tex.	Smith, Tex.	Venable, Miss.
Moss, Ind.	Reavis, Neb.	Snell, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Mott, N. Y.	Ricketts, O.	Steagall, Ala.	Volstead, Minn.
Neely, W. Va.	Rowe, N. Y.	Stedman, N. C.	Walker, Ga.
Nelson, Wis.	Rubey, Mo.	Steele, Iowa.	Walsh, Mass.
Nicholls, S. C.	Rucker, Ga.	Steenerson, Minn.	Wason, N. H.
North, Pa.	Rucker, Mo.	Stephens, Miss.	Watkins, La.
Norton, N. D.	Russell, Mo.	Stephens, Neb.	Watson, Va.
Oliver, Ala.	Russell, O.	Stephens, Tex.	Webb, N. C.
Padgett, Tenn.	Saunders, Va.	Sterling, Ill.	Whaley, S. C.
Page, N. C.	Sells, Tenn.	Stout, Mont.	Williams, T. S., Ill.
Park, Ga.	Shackleford, Mo.	Sutherland, W. Va.	Williams, W. E., Ill.
Peters, Me.	Shallenberger, Neb.	Sweet, Ia.	Williams, O.
Powers, Ky.	Sherley, Ky.	Switzer, O.	Wilson, Ill.
Pratt, N. Y.	Shouse, Kan.	Taggart, Kan.	Wilson, La.
Price, Md.	Simms, Tenn.	Taylor, Ark.	Wingo, Ark.
Quinn, Miss.	Sinnott, Ore.	Taylor, Colo.	Wise, Ga.
Ragsdale, S. C.	Sisson, Miss.	Temple, Pa.	Woods, Ia.
Rainey, Ill.	Slemp, Va.	Thomas, Ky.	Young, N. D.
Raker, Cal.	Sloan, Neb.	Thompson, Okla.	Young, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Oldfield, Ark.

NOT VOTING—27

Beakes, Mich.	Fairchild, N. Y.	Kettner, Cal.	O'Shaunessy, R. I.
Burgess, Tex.	Graham, Pa.	Lloyd, Mo.	Patten, N. Y.
Caldwell, N. Y.	Hayes, Cal.	London, N. Y.	Platt, N. Y.
Carew, N. Y.	Hensley, Mo.	Matthews, O.	Sparkman, Fla.
Chandler, N. Y.	Hill, Conn.	Mooney, O.	Sumners, Tex.
Church, Calif.	Humphrey, Wash.	Murray, Okla.	Wheeler, Ill.
Conry, N. Y.	Kahn, Cal.	Oglesby, N. Y.	

When the measure came up for final consideration, the bill was passed without amendment by a vote of 273 to 137. The following 273 members voted for the bill:

Abercrombie, Ala.	Byrns, Tenn.	Davenport, Okla.	Foster, Ill.
Adair, Ind.	Callaway, Tex.	Davis, Tex.	Frear, Wis.
Adamson, Ga.	Campbell, Kan.	Decker, Mo.	Fuller, Ill.
Aiken, S. C.	Candler, Miss.	Denison, Ill.	Gandy, S. D.
Alexander, Mo.	Caraway, Ark.	Dickinson, Mo.	Garrett, Tenn.
Almon, Ala.	Carlin, Va.	Dies, Tex.	Glass, Va.
Anderson, Minn.	Carter, Mass.	Dill, Wash.	Godwin, N. C.
Anthony, Kan.	Carter, Okla.	Dillon, S. D.	Good, Ia.
Ashbrook, O.	Charles, N. Y.	Dixon, Ind.	Goodwin, Ark.
Aswell, La.	Chipherfield, Ill.	Doolittle, Kan.	Gordon, O.
Austin, Tenn.	Church, Cal.	Doughton, N. C.	Gray, Ala.
Ayres, Kan.	Clark, Fla.	Dowell, Ia.	Gray, Ind.
Barkley, Ky.	Cline, Ind.	Dunn, N. Y.	Green, Ia.
Barnhart, Ind.	Collier, Miss.	Edwards, Ga.	Greene, Mass.
Bell, Ga.	Connelly, Kan.	Ellsworth, Minn.	Griest, Pa.
Benedict, Cal.	Cooper, O.	Elston, Cal.	Guernsey, Me.
Black, Tex.	Cooper, W. Va.	Emerson, O.	Hadley, Wash.
Booher, Mo.	Cooper, Wis.	Esch, Wis.	Hamilton, Mich.
Borland, Mo.	Copley, Ill.	Evans, Mont.	Hamilton, N. Y.
Bowers, W. Va.	Cox, Ind.	Farr, Pa.	Hamlin, Mo.
Britt, N. C.	Crampton, Mich.	Ferris, Okla.	Harrison, Miss.
Browne, Wis.	Crisp, Ga.	Fess, O.	Harrison, Va.
Brumbaugh, O.	Cullop, Ind.	Fields, Ky.	Hastings, Okla.
Burnett, Ala.	Dale, Vt.	Flood, Va.	Haugen, Ia.
Butler, Pa.	Dallinger, Mass.	Fordney, Mich.	Hawley, Ore.
Byrnes, S. C.	Danforth, N. Y.	Foss, Ill.	Hayden, Ariz.

VOTE FOR THE BILL—Concluded

Heflin, Ala.	Lee, Ga.	Pratt, N. Y.	Stephens, Neb.
Helgesen, N. D.	Lenroot, Wis.	Price, Md.	Stephens, Tex.
Helm, Ky.	Lever, S. C.	Quinn, Miss.	Sterling, Ill.
Helvering, Kan.	Lewis, Md.	Ragsdale, S. C.	Stone, Ill.
Hernandez, N. M.	Lieb, Ind.	Rainey, Ill.	Stout, Mont.
Hicks, N. Y.	Lindbergh, Minn.	Raker, Cal.	Sulloway, N. H.
Hilliard, Colo.	Loud, Mich.	Ramseyer, Ia.	Summers, Tex.
Hinds, Me.	McClintic, Okla.	Randall, Cal.	Sutherland, W. Va.
Holland, Va.	McCorkle, S. C.	Rauch, Ind.	Sweet, Ia.
Hollingsworth, O.	McCracken, Idaho.	Rayburn, Tex.	Switzer, O.
Hood, N. C.	McCulloch, O.	Reavis, Neb.	Taggart, Kan.
Hopwood, Pa.	McFadden, Pa.	Ricketts, O.	Tavener, Ill.
Houston, Tenn.	McKellar, Tenn.	Roberts, Mass.	Taylor, Ark.
Howard, Ga.	McKenzie, Ill.	Rowe, N. Y.	Taylor, Colo.
Howell, Utah	McKinley, Ill.	Rubey, Mo.	Temple, Penn.
Huddleston, Ala.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Rucker, Ga.	Thomas, Ky.
Hughes, Ga.	Mapes, Mich.	Rucker, Mo.	Thompson, Okla.
Hull, Tenn.	Mays, Utah	Russell, Mo.	Tillman, Ark.
Humphreys, Miss.	Miller, Del.	Russell, O.	Timberlake, Colo.
Hutchinson, N. J.	Miller, Pa.	Saunders, Va.	Towner, Ia.
Jacoway, Ark.	Mondell, Wyo.	Schall, Minn.	Venable, Miss.
James, Mich.	Montague, Va.	Sears, Fla.	Vinson, Ga.
Johnson, Ky.	Moon, Tenn.	Sells, Tenn.	Volstead, Minn.
Johnson, S. D.	Moore, Ind.	Shackelford, Mo.	Walker, Ga.
Johnson, Wash.	Morgan, La.	Shallenberger, Neb.	Walsh, Mass.
Jones, Va.	Morgan, Okla.	Shouse, Kan.	Wasson, N. H.
Kearns, O.	Morrison, Ind.	Sims, Tenn.	Watkins, La.
Keating, Colo.	Moss, Ind.	Sinnott, Ore.	Watson, Va.
Keister, Pa.	Mott, N. Y.	Sisson, Miss.	Webb, N. C.
Kelley, Mich.	Neely, W. Va.	Slemp, Va.	Whaley, S. C.
Kennedy, Ia.	Nelson, Wis.	Sloan, Neb.	Wheeler, Ill.
Kent, Cal.	Nicholls, S. C.	Small, N. C.	Williams, T. S., Ill.
Kettner, Cal.	North, Pa.	Smith, Idaho	Williams, W. E., Ill.
Kiess, Pa.	Norton, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	Williams, O.
Kincheloe, Ky.	Oliver, Ala.	Smith, Minn.	Wilson, Ill.
King, Ill.	Padgett, Tenn.	Smith, Texas.	Wilson, La.
Kinkaid, Neb.	Page, N. C.	Snell, N. Y.	Wingo, Ark.
Kitchin, N. C.	Paige, Mass.	Steagall, Ala.	Wise, Ga.
Kreider, Pa.	Park, Ga.	Stedman, N. C.	Wood, Ind.
Lafean, Pa.	Parker, N. Y.	Steele, Ia.	Woods, Ia.
La Follette, Wash.	Peters, Me.	Steenerson, Minn.	Woodyard, W. Va.
Langley, Ky.	Powers, Ky.	Stephens, Miss.	Young, N. D.
			Young, Tex.

The following 137 members voted against the bill:

Allen, O.	Crago, Pa.	Farley, N. Y.	Hart, N. J.
Bacharach, N. J.	Crosser, O.	Fitzgerald, N. Y.	Haskell, N. Y.
Bailey, Pa.	Curry, Cal.	Flynn, N. Y.	Heaton, Pa.
Barchfeld, Pa.	Dale, Br'klyn, N. Y.	Focht, Pa.	Henry, Tex.
Beales, Pa.	Darrow, Pa.	Freeman, Conn.	Hulbert, N. Y.
Blackmon, Ala.	Davis, Minn.	Gallagher, Ill.	Hull, Ia.
Britten, Ill.	Dempsey, N. Y.	Gallivan, Mass.	Husted, N. Y.
Browning, N. J.	Dent, Ala.	Gard, O.	Igoe, Mo.
Bruckner, N. Y.	Dewalt, Pa.	Gardner, Mass.	Kennedy, R. I.
Buchanan, Ill.	Dooling, N. Y.	Garland, Pa.	Key, O.
Buchanan, Tex.	Doremus, Mich.	Garner, Tex.	Konop, Wis.
Burke, Wis.	Driscoll, N. Y.	Gillet, Mass.	Lazaro, La.
Cannon, Ill.	Drukker, N. J.	Glynn, Conn.	Lehlbach, N. J.
Cantrill, Ky.	Dupre, La.	Gould, N. Y.	Leshner, Pa.
Capstick, N. J.	Dyer, Mo.	Gray, N. J.	Liebel, Pa.
Cary, Wis.	Eagen, N. J.	Greene, Vt.	Linthicum, Md.
Casey, Pa.	Eagle, Tex.	Gregg, Tex.	Lobeck, Neb.
Coady, Md.	Edmonds, Penn.	Griffin, N. Y.	Loft, N. Y.
Coleman, Pa.	Estopinal, La.	Hamill, N. J.	Longworth, O.
Costello, Pa.	Fairchild, N. Y.	Hardy, Tex.	McAndrews, Ill.

VOTE AGAINST THE BILL—Concluded

McArthur, Ore.	Nolan, Cal.	Rowland, Pa.	Swift, N. Y.
McDermott, Ill.	Oakey, Conn.	Sabath, Ill.	Tague, Mass.
McGillicuddy, Me.	Olney, Mass.	Sanford, N. Y.	Talbott, Md.
McLemore, Tex.	Overmyer, O.	Scott, Mich.	Tilson, Conn.
Madden, Ill.	Parker, N. J.	Scott, Pa.	Tinkham, Mass.
Magee, N. Y.	Phelan, Mass.	Scully, N. J.	Treadway, Mass.
Maher, N. Y.	Platt, N. Y.	Sherley, Ky.	Van Dyke, Minn.
Mann, Ill.	Porter, Pa.	Sherwood, O.	Vare, N. Y.
Martin, La.	Pou, N. C.	Siegel, N. Y.	Ward, N. Y.
Meeker, Mo.	Reilly, Wis.	Slayden, Tex.	Watson, Penn.
Miller, Minn.	Riordan, N. Y.	Smith, N. Y.	Wilson, Fla.
Moore, Pa.	Roberts, Nev.	Snyder, N. Y.	Winslow, Mass.
Morin, Pa.	Rodenberg, Ill.	Stafford, Wis.	
Mudd, Md.	Rogers, Mass.	Steele, Pa.	
Nichols, Mich.	Rouse, Ky.	Stiness, R. I.	

PRESENT

Bennett, N. Y., paired for the bill, with Conry, N. Y., against.

PRESENT

Oldfield, Ark.

NOT VOTING

Beakes, Mich.	Graham, Pa.	Littlepage, W. Va.	Oglesby, N. Y.
Burgess, Tex.	Hayes, Cal.	Lloyd, Mo.	O'Shaunessy, R. I.
Caldwell, N. Y.	Hensley, Mo.	London, N. Y.	Patten, N. Y.
Carew, N. Y.	Hill, Conn.	Matthews, O.	Sparkman, Fla.
Chandler, N. Y.	Humphrey, Wash.	Mooney, O.	
Conry, N. Y.	Kahn, Cal.	Murray, Okla.	

PAIRS ANNOUNCED BY THE CLERK

Carew with Hill	Hayes with Patten	Oldfield with Caldwell
Hensley with Mooney	Bennett with Conry	Lloyd with O'Shaunessy
Beakes with Matthews	Humphrey with Kahn	
Littlepage with Graham	Murray with Chandler	

VOTE BY STATES

The vote by states, with the political affiliation of each Representative, is as follows:

VOTE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL

Names of Democrats in black; Independents and Progressives in caps. Unless indicated in parenthesis following name, all others are Republicans.

ALABAMA.—FOR: Abercrombie; Almon; Burnett; Gray; Heflin; Hudleston; Oliver; Steagall. AGAINST: Blackmon; Bent.

ARIZONA.—FOR: Hayden.

ARKANSAS.—FOR: Caraway; Goodwin; Jacoway; Oldfield; Taylor; Tillman; Wingo.

CALIFORNIA.—FOR: Benedict; Church; Elston (Pro.); Kent (Ind.); Kettner; Raker; Randall (Proh.). AGAINST: Curry; Kahn; NOLAN.

COLORADO.—FOR: Hilliard; Keating; Taylor; Timberlake.

CONNECTICUT.—AGAINST: Freeman; Glynn; Oakey; Tilson. PAIRED: Hill (Attitude "for" or "against" not indicated).

DELAWARE.—FOR: Miller.

FLORIDA.—FOR: Clark; Sears. AGAINST: Wilson. NOT VOTING: Sparkman.

GEORGIA.—FOR: Adamson; Bell; Crisp; Edwards; Howard; Hughes; Lee; Park; Rucker; Vinson; Walker; Wise.

IDAHO.—FOR: McCracken; Smith.

ILLINOIS.—FOR: Copley (Prog. Rep.); Chipfield; Denison; Foss; Foster; Fuller; King; McKenzie; McKinley; Rainey; Sterling; Stone; Tavenner; Williams, T. S.; Williams, W. E.; Wilson; Wheeler. AGAINST:

Britten; Buchanan; Cannon; Gallagher; Madden; Mann; McAndrews; McDermott; Rodenberg; Sabbath.

INDIANA.—FOR: Adair; Barnhart; Cline; Cox; Cullop; Dixon; Gray; Lieb; Moores; Morrison; Moss; Rauch; Wood.

IOWA.—FOR: Dowell; Good; Green; Haugen; Kennedy; Ramseyer; Sweet; Steele; Townser; Woods. AGAINST: Hull.

KANSAS.—FOR: Anthony; Ayres; Campbell; Connelly; Doolittle; Helvering; Shouse; Taggart.

KENTUCKY.—FOR: Barkley; Fields; Helm; Johnson; Kincheloe; Langley; Powers; Thomas. AGAINST: Cantrill; Rouse; Sherley.

LOUISIANA.—FOR: Aswell; Morgan; Watkins; Wilson. AGAINST: Estopinal; Dupre; Lazaro; Martin (Prog. Protec.).

MAINE.—FOR: Guernsey; Hinds; Peters. AGAINST: McGillicuddy.

MARYLAND.—FOR: Lewis; Price. AGAINST: Coady, Linthicum; Mudd; Talbott.

MASSACHUSETTS.—FOR: Carter; Dallinger, Greene; Paige; Roberts; Walsh. AGAINST: Gardner; Gallivan; Gillett; Olney; Phelan; Rogers; Tague; Tinkham; Treadway; Winslow.

MICHIGAN.—FOR: Cramton; Fordney; Hamilton; James; Kelley; Loud; Mapes; McLaughlin; Smith. AGAINST: Doremus; Nichols; Scott. PAIRED: Beakes (Attitude "for" or "against" not indicated).

MINNESOTA.—FOR: Anderson; Ellsworth; Lindbergh; SCHALL; Smith; Steenerson; Volstead. AGAINST: Davis, Miller, VanDyke.

MISSISSIPPI.—FOR: Candler; Collier; Harrison; Humphreys; Quin; Sisson; Stephen; Venable.

MISSOURI.—FOR: Alexander; Booher; Borland; Decker; Dickinson; Hamlin; Lloyd; Rucker; Russell; Rubey; Shackelford. AGAINST: Dyer; Igoe; Meeker. PAIRED: Hensley (Attitude "for" or "against" not indicated).

MONTANA.—FOR: Evans; Stout.

NEBRASKA.—FOR: Kinkaid; Reavis; Shallenberger; Sloan; Stephens. AGAINST: Lobeck.

NEVADA.—AGAINST: Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—FOR: Sulloway; Wason.

NEW JERSEY.—FOR: Hutchinson. AGAINST: Bacharach; Brown-ing; Capstick; Drukker; Eagan; Gray; Hamill; Hart; Lehlbach; Parker; Scully.

NEW MEXICO.—FOR: Hernandez.

NEW YORK.—FOR: Charles; Danforth; Dunn; Hamilton; Hicks; Mott; Parker; Pratt; Rowe; Snell. AGAINST: Bruckner; Caldwell; Dale; Dooling; Dempsey; Driscoll; Flynn; Fitzgerald; Fairchild; Farley; Griffin; Gould; Haskell; Hulbert; Husted; Loft; Maher; Magee; Platt; Riordan; Sanford; Smith; Snyder; Siegel; Swift; Ward. PAIRED: Bennett; Carew; Chandler; Conry (Attitude of each "for" or "against" not indicated). NOT VOTING—London (Soc.); Oglesby.

NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Britt; Doughton; Godwin; Hood; Kitchin; Page; Small; Stedman; Webb. AGAINST: Pou.

NORTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Helgesen; Norton; Young.

OHIO.—FOR: Ashbrook; Brumbaugh; Cooper; Emerson; Fess; Gordon; Hollingsworth; Kearns; McCulloch; Ricketts; Russell; Switzer; Williams. AGAINST: Allen; Crosser; Gard; Key; Longworth; Overmyer; Sherwood. PAIRED: Matthews; Mooney (Attitude of each "for" or "against" not indicated).

OKLAHOMA.—FOR: Carter; Davenport; Ferris; Hastings; Morgan; McClintic; Murry; Thompson.

OREGON.—FOR: Hawley; Sinnott. AGAINST: McArthur.

PENNSYLVANIA.—FOR: Butler; Farr; Griest; Hopwood; Keister; Kiess; Kreider; Lafean; McFadden; Miller; North; Temple. AGAINST: Bailey; Barchfield; Beales; Casey; Crago; Costello; Coleman; Darrow; Dewalt; Edmonds; Focht; Garland; Heaton; Leshner; Liebel, Jr.; Moore; Morin; Porter; Rowland; Scott; Steele; Vare; Watson. PAIRED: Graham (Attitude "for" or "against" not indicated).

RHODE ISLAND.—AGAINST: Kennedy; O'Shaunessy; Stiness.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—FOR: Aiken; Byrnes; Lever; McCorkle; Nicholls; Ragsdale; Whaley.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—FOR: Dillon; Gandy; Johnson.

TENNESSEE.—FOR: Austin; Byrns; Garrett; Houston; Hull; McKellar; Moon; Padgett; Sells; Sims.

TEXAS.—FOR: Black; Callaway; Davis; Dies; Rayburn; Smith; Sumners; Young. **AGAINST:** Buchanan; Eagle; Garner; Gregg; Hardy; Henry; McLemore; Slayden; Stephens. **NOT VOTING:** Burgess.

UTAH.—FOR: Howell; Mays (Prog. Dem.).

VERMONT.—FOR: Dale. **AGAINST:** Greene.

VIRGINIA.—FOR: Carlin; Flood; Glass; Harrison; Holland; Jones; Montague; Saunders; Slemp; Watson.

WASHINGTON.—FOR: Dill; Hadley; Humphrey; Johnson; LaFollette.

WEST VIRGINIA.—FOR: Bowers; Cooper; Neely; Sutherland.

PAIRED: Littlepage (Attitude "for" or "against" not indicated); Woodyard.

WISCONSIN.—FOR: Browne; Cooper; Esch; Frear; Lenroot; Nelson. **AGAINST:** Burke; Cary; Konop; Reilly; Stafford.

WYOMING.—FOR: Mondell.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL

States which were solid for the bill: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming. Total, 21.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, and the above 21. Total, 26.

States two-thirds or more of whose representatives voted for the bill: Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, West Virginia, and the above 26. Total, 30.

States a majority or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas, and the above 30. Total, 37.

States whose representatives divided half and half: Florida, Louisiana, Vermont. Total, 3.

States 50 per cent or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Total number, 40.

States whose Representatives voted solid against the bill: Nevada, Rhode Island. Total, 2.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Connecticut, New Jersey, and above two. Total, 4.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Maryland, Massachusetts, and above four. Total, 6.

States a majority of whose Representatives voted against the bill: New York, Pennsylvania, and above six. Total, 8.

PROHIBITION IN ALASKA

The Prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska became effective on January 1, 1918, under the provisions of the law adopted by the Congress in February, 1917.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Alaska, in harmony with the expressed will of a large majority of the voters of Alaska, who recorded themselves in favor of Prohibition under

a referendum from the territorial Legislature at the November election, was presented in the House and in the Senate early in January, 1917. The Senate committee reported this bill to the Senate on January 31, 1917. The bill which had been presented in the House was not acted upon, but the bill reported to the Senate was passed by a large majority, without roll call, on January 31, 1917. The Senate bill was promptly messaged to the House of Representatives and laid on the Speaker's table, whence it was called up by request of the House Committee on Territories, and promptly passed on February 2, 1917, without roll call.

The bill was signed by the President on February 14, 1917.

PROHIBITION IN PORTO RICO

The Territory of Porto Rico is now under Prohibition.

A provision for a vote on the question of Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the island of Porto Rico, presented by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, was attached as an amendment in the Senate, to the Porto Rican Citizenship and Civil Government bill, which originated in the House of Representatives. This House bill as amended was passed by the Senate on February 20, 1917, without roll call. The amendment was agreed to by the Conference Committee, the report of which committee was finally adopted by both Houses, signed by the President, and became a law. The measure provided for Prohibition in Porto Rico subject to a referendum to the voters of the island.

A special election was held in July, 1917, at which the people, under the referendum submitted by Congress, approved the Prohibition measure, the vote for approval being 99,775 and the vote against approval being 61,295, 51 municipalities voting in favor of the law as against 21 opposed to it. The vote of San Juan was 17,115 in favor of the law as against 2,155 against the law. The law became effective on March 2, 1918.

FOOD CONSERVATION IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE, TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

The original food control bill passed by the House of Representatives in the Sixty-Fifth Congress contained the following provisions relative to the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of liquor:

Sec. 14. That no person shall use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic beverages. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 14a. That the President is authorized, if, in his opinion, it is necessary to conserve necessities, to require any person having control of alcohol and distilled spirits, to turn over to the government for use or redistillation, such proportion of said alcohol or spirits as the President may deem necessary to meet the requirements of the government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies insofar as such use or redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for food and feeds in the future manufacture of alcohol or distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. Upon the failure of the person to comply with the President's requirement, the President is authorized to requisition and take possession of the alcohol and distilled spirits required to be turned over and to pay for same a just compensation to be determined by the Presi-

dent. And if the price so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid the amount prescribed by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to the amount so paid, will be just compensation for such spirits or alcohol, in the manner provided by section twenty-four, paragraph twenty, and section one hundred and forty-five of the Judicial Code.

After this bill had passed the House of Representatives and was being considered by the Senate committee with the indications that not only a good majority of the Senate committee but also a good majority of the United States Senate would vote in favor of the House provisions, certain members of the United States Senate threatened to hold up indefinitely the passage of the food control bill unless the Prohibition of the manufacture of foodstuffs into beer and wine were eliminated from the measure.

At this juncture the President of the United States addressed a letter to the National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, through its chairman, Doctor James Cannon, Jr. This letter, together with the reply sent to the President by the Legislative Committee of the League, follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

My Dear Dr. Cannon: I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your Legislative Committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued towards the Food Administration legislation now pending in the Congress. I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the nation. Time is of the essence; and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon. In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of these provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure. Feeling that your committee is actuated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me, I am confident that these considerations will seem to you, as they seem to me, to be imperative.

With much respect.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Rev. James Cannon, Jr., D.D.,
Chairman, Legislative Committee,
Anti-Saloon League of America.

To the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1917.

We have earnestly considered the statement in your letter of yesterday to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, that in the face of the present food crisis you are greatly concerned lest the early passage of the Food Administration legislation now pending in Congress be jeopardized by a heated and protracted debate upon certain sections of the bill relating to the manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors.

We are aware of the threats made by the friends of beer and wine in the Senate of an indefinite and protracted filibuster against these provisions of the bill. We beg to assure you that as patriotic Americans, determined to uphold you as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in the present war, we will not for our constituency offer any obstruction to the prompt passage of the Food Control Bill.

Of course, we cannot presume to indicate to members of Congress what action they should take in view of this request from the President of the United States. They will doubtless act in accordance with their convictions of duty.

We are glad to note that your request applies only to the pending Food

Administration legislation. It will be our purpose to urge the passage of legislation prohibiting the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wines, at the earliest possible date, either in the form of a separate bill or in connection with other war legislation.

We assure you of our purpose as patriotic American citizens to co-operate in every possible way in the winning of the great war in which our nation is engaged.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

JAMES CANNON, JR.

ARTHUR J. BARTON.

WAYNE B. WHEELER.

ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON.

Legislative Committee.

P. A. BAKER, General Superintendent.

EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE, Legislative Superintendent.

As a result of the threatened filibuster against the food control bill by the friends of the liquor interest in the United States Senate and the request made by the President of the United States, the food control bill was finally changed in such a way as to make the Prohibition of the use of food materials in the manufacture of beer and wine optional with the President of the United States. The portion of the food control law relating to this subject as finally adopted is as follows:

Sec. 15. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes: Provided, That under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen. Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits. Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Any person who wilfully violates the provisions of this section, or who shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or who shall import any such liquors, without first obtaining a license so to do when a license is required under this section, or who shall violate any rule or regulation made under this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or any civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such vinous or malt liquor is prohibited.

Sec. 16. That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond or in stock at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, insofar as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or insofar as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such

person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by section twenty-four, paragraph twenty, and section one hundred and forty-five of the Judicial Code.

In May, 1918, when the agricultural bill came up for consideration in the House of Representatives, the following amendment to the bill was presented by Congressman Randall of California:

RANDALL AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL BILL

No part of this appropriation shall be available for any purpose unless there shall have been previously issued the proclamation authorized by section fifteen of the act of August tenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," such proclamation being the prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes. ..

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 179 to 137.

After the agricultural bill, with the Randall amendment, had been passed in the House of Representatives and was being considered in the Senate committee, Senator Jones of Washington gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer providing for the Prohibition of the use of food materials in the manufacture of malt and vinous liquors for beverage purposes during the period of the war. This proposed amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Jones of Washington to the bill (H. R. 11945) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the purposes of the act entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," viz: On page 5, line 5, after "\$6,100,000," strike out the remainder of the paragraph and insert the following:

From and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall, during the continuance of the present war, be used in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, and anyone who wilfully violates the provision or any rule or regulation made to carry the same into effect shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

At this juncture the President of the United States let it be known that he was opposed to any further legislation of this character in connection with appropriation bills, indicating that if Congress desired to pass a war-time prohibitory measure the matter should be considered in the form of a separate bill.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

The following bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, on April 26, 1918, provides for war-time Prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the period of the war and the period of demobilization. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To provide further for the national security and defense and to sustain the army and navy during the war by preventing the waste of food, fuel and man-power by the beverage liquor traffic.

Be it enacted, etc.: That the manufacture, sale, furnishing, advertising

or soliciting orders for, or the transportation of, distilled, malt, vinous or intoxicating liquors of any kind, for beverage purposes, within the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, shall be unlawful during the period of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for medicinal, pharmaceutical, sacramental, industrial or other than beverage purposes, may be permitted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any common or other carrier or any person to receive from or deliver to any person, company, corporation, club or association, or combination of individuals, its agents, clerks, or employees, any intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

Sec. 4. Any room, house, building, boat, structure or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold, manufactured, bartered or given away in violation of law, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or any place, building or club where such liquor is kept to be drunk as a beverage by the members thereof or any other person, or any place where such liquor is kept for sale, barter or delivery in violation of this act, and all intoxicating liquor and all property kept and used in maintaining such a place, is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining such common nuisance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. And if it shall be proven that the owner of any building or premises has knowingly suffered the same to be used or occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquor contrary to the provisions of this act, such building or premises shall be subject to a lien for, and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the occupant of such building or premises for any violation of this act; and such lien may be enforced by legal action in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. The Attorney General of the state or of the United States, any prosecuting attorney, or any citizen of the state wherein such nuisance as defined in Section 4 of this act exists, or is kept or maintained, may maintain an action in the name of the United States to abate and perpetually enjoin such nuisance. The plaintiff shall not be required to give bond in such action, and upon judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated, the court may also order that said room, house, building, structure, boat or place of any kind shall be closed for one year, or until the owner, lessee, tenant or occupant thereof shall give bond with sufficient surety to be approved by the court making the order in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, payable to the United States, and conditioned that intoxicating liquor will not thereafter be manufactured, sold, bartered or given away or furnished or otherwise disposed of thereon or therein or kept thereon or therein with intent to sell, barter or give away or otherwise dispose of the same, contrary to law, and that he will pay all fines, costs and damages that may be assessed against him for any violation of this act.

Sec. 6. Any person violating the terms of the injunction as provided for in this act shall be punished for contempt by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months; and the court shall have the power to enforce such injunction by such reasonable measures and means as in the judgment of the court may be necessary.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, either directly or indirectly, to advertise intoxicating liquor for sale or gift in any newspaper, periodical, circular, handbill or price list, or on any sign, signboard, bulletin board, or in any manner whatsoever; or for any owner, officer or person in charge of any newspaper, periodical, sign, signboard, bulletin board, printing office, or any other person to publish or distribute any matter which either directly or indirectly advertises intoxicating liquor for sale or gift: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the use of the mails in sending price lists of, or orders for, intoxicating liquors permitted herein under such regulations as are provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 8. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to appoint such agents, deputies, attorneys, collectors, inspectors, clerks and messengers in the field and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. It shall be the special duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his deputies and agents, to diligently inform themselves of all violations of this act, and make report thereof to the proper prosecuting officer, who shall forthwith prosecute the same as provided by law, or said commissioner, his agents or deputies shall make complaint of any violations before the proper court or committing justice or commissioner and conduct the prosecution thereof, in any court or before any officer having jurisdiction of such matters.

Sec. 10. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his agents and deputies, and the Attorney General, or any citizen of any state, where such a nuisance as is defined in this act exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the action and no bond shall be required. It shall not be necessary for the court to find the premises involved were being unlawfully used as aforesaid at the time of the hearing, but on finding that the material allegations of the bill are true, the court shall order that no liquors shall be sold, bartered, given away, distributed or stored in such house, building, boat, clubroom or other place or in any part thereof for a period of not exceeding one year, from and after such finding in the discretion of the court in case of drugstores; in all other cases the order for abatement shall be perpetual. Any person violating the terms of any injunction granted in proceedings hereinunder shall be punished for contempt summarily by the court by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court or the judge thereof in vacation.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of all federal, state and local officers in any subdivision of a state, territory or District of Columbia, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, to enforce the provisions of this act under authority provided in Section 1014 of the Revised Statutes. Any officer not receiving a regular salary shall be compensated for his services as may be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 12. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and all other officers of the United States shall have all the power for the enforcement of this act or any provision thereof which is conferred by law for the enforcement of existing laws relating to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors under the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 13. No person shall be excused from testifying against persons who have violated any provisions of this act for the reason that such testimony will tend to incriminate him, but no person so testifying at the request of the prosecutor shall be punished for acts disclosed by such testimony.

Sec. 14. The United States district courts and all circuit courts of appeals of the United States shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this act, and all the state and local courts shall have such jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this act as is provided in Section 1014 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 15. The United States district courts and circuit courts of appeals shall have power to appoint commissioners who shall have final jurisdiction to try cases for the violation of this act where imprisonment is not part of the penalty. When imprisonment is part of the penalty, such commissioner shall have power to try the case to a jury the same as the district court or circuit court of appeals. The defendant in all cases shall have the same right to have the case reviewed on a writ of error by the circuit court of appeals, as is provided for error proceedings in criminal cases.

Sec. 16. The officers of the army and navy are hereby authorized and it is made their duty to enforce this act within five miles of any training camp, cantonment or other military or naval premises.

Sec. 17. Any person who violates any provision of this act for which no special penalty is provided, shall for the first offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000, and for a second and subsequent offense be fined not less than \$1,000 and by imprisonment for one year.

Sec. 18. If any provision of this act shall be held to be invalid, it is hereby provided that all other portions of this act which are not expressly held to be invalid shall continue in full force and effect. All provisions of this act shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of the purpose of the act.

Sec. 19. The term "person" wherever used in this act shall be held and construed to mean and include natural persons, firms, clubs, lodges, societies, fraternities, benevolent or charitable associations or organizations, any combinations of individuals, co-partnerships, stock companies, associations and corporations.

Sec. 20. That in the interpretation of this act words of the singular number shall be deemed to include their plurals and words of the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine, as the case may be. It is not intended by this act to interfere with the enforcement of any laws of the several states which further restricts the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for purposes permitted herein.

Sec. 21. This act shall take effect thirty days after its passage and shall continue in full force and effect during the period of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States.

The following letter from the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America to the President of the United States sets forth the attitude of the League on the question of war-time Prohibition.

April First, Nineteen-Eighteen.

To the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

On June thirtieth, nineteen-seventeen, in response to your letter of the preceding day, addressed to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, concerning the importance of the early passage of the Food Administration bill pending at that time in Congress, we acceded to your request to have the beer and wine provisions stricken from the bill in order to avoid a threatened filibuster and thus facilitate its early passage. In our reply, however, we stated that "it would be our purpose to urge the passage of legislation prohibiting the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wine at the earliest possible date, either in the form of a separate bill or in connection with other war legislation."

However, when the Food Administration bill was finally passed, it contained provisions prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits after September eight, nineteen-seventeen, authorizing the commandeering of distilled spirits in bond whenever the President should deem it necessary for the manufacture of munitions or for other governmental purposes, and authorizing the President to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wine whenever, in his judgment, this should be found necessary.

The statement referred to from our letter of June thirtieth, nineteen-seventeen, properly reflected the attitude of the constituency which we have the honor to represent, concerning the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wine, and the events of the past few months have, in our judgment, thoroughly convinced the vast majority of the citizens of our country that such tremendous waste of foodstuffs, fuel and man-power consequent upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, is so great an evil that both the manufacture and sale should be promptly prohibited.

This is emphasized by the fact that the government, itself, is earnestly and persistently appealing for conservation of food and fuel, and for additional labor for the ship-yards, munition plants and farms; our allies have declared that we must send seventy-five million bushels of wheat to save them from hunger, weakness, death and defeat; practically all business has been suspended for days at a time; the schools and colleges and even the churches have been closed for lack of fuel; the people have been requested to have heatless days, meatless days, wheatless days and to eliminate waste in every possible way, and yet the breweries and saloons of the country continue to waste foodstuffs, fuel and man-power and to impair the efficiency of labor in the mines, factories and even in munition plants near which saloons are located.

From records in our possession and from statements in the public press, we believe that in number and character the petitions which have been filed with members of Congress and with the executive department of the government on this question are without parallel. The heads of great business corporations and manufacturing plants, presidents of colleges and universities, leading economists and publicists, great mass meetings of citizens, conferences and assemblies of churches have all joined in most earnest petitions for the total prohibition of both the manufacture and sale of all kinds of intoxicants during the period of the war.

While our committee is satisfied that, as President of the United States, you are not unmindful of the sentiment that exists on this subject, yet we cannot believe that you are fully aware of the deep and widespread unrest in the minds of the great majority of the patriotic citizens of the nation caused by the continuance of this waste, in view of the critical conditions which confront the people of the allied countries. When all other business is hampered; when the functions of our educational and religious institutions are suspended; when fathers and mothers are giving their sons, and sons are giving their lives, there is an ever-increasing tide of indignation and resentment that the liquor traffic should continue to prey upon the strength—even the very life—of the nation.

In a statement made by the Food Administration in December, concerning the reduction of the alcoholic content of beer, it was intimated that the manufacture of beer and wine was not absolutely prohibited because such action would put the country on a spirituous liquor basis. Our committee fully appreciates the significance of this statement and therefore we are convinced that not only the manufacture but also the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the time of the war should be prohibited: that such action will prove to be one of the greatest factors in the winning of the war, and we believe that this view is shared by an overwhelming and ever-increasing majority of liberty-loving Americans.

The intimation that any large number of workmen in factories, mines and munition plants would rebel against the surrender of intoxicants in order to save bread, sugar and fuel, and thus help win the war, is a reflection upon the loyalty, patriotism and character of the workingmen of the country which has been started by the liquor traffic to save itself from its well-deserved destruction.

We furthermore believe that the effect of this action upon our Allies would result in a great saving of food, fuel, sugar and labor and man-power in those countries also. In view of these facts we are convinced that it is the duty of our committee, representing as it does the great body of Prohibition sentiment in the nation, to ask you to use the authority vested in you to prevent further waste of food material by prohibiting the manufacture of such material into intoxicating liquors, and to ask Congress to pass speedily such legislation as will absolutely prohibit the sale of all kinds of intoxicants for beverage purposes during the period of the war and demobilization thereafter.

In view of the correspondence of June, nineteen-seventeen, between yourself and our committee, we are now writing you asking for your co-operation to secure this much-needed legislation.

Awaiting your reply, we are,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

JAMES CANNON, JR.
ARTHUR J. BARTON.
WAYNE B. WHEELER.
ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON,
Legislative Committee.

P. A. BAKER, General Supt.

EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE, Legislative Supt.

Heavy Food Wastage by Breweries; Malt. Hops, Rice, Corn, Sugar and Other Materials Which Go Into Manufacture of Beer

By Cora Frances Stoddard

Four hundred and seventy-two million pounds more of food-stuffs used in making beer and other malt fermented liquors in the United States than in the preceding year, is the evidence from

the latest government figures for the year ending June 30, 1917. And this despite the fact that for nearly a quarter of the year we were in the war, and knew throughout the whole year that the outcome of the war might be settled by the food supply.

Here are the figures as issued in the last days of December by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture from records of the Internal Revenue office:

Malt,* bushels	67,931,577
Hops, pounds	41,958,753
Rice, pounds	125,632,269
Corn or cerealine, pounds	666,401,619
Grape sugar or maltose, pounds	63,213,698
Glucose or syrup, gallons	6,557,269
Grits, pounds	193,263,640
Other materials, bushels	180,436
do. gallons	16,656
do. pounds	17,573,993

Total all items, estimated, pounds.....3,477,526,330

Beer produced, barrels of 31 gallons..... 60,729,509

*This malt was equivalent to about 61,755,979 bushels of barley in the year 1916-17.

The various reported units were reduced to pounds by the following equivalents: 1 bushel of malt equals 34 pounds, 1 bushel of corn, cerealine, maizons, or grits equals 56 pounds, 1 gallon of glucose or of "other materials" equals 8 pounds, 1 bushel of barley equals 48 pounds, 1 bushel of miscellaneous materials equals 40 pounds.

The total number of pounds of material officially estimated as used in beer making was 3,477,526,330 as against 3,004,754,590 pounds in 1916, an increase of over 15 per cent.

The beer produced increased from 58,633,624 barrels (of 31 gallons each) in 1916, to 60,729,509 barrels in 1917.

While it is stated that the figures for 1917 are "subject to revision," it appears from the present statistics that despite a world suffering for food and a widespread clamor for a saving of this material from beer for food, the brewers of the United States were turning even more food into a drugged drink for undermining the health, efficiency and happiness of the people than in either of the two preceding years.

It is now ordered that the future use of grain in beer must be limited to 70 per cent of the former amount. This represents some progress in food saving. It is claimed that because of the reduction of the alcoholic content, the amount of beer produced will not necessarily be reduced.

But Great Britain reduced her beer output this past year to an average of only 27¼ per cent of the normal production. Germany's output for 1917 was limited to 25 per cent of that in normal times except in Bavaria, where 35 per cent was allowed. In Austria no barley was to be used for beer this past year after March. The United States has a long way to go yet before it does as well in this matter as either her great ally or her enemy.

For weeks the housekeepers of the country have been using every form of ingenuity to make good the lack of sugar. The daily press reports that Mr. Hoover told the Senate Committee on January 2 that a drastic regulation of the sugar traffic must come with an allowance for a time of three pounds per capita per month, because some hotels and restaurants have refused to co-operate in saving.

The question naturally arises, are the breweries "co-operating in saving?" As you walk abroad you may see almost anywhere an official food poster urging you to save sugar by using syrup. But the breweries in the year ending June 30, 1917, used 115,661,850 pounds of syrup and a kind of sugar suitable for making syrup, enough to increase by 3 per cent the present proposed sugar allotment per person.

Two members of the United States Food Administration, Mr. Vernon Kellogg and Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, have written a book on "The Food Problem." They do not shirk the beer question, but discuss barley from the standpoint of its value in protein—the growth and repair food element. They say:

According to experience of European countries during the war, barley flour represents one of the best flours for admixture with wheat flour in the production of mixed flour bread.

When the protein values of 50,000,000 bushels of barley are calculated, the gain in protein as human foodstuff when the barley is used in the manufacture of flour instead of in the manufacture of beer would amount to somewhere between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds of protein. This amount of protein is sufficient to meet the annual protein requirements of about 2,500,000 people. Exported to France and expressed in terms of bread, the American barley used in the manufacture of beer last year (1916) was equal to the normal bread ration of 7,000,000 people. This figure becomes more impressive when we recall that the beer here cannot be applied to a per capita ration.

As facts about the use of foodstuffs in beer gradually become clear it is evident that the demand will grow more and more insistent that the products of our lands, of our farmers' toil, of our housekeepers' thoughtful savings shall not be dissipated, turned into beer to spoil our people, but shall be saved to feed our own men, women and children, the men on the battle-line, or the starving of war-smitten countries. One of these days we shall rise above our present inconsistency and insist that food shall be used as food and not turned into beer.

Breweries and the Coal Shortage

Mark R. Shaw

The latest authentic figures for the amount of coal used by the brewers in the production of malt liquor in the United States are given in the Government Census Reports for 1910, Vol. VIII, page 363, as follows:

Anthracite	554,029 tons
Bituminous	2,424,798 tons
Coke	11,530 tons
Total	2,990,357 tons

In the year ending June 30, 1909, the production of malt liquors in the United States was 56,364,360 barrels. In 1917 the production was 60,729,509 barrels, an increase of 7.7 per cent over 1909. Assuming that there would be a proportionate increase in the amount of coal used, an addition of 7.7 per cent to the 2,990,357 tons used in 1909 gives 3,220,000 tons as the approximate amount used in 1917.

Brewers Use Much More Coal Than Bakers

The real significance of the amount of coal used by the brewers, however, is better understood when taken in connection with the amount used by other leading industries in the United States. On page 373 of Vol. VIII of the Census Report for 1910 are given the following statistics:

Industry	Cost of Fuel and Rent of Power	Total Coal Used
Boots and shoes	\$1,847,885	332,758 tons
Bread, baked goods	7,357,847	829,526 tons
Clothing, men's	2,240,019	146,126 tons
Printing and publishing	7,601,152	506,525 tons
Liquors, malt	8,570,892	2,990,357 tons
Liquors, distilled	1,500,049	841,410 tons

The above figures from the census reports reveal the fact that the brewers use three and one-half times as much coal as the bakers, nearly six times as much as the printers and publishers, nine times as much as the manufacturers of boots and shoes, and twenty times as much as the manufacturers of men's clothing.

As the total cost of power and fuel for the various industries does not show the same ratio as the amounts of coal used, it is clear that some industries use more electric power or water power than others. It is significant, however, that the total cost of the power and fuel for the production of malt liquors is more than for the production of bread and baked goods, and over four and one-half times that for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

THE PROHIBITION FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DEMAND WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

The following statements from the State Superintendents of the Anti-Saloon Leagues of the several states indicate something of the strength of the sentiment throughout the United States for immediate and absolute war-time Prohibition of the sale, manufacture, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors:

ALABAMA.—Alabama wants a war emergency Prohibition measure passed by Congress to enable us to place every element of man-power and money-power into the great war. We want our own state and the nation sobered so we can receive our sons who survive the great conflict back into an environment that will enable us most speedily to return to normal conditions. We are doing our utmost to help our nation, our army and our allies, and we resent the wastage of useful grains in the making of alcoholic liquors.—Brooks Lawrence, Superintendent.

ARIZONA.—Arizona is bone-dry. The law is quite well enforced over most of the state. Our state will be dry forever. An election now would give a majority of four to one dry. There has been a marked improvement along business, social and religious lines.

We believe the nation should be dry, especially now as a war measure. We think the President and Congress should have made it dry when the war began.

Arizona has no wheat, corn or any other food material for booze. We need it all for food. Neither have we any cars to spare to haul liquor, nor any coal to help manufacture it. We hope the nation will be made dry forever, but especially as a war measure. Arizona is with you. We will do all we can.—E. D. Raley.

CALIFORNIA.—Californians who are laboring to secure the best efficiency for the war regardless of their previous stand on Prohibition are practically a unit in demanding emergency war Prohibition. Large manufacturers who have adapted their estab-

lishments to war-time demands and find themselves handicapped by the man-power weakening saloons, are advising it.

The California fruit growers, with the problem of orchard and vineyard help unsolved, at their recent state convention, adopted resolutions demanding that the saloons be closed during the period of the war. All sides recognize that the closing of the saloons will go far toward solving the problem of labor for farms, orchards and vineyards.

Another reason for the demand in California for war emergency Prohibition is the unprecedented drouth. Cattle are reported dying on the ranges by thousands. Every pound of feed is needed. California is a large barley producing state. Much barley is fed to stock, but thousands of bushels of California barley at a time when it is most needed for stock feed, are being used in the manufacture of beer.

Another demand comes from the action of the authorities at Vallejo in failing to meet the request of the Secretary of the Navy that the saloons in the vicinity of the naval training establishments be closed. California is for war emergency Prohibition. So strong is public opinion on this question that the newspapers have seriously discussed the advisability of an extraordinary session of the Legislature to establish Prohibition in California for the period of the war.—D. M. Gandier, Superintendent.

COLORADO.—Colorado is aggressively for the movement to secure war-time Prohibition. Thousands of Colorado boys are with the colors, many of them training in cantonments and army posts, surrounded by wet territory. The fathers and mothers of these boys feel that they are entitled to the same protection against liquor that their home state affords them.

Feeling runs high in Colorado. The brewers have been the recipients of special favors in these times of stress and war, while the citizens are compelled to forego little luxuries in the line of food and practice the strictest economy in the use of coal.

In our sister state, Wyoming, the Governor and the Council of Defense have appealed to the President to intervene and intern the liquor traffic because of the harm it is doing in operating the industries and railroads. War-time Prohibition will create a policy wherein no favorites are played and the program of conservation and economy will be made easier of execution. Industrial disturbances will right themselves and the country will rid itself of the greatest pro-German agency there is.—A. J. Finch, Superintendent.

CONNECTICUT.—War Prohibition for Connecticut would mean greater efficiency to 60,000 workmen now engaged in making arms and ammunition, and as many more who are weaving cloth, manufacturing tools and machinery and building ships, each one a vital, crying need. It would bring protection to thousands of naval reserves now quartered here for a great naval and submarine base, and assure a sober state behind its sober men working at top speed to sustain and support the nation and its defenders in this crisis.—H. H. Spooner, Superintendent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Thousands of homes in the national capital have been without coal recently in zero weather. The output of the mines is reduced from 50 to 40 per cent in wet territory as shown by reports from operators, on account of the

miners being intoxicated. Transportation of liquors reduces the movement of coal from the mines.

These two factors ought to appeal strongly to the President and Congress. The wasting of 1,026 cargoes of 1,600 tons each of food grains, besides syrups and sugar in enormous quantities, each year by the American breweries is not only illogical but is a national shame and an international wrong. America and her allies are vitally affected.

It is reported that the Germans have stopped brewing beer that the people may have more food. The President, already overburdened, has no authority to stop the sale of liquor. Let Congress, as the law-making authority under the Constitution, put an end to this national menace without delay.—Andrew Wilson, Superintendent.

IDAHO.—Idaho farmers and fruit growers did the best they could in response to the call for extra large acreage of vegetables, grain and fruit. They had great crops of all these products. Harvest time found a great labor shortage. Millions of bushels of fruits and vegetables actually froze ungathered, after a big cost of production, because shortage of transportation hindered all lines of business. Cars could not be had for the transportation of necessities to market, to ship fruit and grain where needed, or to bring coal into the state where none is mined.

Idaho cheerfully does her part in every war move, but is unwilling to have her industries crippled for want of coal, or her children go cold so that breweries may run, or go without bread that others may drink beer.

A strong sentiment prevails for national Prohibition, especially during the war, in order to conserve all possible man-power for the army and navy as well as indispensable industries.—Emerson E. Hunt, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS.—Relieve the railroad congestion, increased at Chicago by the transportation for 38 Chicago breweries and thousands of saloons. Save enormous quantities of grain and over half a million tons of coal used to make and sell beer for the state's 9,800 saloons. Increase by 20 per cent the output of the Illinois coal mines in wet territory. Remove the menace of Chicago saloons to the naval training station at Beloit, Wis., and of Chicago saloons to Camp Grant. Make the nation dry for savings, efficiency and safety during the war and the period of demobilization. From 252 wet cities and towns remove the saloon support of pro-German organizations.—F. Scott McBride, Superintendent.

INDIANA.—Our Indianapolis public schools and perhaps half the public schools of the state have been closed for a month because of the inability to get fuel. Yet six hundred saloons in this city, also the saloons and breweries over the state, are running full time. While they can run, yet our public schools have to keep closed. People all over the state are indignant and believe it unjust to tag coal shovels to win the war without closing the breweries and saloons. Food, fuel and transportation crises demand immediate and absolute war-time Prohibition.—E. S. Shumaker, Superintendent.

KANSAS.—Kansas has given 30,000 clean, sober boys for war. I do not overestimate when I say that 75 per cent have never tasted intoxicating liquor. General Wood says:

I find that the Kansas boys and men grade far higher in morals, obedience

and stamina than other men. Kansas has the finest, cleanest, healthiest and most vigorous soldiers in point of endurance that we have ever seen.

Kansas having outlawed the liquor traffic 37 years ago has raised a generation of young men sober and clean. Kansas now demands the same protection for her soldier boys by the federal government by immediately and completely destroying the liquor traffic in the nation by special war legislation. Every mother in Kansas joins me in this earnest petition to our Congress.—W. J. Herwig, Superintendent.

KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky Legislature has ratified the national Prohibition amendment by a vote of 94 to 16, and has submitted a Prohibition amendment to the state constitution by a vote of 114 to 16. Neither of these, however, can possibly become effective before June 30, 1920.

Kentucky desires to render her best service in this struggle for world democracy. Her best is not possible, however, if during these two and a half years, until Prohibition becomes effective, her breweries shall continue to destroy immense quantities of grain and her citizens shall continue to worse than waste their money and reduce their efficiency by drinking alcoholic liquors.

There is, therefore, but one source from which Kentucky can hope to receive the help which will place her on a basis to play her full part in this gigantic struggle. The federal government must come to her rescue with national war Prohibition.—N. A. Palmer, Superintendent.

MAINE.—War Prohibition is needed in Maine. Maine has had state-wide Prohibition continuously since 1858. In 1917 for the first time she had state-wide enforcement, but outside liquor concerns persistently reached into Maine to find a market and to decrease the effectiveness of Prohibition. Intoxicants in considerable quantities now come into the Maine market "for medical use only," and addressed to private parties.

Maine officers are doing their best to enforce Prohibition, but their best is lessened in all parts of the state by outside liquor men. War Prohibition in the United States would paralyze the in-reaching hands of license and enable Maine to do larger and better work toward winning the war. War Prohibition in the United States is the present pressing main necessity, since our liquor troubles come from the outside.—Wilbur F. Berry, Superintendent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts, her homes, her educational institutions and her industries crippled because of the fuel shortage, her man-power diminished through enlistments and the draft, demands true conservation of all natural resources in order that we may speedily win the war. She recognizes that great amounts of foodstuffs are still being worse than wasted because of the manufacture of beer; that multiplied thousands of tons of fuel are being consumed in the manufacture and transportation of liquor, and that inefficiency and loss of man-power invariably result from drink. The demand for true conservation, which means the elimination of all such wastage, is constantly increasing. The old Bay State demands Prohibition during the war and reconstruction period as a moral, social and economic necessity.—A. J. Davis, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN.—Michigan schools are largely closed; factories making war munitions are threatened with suspension; homes are

suffering—all for the lack of fuel, while the breweries are burning up 1,500 tons of coal a day and the 1,500 saloons are depleting the energy of the people.

Michigan sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of emergency war Prohibition, so that every resource of the state in food, fuel, and men may be mobilized to increase the output of mines and factories, that we may give our sons at the front the greatest support possible in the war for human freedom and righteousness.—Grant M. Hudson, Superintendent.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota citizens are willing to submit to wheatless, meatless and even heatless days, but are indignant that any food or fuel thus saved should be squandered in making beer. From June to November, 1917, inclusive, Minnesota breweries made 806,293 barrels of beer. They used 967,551 bushels of grain and 99,980 tons of coal.

Minnesota can put this grain and coal to better use. Many thousands of our citizens have sought relief from local officials unsuccessfully and now urgently appeal to the national government to stop the waste of food, fuel, transportation and manpower in the manufacture of beer during the war. The drunkard's wife says "Please hurry."—George B. Safford, Superintendent.

MISSISSIPPI.—War Prohibition beyond doubt is one of the most important measures Congress could adopt for winning this great war. As a food conservation measure it stands in the forefront. It is hard to get the average one-horse farmer to appreciate the necessity of toiling and sacrificing to create and save a few bushels of foodstuffs when the government is allowing the brewers to waste it by the tens of thousands of bushels.

If the stream of waste caused by the brewers should be dried up, not only what they waste would be saved, but this would stimulate the small farmers and housekeepers to double diligence in making and saving.—T. J. Bailey, Superintendent.

MISSOURI.—War-time Prohibition would be a tremendous advantage measure from the Missouri standpoint. First, because Missouri, as one of the great brewing centers, consumes enormous amounts of foodstuffs and fuel in the production of beer.

Second, from the fact that we have within our borders, Jefferson Barracks, one of the largest permanent concentration camps for soldiers, just on the edge of the great beer-cursed city of St. Louis, making it practically impossible to protect the newly-received soldiers who pass through the barracks against the liquor influences of a great city.

At this time when fuel and food are admitted to be two of the most vital factors in the winning of the great war, Missouri breweries are consuming fully 450,000 tons of coal and over 12,000,000 bushels of foodstuffs annually.

Under the present system Missouri is sending her blood and her wealth to establish world peace and democracy, and at the same time is neutralizing the value of the sacrifice and lending aid and power to the enemy by this great destruction of food and fuel. Let us stop this suicidal policy by immediate war-time emergency Prohibition of the liquor traffic.—W. C. Shupp, Superintendent.

NEBRASKA.—Having tried Prohibition, Nebraska urges it as a war measure for emergency. It would make more effective our state Prohibition and thereby aid us in our conservation pro-

gram. It would save the products of our farms from being used in the manufacture of beer.

It would conserve our sugar, which we gladly produce and save, but not for breweries. It would aid in the production and conservation of coal which our people need to carry on legitimate business, while breweries have but made our condition worse.

We urge Prohibition as a matter of national preparedness, as we are sure it would materially increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the young manhood of our country and at the same time increase our national wealth and happiness.—H. F. Carson, Superintendent.

NEVADA.—Fuel and food problems are growing daily more stringent here in the mountain and desert districts where freight rates are high and so much must be shipped in. Cattle raising and ranching are growing industries in these rich mountain valleys, and the space occupied by shipping beverages is needed for transportation of food and stock.

Ore mining predominates and the war has made ore a very profitable price, but the men, because of drink, are so much of the time incapacitated for work that the result is a great loss to the industry and in the amount of ore needed by the government. The same is true of the haying industry on the large ranches.—E. F. Jones, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY.—War-time Prohibition will speed up production in our munition plants, relieve congestion at terminals more quickly, and relieve thousands of cars carrying coal for shipment to homes. It would help to guard a large urban population with an unusual percentage of foreign-born engaged in making ships, submarines, shot and shell. It would take care of the admitted nullification of state laws through the failure of local officials to enforce them, and the federal measures through the lack of local carrying out of the orders of the War Department regarding the sale of liquor to men in uniform.

Make war Prohibition imperative if New Jersey is not to be sapped of her strength that is needed to help in winning this war.

The government commandeered the coal of one of our big industrial plants on the ground that its production was not a war necessity. In the same city a brewery had over 4,000 tons of coal in its bins and was allowed to continue making beer, evidently not because beer is a war necessity, for the government employs detectives at the military camps near by to prevent this beer from being taken into the camps.

Give us war-time Prohibition and our citizens will then feel that the government is acting without fear or favor to win the war.—James K. Shields, Superintendent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—New Hampshire wants war Prohibition, and wants it badly. The people are getting impatient. We are suffering with cold. Our trains are stalled, our locomotives out of commission. We need the coal the breweries are burning. We have food yet, but cannot get what we want. Close the breweries—let the farmers raise wheat for the allies instead of barley for the Germans. Close the saloons that our men may be efficient for work to win the war. Do it now. Hurry up with war Prohibition.—J. H. Robbins, Superintendent.

NEW MEXICO.—The United States demands large supplies of coal, coke and copper from New Mexico. Mining is our princi-

pal industry. New Mexico contains enough coal and copper to win the war. We are dependent largely on foreign labor in the mining industry. Governor Lindsay has just stated on the wire that the chief hindrance to a maximum production is drunkenness, and that if New Mexico mines meet the demands placed upon them war Prohibition is imperative.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and one of the largest mine operators in the United States, is authority for the statement that under a bi-monthly pay-day approximately 18 per cent of the total working time of the men employed in the coal industry is lost by lay-offs largely due to drunkenness. Mr. Springer insists that limited areas of Prohibition about the mines are not enough and that so long as liquor is dispensed within automobile-traveling distance of the mines, as a war measure Prohibition is absolutely essential to the maximum production of war material from our mines.—R. E. Farley, Superintendent.

NEW YORK—New York announced a war emergency Prohibition program last November and has a bill for state Prohibition during the war and demobilization period now pending at Albany. This matter should preferably be handled as a national issue. The people are manifestly for it.

There is a sentiment for it among elements of the population that heretofore have been totally opposed to Prohibition. War Prohibition is peculiarly needed in New York to protect this greatest port, from which most of the supplies for our allies and our army are sent.

There can be no excuse for America's being less intelligent on this question than Germany, the home of beer brewing. Admission of officials of the inadequacy of the food conservation law, implied in the request for additional legislation further to stop the non-essential use of foodstuffs, opens the door for such action.—William H. Anderson, Superintendent.

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina is a dry state, but she is suffering because of the liquor traffic in other states. The coal pinch and the sugar famine are upon us. Stop the brewing of beer and save the coal and sugar for necessary purposes and the situation will be relieved.

Use the transportation space for the hauling of coal instead of the hauling of liquor and the railroads can supply coal for the boats, factories, schools, churches and homes.

North Carolina citizens are patriotic. We readily respond to the government's call to save grain and coal, but while we obey we pray that the eyes of those in authority may be opened to see the inconsistency of asking citizens to save a little, while the brewers are permitted to waste much.—R. L. Davis, Superintendent.

NORTH DAKOTA.—North Dakota urges Congress to provide war emergency Prohibition to protect her against intoxicating liquor smuggled in from saloons and wholesale liquor houses in Montana and Minnesota. Such Prohibition will conserve citizenship and transient labor necessary to put in and harvest such a crop as will help win the war; also conserve labor in our mines, upon which the northwest is becoming so dependent.

Farm labor will be very scarce and complaints of mine labor troubles caused by smuggled liquor are reaching us. North Da-

kota glories in sacrifice by meatless and wheatless days, but counts that attitude morally criminal which allows waste of food materials in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, the protection of saloons for the ruin of labor efficiency, the delaying in transportation of the necessities of life by liquor shipments, the endangering of the morale of sons loaned to the nation, and, above all, the uncalled for, heartless cruelty done fathers and mothers who fear liquor's ruin for their sons more than they fear shot and shell.—F. L. Watkins, Superintendent.

OKLAHOMA.—Many beef cattle have died from starvation on the western plains owing to the drouth, yet the German-born brewers of the United States belonging to the German-American Alliance used over 60,000,000 bushels of barley, over 10,000,000 bushels of corn and over 3,000,000 bushels of other material to make beer during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, three months of which time we were at war with Germany.

This great waste of material would have kept alive many cattle to be butchered for beef for our soldiers and our allies, thus helping in a great measure to win the war.

We want to have our beef cattle in Oklahoma to feed our soldier boys and our allies, and war-time Prohibition will help us.—H. T. Laughbaum, Superintendent.

OREGON.—Oregon has outlawed the liquor traffic. All the trouble we have in enforcing the Prohibition law comes because California on the south is wet. Adoption of war Prohibition would rid us of this menace and make it easy for our officers to enforce the Prohibition laws.

Such adoption would demonstrate that we are in earnest in our endeavors to protect our soldier boys and to conserve to the utmost our food and fuel and save more than 50,000,000 bushels of grain the traffic now wastes.

Why ask housewives to use 20 per cent of substitutes to conserve the wheat supply and allow the breweries to waste so much? Why freeze our children and close our schools and factories for lack of coal and allow breweries to run? Why?—Edwin Rawden, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania in session unanimously adopted resolutions calling on Congress to give us immediate Prohibition as a war measure; first, because of the present waste by breweries and wineries of food materials now needed to feed the allies and the armies, and, second, to prevent the waste and loss of fuel to produce that which is not a necessity while public institutions as well as homes and families are suffering.

A third reason is the waste of space in cars and vessels in transporting liquor beverages while the public suffers for lack of food, which is not moved.—C. F. Swift, Superintendent.

RHODE ISLAND.—Fifteen thousand enlisted men at Newport are daily menaced by over 40 saloons, all but two of which are within half a mile of the naval college and army forts. Commanding officer Beach at the torpedo station praises the co-operation of enlisted men and citizens, but insists that enforcement of the half-mile order is not sufficient. "Compromise with liquor and you always get liquor government. The nation's interests demand a dry Rhode Island."

Eighty per cent of our people are engaged in manufacture. Less than 5 per cent are rural. Our factories making munitions, tent cloth and khaki are menaced by inefficiency and shortage of coal. Closing the breweries would mean that the factories could run full time. Military and industrial leaders assert that Rhode Island's immediate need for her assigned task is war Prohibition.—Edwin Simpson, Superintendent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has several times declared that illicit stills are polluting the army. There should be no chances taken, as the nation maintains within this state three great camps, each having a division, and at Charleston a great naval station and at Port Royal a marine training school.

In this state are the soldiers, marines and sailors of nearly every state. The nation owes to these men an environment clean and wholesome, and to the cause in which our nation is engaged is due our full fighting power backed by a sober civilian army in all the industries. New York soldiers are here; Pennsylvanians are just across the line. Sixty thousand homes in those states are vitally concerned with conditions in South Carolina. We are no longer isolated states and communities, but a nation, and as a nation we must think and act. Congress should enact war Prohibition with adequate means of enforcement.—J. K. Breedin, Superintendent.

TENNESSEE.—Tennessee, through her Prohibition laws, has eradicated the wastage of food, fuel, railroad and man-power in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Tennessee would give every pound of her sustenance, every energy of her locomotion, every resource of her manhood unweakened by vice and drink, to the winning of the war.

It will be difficult for her citizenship to realize that the nation is in such serious need of food, fuel, cars and men as long as the awful wastage of necessities by the liquor interests is permitted.

Abolish the wastage, and by this act of the government will our people be impressed with the seriousness of the problem confronting the democracies of the world.

Tennessee is sending to the army and trenches thousands of sober, clean, intelligent, high-minded young men, the flower of her manhood. Let the government completely abolish the menace of strong drink and the fathers and mothers of our commonwealth will experience relief from an awful apprehension now gripping their hearts. Tennessee's congressional delegation will stand solidly for war Prohibition. Let us have it speedily.—J. D. McAlister, Superintendent.

TEXAS.—Approximately 200,000 soldiers are camped within the borders of Texas. With two exceptions, posts, cantonments and aviation fields are located near wet cities. There is a great amount of illegal liquor selling to soldiers and vice conditions are bad, according to published reports of the law enforcement department of the Fosdick Commission.

The commission has protested repeatedly to local authorities of several cities, going so far as to threaten to close the saloons as a military measure. There is imperative need for immediate enactment of national Prohibition for food and fuel conservation, and for the protection of our men from both drink and vice. The

sentiment of the state is overwhelmingly for such enactment.—A. J. Barton, Superintendent.

VERMONT.—Vermont needs war emergency Prohibition because the liquor traffic means less foodstuffs for our armies and our allies, less fuel with which to warm our houses and run our factories, drive our railroad trains and speed our ships across the sea, less money with which to buy liberty bonds and thrift stamps, less man-power for work at home and the fighting abroad.

We need it especially for the sake of the thousands of soldiers who will be encamped this summer at Fort Ethan Allen.—Clifford H. Smith, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON.—Our people are willing to conserve food and fuel and go the limit in conservation or sacrifice to win this war. From two years' experience under Prohibition they know for a certainty that Prohibition is the greatest conservation—it conserves the money, the foodstuffs, the fuel, the transportation and the labor.

The liquor traffic is still the greatest source of economic waste of all these essentials, which are so necessary to be conserved. The sentiment in this state as expressed in all sections is that Congress should enact war-time Prohibition and that the emergency calling for this act is plainly set forth in the appeal by the government for conservation and should not longer be delayed.—George D. Conger, Superintendent.

WEST VIRGINIA.—America is sadly hindered by the dragging load of the liquor traffic. The German saloon, the wrecking place of our industrial efficiency, and the foul spawning nest of spies, incendiaries and traitors; the German brewery gulping into its insatiable maw precious man-power, transportation facilities which would clear the yards and terminals of American fuel so necessary to maintain the war machine at its highest speed, and food sufficient to feed twice our army—these must go.

With these driven out a sober, clear-eyed America can concentrate her whole self to the mighty task that lies before her. Having rid ourselves of the treacherous enemy in our midst we can freely ask God's help in overthrowing our enemy beyond the sea. Congress must act.—Charles R. Morgan, Superintendent.

WISCONSIN.—Beer is the kaiser's mightiest ally and it fights on American soil. It hinders American victory, delays world peace and may pave the way for American defeat and the overthrow of democracy. The brewers' lobbyists boasted that Wisconsin brewers alone use 20,000,000 bushels of barley annually, a shipload of 1,600 tons daily.

Brewery products fill refrigerator cars, while potatoes rot for lack of transportation, bankrupting farmers and starving cities. The coal that they consume would keep the railroads open and the factories running. Pro-Germanism is only the froth from the German beer saloon.

Our German Socialist party and the German-American Alliance are the spawn of the saloon. Kaiser kultur was raised on beer.

Prohibition is the infallible submarine chaser which we must launch by thousands. The water-wagon is the tank that can level every Prussian trench. Total abstinence is the impassable curtain barrage which we must lay before every trench. Sobriety is the

bomb that will blow kaiserism to kingdom come. We must all become munition-makers.—R. P. Hutton, Superintendent.

WYOMING.—Mine superintendents are claiming that booze is decreasing the output of coal. Railroad heads in Wyoming have called on the Governor to aid against the saloon. Big ranchers are demanding Prohibition in order to increase efficiency of farm laborers. The following statement has just been received from Governor Houx:

The detrimental effect of the liquor traffic on the industries of the nation at this time, when it is of vital importance that every industry should operate at the utmost efficiency, is so apparent that no American citizen should hesitate to demand that an end be put to this vicious traffic without further delay. I am in favor of absolute Prohibition by the quickest means available, which, it is manifest, is by federal statutory enactment.

—Fred L. Crabbe, Superintendent.

SIX MILLION WOMEN PETITION THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF MALT LIQUORS IN THE INTEREST OF GRAIN CONSERVATION

The petition is as follows:

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

Believing that the women of the United States are loyally doing their utmost in our national crisis to carry out all government plans for the conservation of food; and

Realizing that there is still an alarming waste of foodstuffs in the production of malt and vinous liquors;

We, in behalf of mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of enlisted men, appeal to you, our Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to prohibit the further waste of these foodstuffs in the production of malt and vinous liquors during the period of the war.

This petition contained the official signatures of 28 presidents of national organizations, representing 5,917,976 women. Among these signatures are to be found the names of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, president General Daughters American Revolution; Mrs. H. K. Schoff, president National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of America; Myra Kingman Miller, president National Federation of College Women; Anna A. Gordon, president National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In addition to this official group there are individual signatures of almost a thousand noted women of America. Among the signers are many wives of United States Senators and Representatives, wives of Governors and former Governors, women members of state Legislatures and Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the woman member of the National Congress.

Among the educators who have signed the petition are Mrs. C. C. Bradford, president National Education Association; Ella Flagg Young, Julia C. Lathrop, Mary E. Wooley, president Mount Holyoke College; Ella F. Pendleton, president Wellesley College; M. Carey Thomas, president Bryn Mawr College, and the Dean of Women of many of the largest colleges in America.

With the individual group of petitioners are presidents and chairmen of state organizations, such as Colonial Dames, Daugh-

ters American Revolution, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Red Cross Societies, Florence Crittenton Missions, Missionary Societies of all denominations, Equal Suffrage Associations, Federation Women's Clubs, Woman's Committees Council National Defense, Dames of Loyal Legion, Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Woman's Relief Corps, National League for Women's Service, Federation Music Clubs, War Works Councils, Order Eastern Star, Mother's Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations, Juvenile Protective Association, State Boards Charities and Corrections, Sunshine Society, Good Government Leagues, Royal Neighbors, Anti-Suffrage Association, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Graduate Nurses' Association, Home Makers Associations, Child Welfare Leagues, International Order King's Daughters and Sons, Ladies of the Maccabees, Consumers Leagues, Humane Education Societies, Woman's Party, Catholic Altar Societies, Medical Women's Associations, Associations Collegiate Alumnae, Needlework Guilds, Woman's Farm and Garden Associations, Neighbors Leagues, Rebekah Assemblies, Pythian Sisters, Playground Associations, Council Jewish Women, United Daughters Confederacy, Women's Bank Associations.

There are the signatures of women state officials in suffrage states—Deputy Commissioners Public Lands, members Labor Commissioners, State Factory Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents Public Instruction, Chairmen State Public Safety Commissions, and Assistant Attorney Generals.

Standing out conspicuously are the signatures of women of national reputation—Jane Addams, Hull House; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Laura Clay, Kate M. Gordon, Jean Gordon, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Daisy McLaurin Stevens, member Naval Commission on Training Activities; Maud Ballington Booth, Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, vice chairman United States Employees Compensation Commission; Alice Stebbins Wells, president International Association of Policewomen; Katherine Bement Davis, Anna Jarvis, founder Mother's Day, Kate Waller Barrett, Helen Ring Robinson, Mrs. John A. Logan.

Of wives of prominent men in America, Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, Mrs. William J. Bryan, Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Booth Tarkington, Mrs. Owen Lovejoy, Mrs. Luther Burbank, and wives of United States Senators and Representatives, of Governors, of members State Supreme Courts, Attorney Generals, State Senators and Representatives, State Auditors, Commissioners Labor, Secretaries State.

Among the petitioners are authors, editors, artists, doctors, lawyers; from almost every state in the Union are the signatures of journalists; conspicuous are the names of the authors, Alice Hegan Rice, Gene Stratton Porter, Marietta Holley; of artists and illustrators, Mary Mears, Jessie Wilcox Smith, and Annetta St. Gaudens.

It is a "win the war" appeal from women who are responding to all conservation requests of the United States government.

This is the first petition in the history of the temperance reform movement in which all leading organizations of women have united and it comes to the President as the voice of the women of this great Republic.

Urging the conservation of food materials for the duration of the war and the diversion of their use from beer to bread, it

assumes tremendous significance addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy from women whose husbands, sons and brothers are in training camps and at the battle front.

It is a "win the war" appeal from staunch patriots who loyally respond to all conservation requests of the United States government.

The petition was promoted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and will take first rank among the historic petitions of the world.

LIQUOR AND VICE REGULATIONS AROUND ARMY CANTONMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

Cantonments in Wet Territory

ANNAPOLIS NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—The Annapolis Evening Capital and Maryland Gazette, on November 9, 1917, reveals in a strong editorial the startling conditions which obtain at the seat of our national naval training station. The article states:

Night after night our streets are filled with drunken sailors—some of them mere boys scarcely out of their teens. . . . Now, who is to blame? That is what we would like to know. The law forbids selling liquor to sailors, marines, soldiers or anyone in the uniform of the United States service. . . . Secretary of the Navy Daniels appealed to the Mayor of this city and the Naval Academy authorities to see to it that these men of the service did not secure intoxicating liquors in Annapolis. Mayor Strange has been doing all he can to comply with Secretary Daniels' request. Recently he appealed to the saloonkeepers in person and they promised him to refrain from selling liquor to men in uniform. . . . It is a crying shame, an outrage against this country to sell liquor to men in the service, and it means simply this, that if it does not stop and stop at once the Secretary of the Navy will appeal to Congress and the President to wipe out Annapolis as a naval training station. It has been done in other places. It was done on the West Coast.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, Officers' Training Camp, Indianapolis.—Conditions became so deplorable in Indianapolis that a threat to remove this camp brought stricter law enforcement in the city. Governor Goodrich received a letter from Secretary of War Baker calling his attention to the awful conditions prevailing in Indianapolis.

Commenting upon Secretary Baker's letter to the Governor, Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the committee which looks after the moral side of the training camps, said:

When Secretary Baker said in a letter to the Governor of Indiana that he proposed to move the training camp from those neighborhoods in which clean conditions cannot be provided, he meant just what he said. He is determined that the camps established under federal authorities, both the present officers' training camps and the divisional camps soon to be opened, as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius, shall not be the scenes of drunkenness and debauchery. He is determined moreover that no camp shall be located in the vicinity of a community which persistently refuses to clean up. A city which maintains a redlight district and which makes no endeavor to relieve itself of bad resorts cannot hope to be chosen as a camp site. If necessary, the Secretary will alter the plans of the Department in regard to the location of a camp, no matter at what financial cost.

CAMP DEVENS, Lowell, Mass.—Camp Devens is located in the vicinity of Lowell and conditions in Lowell were bad. The secretary of the Lowell No-License League addressed a letter to Major General Harry F. Hodges, the commanding officer at Camp

Devens, asking if he was in favor of closing the saloons in Lowell. That official replied:

I am heartily in favor of doing away with the sale of intoxicating liquor at all towns accessible to this cantonment, say within 20 miles of it. Such action would be of incalculable benefit to the men now training here.. By far the greater number of them will never seek to buy liquor unless tempted by the opportunity to do so easily and lawfully.

GETTYSBURG CANTONMENT, York, Pa.—Sales of liquor to soldiers at Gettysburg by saloonkeepers at the neighboring town of York reached a stage where the federal authorities determined something drastic would have to be done. They talked of putting the place under martial law.

United States Deputy Marshal Harvey Smith, of Harrisburg, Pa., says that York, Pa., has furnished more cases of violation of the federal law regarding the furnishing of liquor to soldiers than any other town in the middle district of Pennsylvania.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—A War Department order establishing a dry zone of one-half mile about the embarkation piers in Hoboken, N. J., went into effect November 3, 1917, closing nearly 300 saloons. The police records of the city, covering arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, show a decrease of one-half over the corresponding period for the last year of the saloons. These arrests under the saloon regime numbered 298 and under the dry period 139.

These saloons, mostly operated by Germans, were of the most vicious character, and when the first order went out closing them the Mayor and certain officials of the liquor interests appealed to the President to annul the order. The order was withheld for some time as a result, but conditions became so bad that the federal authorities were forced to act.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Major General Leonard Wood recently made this statement:

It seems to me about time for Kansas City to join the Prohibition program. Nothing will help more in the conduct of the war.

Kansas City, in failing to close its saloons during the visit of soldiers to that city, has learned a lesson, Major Wood believes. The inability to grant the request of the War Department, high army officials and even its own citizens to close the saloons while the soldiers were in town, has clearly indicated, General Wood says, that it is about time for Kansas City to get into the Prohibition column.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—In the vicinity of this city are some of the most important military posts in the United States, including Fort Slocum, Fort Totten, Fort Schuyler, and the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay Park, yet, in total disregard of state and federal authorities and as if holding the President's order as no more authoritative than any vamping of an irresponsible fanatic, the local authorities of New Rochelle allowed saloons and resorts to run wide open night and day seven days in the week.

Twenty-seven deputy marshals swooped down upon the place and secured evidence which resulted in the closing of all the saloons. In one of the places raided, run by an unnaturalized German, the deputies found 100 soldiers and between 30 and 40 Blue Jackets on the floor dancing. Most of the soldiers and sailors were

under the influence of liquor. Some of the girls were masqueraded in the uniform of the army and navy.

These places remained closed until a new Mayor was elected who came with a petition to Governor Whitman to reopen the places and, accordingly, Governor Whitman was forced to do this. But in doing it, he said:

I would like to see every saloon in the state closed up and I hope the people will win in their fight against them. All saloons in the vicinity of forts should be closed, but the law does not permit this except when the Mayor of a city in which they are located says an emergency exists. Now the Mayor certifies that the condition no longer exists. It is not what I would like to do but what I must do under the law.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Under orders from Governor Catts, Pensacola proceeded to abolish its segregated district after a notice from the Navy Department that hereafter the sailors would be withdrawn from Pensacola.

CAMP PERRY, Toledo, Ohio.—When Hon. Isaac Sherwood, dean of the Ohio Congressional delegation, called at the War Department to request that the Ohio National Guardsmen should be allowed to train at Camp Perry rather than at Montgomery, Ala., he was told bluntly by Secretary Baker, "that the morale of Toledo is bad and that if the men were stationed at Camp Perry they would slip away to Toledo and fall into bad ways." Mr. Sherwood's reply that Camp Perry is 40 miles from Toledo had no effect on the War Secretary, who seemed to think that the evil savor of a booze-soaked town extends farther than 40 miles.

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Major General Glenn, commandant at Camp Sherman, was compelled to issue an order that the saloonkeepers of Chillicothe quit selling liquor to soldiers. Major Glenn told the Chillicothe city officials that if they didn't stop the illegal sale he would put the city under martial law and stop the thing himself. When the camp went to Chillicothe the saloonkeepers promised to be good. They did not keep their promise.

FORT SNELLING, Minneapolis, Minn.—The Public Safety Commission has threatened to close all the saloons of Minneapolis if conditions do not improve. The Commission issued the following communication to the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of that city:

The Safety Commission thinks it is up to the Minneapolis Retail Liquor Dealers' Association either to correct the present deplorable conditions or to have its members understand that by failing to do so they will have to suffer the consequences.

Later on, Major General J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the United States Army, who conducted a general inspection at Fort Snelling, hinted at the possibility of withdrawing more than 5,000 soldiers from the fort as a result of vice conditions said to exist in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He said:

The information reported to me shows conditions worse here than anywhere I know of. It will be turned over to the War Department officials. I don't know what we will do. If I had my way I would withdraw the soldiers, lock the doors on the Snelling barracks and leave only a civil guard there to guard the property if conditions were not bettered. I have inspected practically every military camp of any size in the country in the past four months, and in no place have I found conditions so bad as reported here.

NEWPORT TRAINING STATION, Rhode Island.—Charges that naval recruits in the Newport, R. I., naval training station

are exposed to gambling houses, immoral resorts and vicious saloons were made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in announcing that he had appealed to Governor Beckman. The Mayor of Newport made a denial of the charge of the Naval Department and the Navy Department, with the assistance of agents of the Department of Justice, made an investigation, and Secretary Daniels renewed his complaint. In announcing his action, Secretary Daniels said:

I have sent to the Governor of Rhode Island a list of some of the most notorious dens and gambling houses in Newport, also calling his attention to the extent and matter of illegal sale of liquors to sailors and naval reserve recruits, and informing him that the department is ready to furnish him with further evidence if the state's officers do not produce it.

CAMP STANLEY, Lexington, Ky.—The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities made public correspondence between Chairman Fosdick and Mayor Rogers of Lexington in which the Mayor acknowledged as correct the committee's characterization of moral conditions around Camp Stanley, which disgraced his city, as "simply horrible." The Mayor pledged his personal and official word that he would use every means in his power to correct the awful conditions existing.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Acting on positive instructions from Washington, Mayor Puchta ordered the restricted district of the city closed. This was on directions from military authorities. The order had been transmitted through Raymond B. Fosdick, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The Commission reported that resorts were catering to soldiers.

CAMP ZACHARIAH TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.—According to reports, General Barry declared emphatically that it was out of the question to establish a military post anywhere around Louisville on account of the deplorable moral condition surrounding that city. The city has 600 saloons.

At promise of Louisville to clean up, however, Camp Zachariah Taylor was located near the city. Conditions became so bad that a few months ago the report went out that soldiers would be prohibited from even walking on certain saloon streets of Louisville. Almost every week saloonkeepers are before the court charged with selling liquor to soldiers.

FORT M'ARTHUR, Los Angeles, Cal.—Colonel E. M. Blake, Commandant at Fort McArthur, was compelled to make a plea to the Mayor of Los Angeles to clean up the harbor district. He is quoted as saying:

I wish the Mayor and city council of Los Angeles would take steps to make San Pedro and Wilmington bone-dry. Ninety per cent of our troubles in the fort are caused by liquor. If the city does not do something of the kind I believe the United States government will.

Under an ordinance adopted by the people, the harbor district of Los Angeles was later put bone-dry.

Cantonments in Dry Territory

CAMP DODGE, Des Moines, Iowa.—This site was chosen in competition with bids from wet cities because Des Moines is a Prohibition city. Some liquor is smuggled in to the soldiers, but the amount is reduced to the minimum and not much trouble is experienced from this source.

The government's sleuths that investigated the 31 canton-

ments and their immediate environment had nothing but words of approbation for Des Moines.

CAMP FUNSTON, Fort Riley, Kansas.—On November 17, Governor Arthur Capper, of Kansas, delivered an address in which he said:

When I was at Camp Funston General Wood told me that in his 25 years of experience in the army he had never seen anything like the revolution that had been effected in morale and discipline by establishing the dry zones. He said that under ordinary circumstances the guard house in such a camp as Camp Funston would have an average population of 200. Then, turning to the telephone, he made inquiry as to the number of men under arrest and learned that there was just one—just one man in the guard house out of 35,000 soldiers, and his offense was not drunkenness, not brawling, but a small infraction of some little rule. "Nothing like such order," said General Wood to me, "has ever before been known in a military camp."

"I find that Kansas boys and men grade far higher in morals, obedience and stamina than the men of other camps. The percentage of vice diseases among them is the smallest that has ever before been found in a camp and the discipline is the best I have ever seen. We attribute this," said General Wood, "to the dry zone order and to Kansas Prohibition, which prevents the sale of liquor. These Kansas boys were brought up in a clean atmosphere. They started right. You tell the Kansas people for me that they have got the finest, the cleanest, the healthiest and the most vigorous soldiers in point of endurance we have ever seen. The official record shows this."

CAMP GRANT, Rockford, Ill.—Rockford's strongest competitor for this camp was wet Peoria, Ill., and Peoria was rejected largely because Peoria is a whisky center and literally infested with saloons. The following statement from Mayor Bennett, of Rockford, tells the story of clean conditions around Camp Grant:

Now is Rockford's greatest opportunity for service. It is also her pride that Camp Grant is located here. I am on the street every day and nearly every night. I have never seen a drunken or disorderly soldier. Records show an occasional arrest of soldiers, but, almost invariably, liquor is shown to have been obtained in Beloit, Wis., 18 miles away, or when on furlough in Chicago. This city does not have, nor has it ever recognized, a redlight district. Practically the only trouble we have now is from Chicago and other large cities.

CAMP HANCOCK, Augusta, Ga.—Col. George C. Richards, in speaking of conditions in Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., says:

This is heaven compared to El Paso. Since coming south I have smelled liquor on the breath of only one man. The drink situation and the matter of disorderly houses are both under control. The folks at home have no cause for worry.

The following are the regulations issued by the President and the Secretary of War in regard to the sale of liquor to the men in the military service of the United States and to the control of immoral conditions in the vicinity of training camps:

REGULATIONS

War Department, Washington, July 25, 1917.

Bulletin No. 45.

1. Under authority of Section 12 of the act "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, reading:

"That the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the Prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: Provided, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors in any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for mili-

tary purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medical purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both," the following regulations are established by the President:

"No person, whether acting individually or as an officer, member, agent, representative or employee of a corporation, partnership or association, or as an agent representative or employee of an individual, shall, in or within five miles of any military camp, except as hereinafter provided, sell or barter, directly or indirectly, either alone or with any other article any alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any person, or give or serve any such alcoholic liquor to any person, except that this Prohibition against serving or giving alcoholic liquor shall not apply to the serving of wines or liquors in a private home to members of the family or to bona fide guests therein other than officers or members of the military forces; and no person, whether acting individually or as a member, officer, agent, representative or employee of any corporation, partnership or association, or as an agent, representative, or an employee of an individual, shall send, ship, transmit or transport in any manner or cause to be shipped, transmitted or transported in any manner, any alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any place within five miles of any military camp, except for use in his home as hereinbefore authorized: Provided, That where the existing limits of an incorporated city or town are within five miles of a military camp, the prohibition upon the sale, barter, gift, service, sending, shipment, transmission or transportation of alcoholic liquors imposed by this regulation shall not apply to any part of the incorporated city or town distant more than one-half mile from said camp."

2. Under authority of Section 13 of the act "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, which section reads:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both," the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels or bawdy houses within five miles of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place being used for military purposes by the United States is prohibited.

By Order of the Secretary of War:
(250.12, A. G. O.)

(Signed) TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

(Signed) H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

The following is a copy of the order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, in 1914:

The use or introduction, for drinking purposes, of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly pro-

hibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

The following is a copy of the order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, creating Prohibition zones around places under the control of the navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

(General Order No. 373.)

373

March 5, 1918.

1. Section 12 of the selective draft act, approved May 18, 1917 (Public, No. 12), reads as follows:

"That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the Prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: Provided, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 12 months or both."

2. This section is amended by the act approved October 6, 1917 (Public No. 77), which reads as follows:

"That in construing the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of the selective draft act approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, the word 'army' shall extend to and include 'navy'; the word 'military' shall include 'naval'; 'Articles of War' shall include 'Articles for the government of the Navy'; the words 'camps, station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or 'enlisted men's club,' in section twelve, and 'camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place,' in section thirteen, shall include such places under naval jurisdiction as the President may prescribe, and the powers therein conferred upon the Secretary of War with regard to the military service are hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the naval service."

3. Under the authority of section 12 above, as amended, the following regulations are established by the President, to continue during the present emergency:

(1) There is hereby established a zone five miles wide, circumjacent to the boundaries of every place under naval jurisdiction specified below: Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered by one person to another within any such zone, or sent, shipped, transmitted, carried or transported to any place within any such zone: Provided, That this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests, other than officers or members of the naval forces: Provided also, That this regulation shall not apply to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the administering of such liquor by or under the direction of such physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying or transporting of such liquor to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for use as aforesaid.

(2) Until otherwise ordered, the places under naval jurisdiction referred to above are specified as follows:

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Naval Training Station, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Training Camp, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

(3) Outside of said zones, alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale and wine, either alone or with any other article shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or medical officer of the United States: Provided, That this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests.

(4) Nothing contained in these regulations shall be construed to prohibit or restrict the procuring or use of wine by any religious congregation or church for sacramental purposes in the usual religious exercises of its denomination.

(5) The words, "station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club," as used in the proviso to section 12 above quoted, shall include all places under naval jurisdiction. The use of intoxicating liquor in such places, by or under the direction of licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States, for medicinal purposes, is authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

(6) All prior violations of former regulations and all penalties incurred thereunder shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if these superseding regulations had not been established.

(7) This order shall take effect Saturday, March 16, 1918, at 4 o'clock postmeridian.

(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

(General Order No. 380.)

380

April 1, 1918.

Under the authority of section 12 of the selective draft act, approved May 18, 1917 (Public, No. 12), as amended by the act approved October 6, 1917 (Public, No. 77), Regulation No. (1), set forth in General Order No. 373 of the Navy Department, dated Washington, D. C., March 5, 1918, is hereby revoked by the President and there is substituted therefor the following regulation established by the President to continue during the present emergency:

(1) There is hereby established a zone five miles wide, circumjacent to the boundaries of every place under naval jurisdiction specified below. Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered by one person to another within any such zone, or sent, shipped, transmitted, carried, or transported to any place within any such zone; Provided, That this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests, other than officers or members of the naval forces, any of such liquor as may be on hand in such private home on the date of the taking effect of this regulation, namely, the second day of April, 1918, at 4 o'clock postmeridian: Provided, also, That this regulation shall not apply to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the administering of such liquor by or under the direction of such physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying, or transporting of such liquor to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians, or medical officers of the United States for use as aforesaid.

All violations of said Regulation No. (1), and all penalties incurred thereunder prior to the taking effect of the foregoing substituted regulation shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if said Regulation No. (1) had not been revoked and the foregoing substituted regulation established.

The foregoing substituted regulation shall take effect on Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at 4 o'clock postmeridian.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,

Secretary of the Navy.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

(General Order No. 384.)

April 6, 1918.

Amendment of General Order No. 373

1. Under the authority of Section 12 of the selective draft act, approved May 18, 1917 (Public, No. 12), as amended by the act approved October 6, 1917 (Public, No. 77), Regulation No. (2) set forth in General Order No. 373 of the Navy Department, dated Washington, D. C., March 5, 1918, is hereby amended by the President, adding thereto the following place under naval jurisdiction prescribed by the President:

Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

2. The foregoing amendment shall take effect on Saturday, April 27, 1918, at 4 o'clock postmeridian.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a copy of supplemental orders issued by the War Department, amending the laws and regulations touching alcoholic liquors in and around camps:
Bulletin No. 41.

Under authority of section 12 of the act of Congress "To authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, which section reads as follows:

"Sec. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the Prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may deem necessary or advisable: PROVIDED, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the same time for military purposes under this Act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both"—the following regulations are established by the President and the Secretary of War, to continue during the present emergency, and shall supersede all former regulations issued under the aforesaid authority except the regulation of March 2, 1918, relating to the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:

1. Around every military camp at which officers and enlisted men, not less than two hundred and fifty in number, have been or shall be stationed for more than thirty consecutive days, there shall be for the purposes set forth in this regulation a zone five miles wide, except that within the existing limits of an incorporated city or town, within which the sale of alcoholic liquor shall not be prohibited by the state or local law, the zone shall not include any territory more than one-half mile from the nearest boundary of such camp. Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered by one person to another within any such zone, or sent, shipped, transmitted, carried or transported to any place within any such zone: PROVIDED, That this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests, other than members of the military forces, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying, or transporting of such liquor to a private home for use as aforesaid:

PROVIDED ALSO, That this regulation shall not apply to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medicinal purposes, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying, or transporting of such liquor to registered phar-

macists, licensed physicians, or medical officers of the United States for use as aforesaid.

2. Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the military forces, within the United States, their territories or possessions, or any place under their control, except to medical officers for medicinal purposes or when administered by or under the direction of a licensed physician or medical officer.

3. The sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to licensed physicians and medical officers for medicinal purposes, and the possession, use, and administration thereof by such physicians and officers for medicinal purposes, at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, or post, is permitted.

4. All prior violations of former regulations and all penalties incurred thereunder shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if these superseding regulations had not been established.

WOODROW WILSON,

The White House, June 27, 1918.

President of the United States.

NEWTON D. BAKER,

War Department, June 27, 1918.

Secretary of War.

The following bill was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Chamberlain on May 6, 1918, and reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs on May 13, 1918:

A BILL

To amend section thirteen of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirteen of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows, subject to the same modifications as prescribed in the act approved October sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen:

"Sec. 13. That during the present emergency it shall be unlawful, within such distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretary of War shall determine to be needful to the efficiency and welfare of the Army, and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building; and any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any person subject to military law violating this act shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent violation thereof."

Report of the Commissioners Appointed by the Anti-Saloon League of America to Make a First-Hand Study of the Conditions Surrounding Our Soldiers and Sailors in Great Britain and France With Special Reference to the Evils of Intemperance and Prostitution

On the basis of the facts stated in the body of the report, the following summary and recommendations are presented:

Summary

1. The American Military and Naval Forces in Europe are a splendid body of men. Taken as a whole they are so clean, so

sober and so efficient that they bring a feeling of pride to every American who sees them, and who knows the record they are making.

2. The commanding officers of the Army and Navy are deeply concerned for the morals of the men under their control. They are in full sympathy with the law passed by Congress for the protection of the soldiers and sailors from vice and intemperance, and are earnest and persistent in their efforts to promote continence and sobriety in both officers and men, not simply by prohibitory and repressive measures, but by positive efforts to divert and occupy the time and the thought of the men when off duty with social, recreational, educational and amusement features of an innocent and elevating nature.

3. The people of the United States have emphasized in the most positive and helpful fashion the duty of a nation to care for the social and moral welfare of its sons in time of war by the splendid contributions they have made in men, women and money for carrying on the work of the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross, thus making it possible to have for the soldiers in every city, town and camp, where they may be located, comfortable meeting places, where under the supervision of intelligent, patriotic, helpful men and women, social, educational, recreational and religious opportunities are offered, which are of incalculable pleasure and profit to the men, and the surest possible preventive of drunkenness and immorality. These great organizations, working along with the chaplains, strongly supported and aided as they are by the commanding officers of the Army and Navy, act as a great social, moral and spiritual tonic, permeating the great body of men.

4. While the American sailors and soldiers taken as a body are doubtless far above the average in clean and sober living, yet there is much drinking of wine and beer, very much more than among the forces in the United States, and much among men who had not contracted the habit before. There is also very considerable drinking of strong liquors, especially brandy (although forbidden in General Order 77) in the seaport cities, in London and Paris, and in all the larger towns and cities, but decreasing to a minimum in the towns and villages in the fighting zone. There has been "drinking to excess," especially in London and Paris and the port cities, which sometimes has been so great as to cause very unfavorable comment, and to require strict repressive measures to be taken by the commanding officers. Such drinking has been accompanied, as is usually the case, with sexual immorality, as a result of which in some sections "venereal disease was reaching a percentage larger than could be ignored." It appears that in proportion to numbers there has been a greater amount of drinking to excess, and of immorality among the officers than among the men. This appears to be due to the fact that in the creation of such a large body of officers, it has happened, as might have been expected, that many have been commissioned who have been lacking in discretion and self-control. When freed from the restraint of the prohibitory law against intoxicants and prostitution in the United States, and given the freedom which officers have in France, such men have not restrained themselves, but have indulged their appetites to the detriment of discipline among the men under them, to the dishonor of the American

uniform, which, to the praise of the higher officers be it said, has resulted in their discharge from the navy and army and their return to the United States.

5. General Order No. 77, which was issued in order to meet the unsatisfactory conditions existing, especially in the port towns, has been helpful, but while it has checked, it has not controlled the evils. The exemption of light wines and beer is a distinct lowering of the standard set for the army and navy by congressional action, and whatever good has resulted from the rest of the order, the exemption of light wines and beer has not only produced no results to compensate for the public official lowering of the American prohibitory standard, but on the contrary the drinking of wine and beer have undoubtedly been increased by the order, and men are forming wine-drinking habits which will plague them for life. Furthermore, under the cover of the permit to drink wine, the stronger liquors are frequently purchased without detection or punishment.

6. The mail service from the United States to the forces in Europe is not satisfactory. It is handled slowly, and many unnecessary mistakes and delays occur, and men absent from their business and families are not kept in touch with home life as they should be. Letters and papers from home renew the home ties and oftentimes prevent yielding to temptations to drink and immorality.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the standard adopted by Congress in the passage of the law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to soldiers and sailors in uniform, and the practice of prostitution in the zone of the military and naval camps be maintained for our soldiers and sailors when they leave the United States. General Order No. 77 should be strengthened at once by striking out the exemption as to light wines and beer, and prohibiting the purchase, possession, or acceptance as a gift of all kinds of intoxicating liquor. It should also be made applicable to the navy as well as the army. The sweeping order of General Scott for the Bordeaux Base, which prohibits any officer or man to be in the company of a woman of immoral character, on the street, in a cafe, or in any room or house of assignation, or prostitution, should be extended to apply to all American soldiers and sailors. The violation of this order should subject the offender to court-martial and punishment as is provided in General Order No. 77, and officers should be given to understand that they will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this order.

There should be no hesitation and no delay in issuing this order and in passing this legislation, for the prompt taking of such action will prevent the formation of wine-drinking habits by American soldiers and sailors, and the purchase of strong liquors under the cloak of the wine bottle, and would result in a still greater reduction in sexual vice.

2. It is recommended that the American Government, either through the Department of State, or through the military and naval authorities, request the Governments of Great Britain and France to issue an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by residents of those countries to American soldiers and sailors in uniform in deference to the standards concerning intoxicants and prostitution established in the United States for the army and

navy, and recently emphasized in a statement made by General Pershing in which he said: "From the military point of view we cannot tolerate alcohol among our soldiers. War is merciless; men must be competent; the drinking man makes a bad soldier. The army won't stand alcohol because it must conserve its manpower."

3. It is recommended that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy unite in a joint statement to the American people, emphasizing in the strongest possible way the great and beneficent work which is being done by the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross in Europe, not only in furnishing physical comforts and social pleasures, but in strengthening the moral fiber of the men, and assisting them to resist solicitations to vice and intemperance. Every proper stimulus should be given to secure the subscriptions of our people of whatever sum may be necessary to maintain the work of such organizations in full vigor, enabling them to send to Europe a force of men and women, adapted to perform the services of inspiration, uplift and practical helpfulness, which has already counted for so much in the lives of our men in the training camps, and which is doubly needed now that they are to be engaged in active battle.

On January 25, 1918, the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America conferred with Hon. Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, and Hon. Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, concerning the reports which had reached the United States of drunkenness and vice among the American soldiers and sailors in Great Britain and France. As a result of these conferences, it was decided that two representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America should visit Great Britain and France as commissioners to make a first-hand study of the conditions surrounding our soldiers and sailors with special reference to the evils of intemperance and prostitution. It was furthermore agreed that all commanding officers of the army and navy would be instructed to extend to the said commissioners every facility for the speedy accomplishment of their mission, and furthermore that the commissioners so appointed make a report to the Secretary of War and to the Secretary of the Navy of the conditions they found to exist along with such recommendations as they might deem proper to present.

Following out this agreement, Dr. James Cannon, Jr., of Virginia, chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Dr. E. J. Moore, of Ohio, Assistant General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, were appointed as commissioners to visit Great Britain and France for the purpose indicated above, and on February 16 they sailed for England and arrived at Liverpool on Monday, March 4.

The commissioners worked together as far as possible, but owing to the limited time at their disposal, it was necessary to visit some places and to confer with some persons separately, reporting back to each other and comparing the information thus obtained. Three weeks were spent in Great Britain and three and one-half weeks in France. The following places were visited in Great Britain: Liverpool, London, Winchester, Southampton, Oxford, Edinburgh, Ayr, Lincoln, Inverness, Alness, Manchester, and the following places in France: Havre, Paris, Chaumont.

Aix-les Bains, Dijon, Issurtille, Lyon, Neufchateau, Chambéry, Toul, Gondrecourt, Blois Tours, Saint Nazaire, Bordeaux, Fort DuStain.

In accordance with the agreement made at the above mentioned conference, every facility was given to the commissioners for the accomplishment of their mission. Hon. Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain; Hon. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France; General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the United States Naval Forces operating in European Waters, were all exceedingly cordial and genuinely sympathetic and helpful. They were all thoroughly alive to the great importance of the work which had been assigned to the commissioners as the official representatives of the great army of American citizens affiliated with and operating through the Anti-Saloon League of America, and they extended them every possible facility to aid in the proper and speedy performance of their duties. While the letters given to the commissioners by General Pershing and Vice-Admiral Sims were so sweeping in their terms as to call for the prompt, active co-operation of every member of the army and navy to whom they were presented, regardless of the personal attitude of any individual officer, it is a pleasure to report that in almost every case the commanding officers consulted, including the surgeons and physicians who were giving special attention to the drink and vice evils, indicated a realization of the vital importance of the questions under investigation and an earnest purpose to discourage, and as far as possible to eliminate all drunkenness and vice. In addition to the information obtained from general orders issued by commanding officers, from personal interviews with the officers and men of the army and navy, and with workers of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross, and with British and French officials, soldiers, and civilians, the commissioners used to the limit their own powers of observation, and on the basis of the information thus obtained the following report with the accompanying summary and recommendations are presented:

First. The law passed by Congress prohibiting absolutely the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors to soldiers and sailors in uniform has the hearty, and, indeed, one might say the enthusiastic approval of all the commanding officers with whom conferences were held. They expressed their great satisfaction with the results following the enactment of that legislation by Congress and testified to its splendid effects in the promotion both of good discipline and efficiency as they had observed its workings in the United States. The letter addressed by General Pershing on February 15, 1918, to the Chief of Staff properly expresses the pride of the commanding officers in the high standard of discipline, efficiency and morality shown by our newly trained army, and their solicitude for the maintenance of their good health and morals while in Europe, notwithstanding the great change in their environment. In that letter General Pershing says: "In view of the movement of large numbers of our troops to England, I have requested the British authorities to assist us in every way in preserving the morals and good health of our troops in their camps. I have called their attention to the abso-

lute Prohibition against strong drink in force in the United States for all officers and soldiers in uniform, and asked their assistance in applying this, as far as consistent with their own laws and customs, to our troops serving with them. Many of the Colonial troops who first came to England suffered from the lack of discipline and change of environment on their arrival in Europe, and every effort must be made both at home and here to keep the good name the American soldiers have both in England and in France."

Your commissioners are glad to unite in this testimony to the character of the American Expeditionary Force. Located as these men have been in the cantonments of the United States, protected as no army has ever been protected before from the assaults of the dramseller and the harlot, strengthened by the recreational, entertaining, social, educational and religious influences furnished by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., various civic associations, and the new force of chaplains taken directly from the active ministry, the whole body assembled by the selective draft method from the very flower of our young life, it is not too much to say that the world has never seen a large army, marshalled and trained under such influences, with such high standards. No army has ever been assembled in the United States, or in any other country, which is as free from drunkenness and vice as the army which our country has sent to Europe and is training in the camps at home.

Second. "The change in environment" referred to by General Pershing has been great. Removed from training camps in America free from vice and drink, they are landed at seaports in a country where practically no restriction is placed upon immorality, or the sale of intoxicants, by either civil or military law of those foreign countries. Prostitutes from houses inspected and licensed by the state, "street walkers," women of easy virtue swarm after soldiers and sailors, especially in London and Paris. The advice given in circulars from American Army Headquarters of November 15, 1917, to all American soldiers "to practice sexual abstinence, as is practiced by great college athletic teams" not only has no active support in army circles of Great Britain and France, but is regarded in many quarters as a species of idealism, bordering on Puritanical fanaticism, and an unjustifiable, unwarrantable infringement of the personal liberty of the soldiers, who, it is said by many, in view of the sacrifices they are making, should be given the opportunity to indulge their appetites, should they so desire. Indeed, the French idea goes so far as to propose that medically inspected women be furnished for the army that the soldiers may not be deprived of their sexual indulgences, and thus be more contented with their lot.

If this attitude toward immorality among the soldiers and sailors is appalling and directly opposed to the standard set for our men by Congress, representing the people of the United States, the attitude toward the use of intoxicants also raises inevitably and sharply the differences between the prevailing standards in Great Britain and France and the Prohibition standard set by Congress in the United States, and after trial, approved by the commanding officers of the army and navy because of splendid results.

In the British army at the front a rum ration is served to the men whenever it is thought necessary by the commanding officers.

Canteens are established at certain places on lines of communication where non-commissioned officers and men can procure beer at certain hours. Behind the fighting lines intoxicating liquor is sold in cafes two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. Officers are allowed spirits as well as beer, and light wines whenever they desire them.

In the army camps in Great Britain the canteens sell beer and ale to the men, and beer, ale and spirits to the officers. On shipboard a rum ration is served to all men over 20, but no intoxicating liquor is sold on ship, and no officer or man can carry liquor on board, but officers can order from shore for consumption on board both beer and spirits. Sailors or marines on shore in barracks can purchase beer at navy canteens. Both soldiers and sailors when not in barracks or on ships can purchase beer, ale, and spirits with no restrictions whatever other than those which apply to the civil population.

In the French army wine is served to the men as a part of the daily ration. A governmental order was issued about two years ago prohibiting the sale of spirits to soldiers, but the order is very poorly enforced, and there is no restriction upon the sale of beer and wine including Champagne, Burgundy, and Port, which carry from 15 to 30 per cent alcohol, and light wines which carry as high as 12 per cent alcohol.

Intoxicants are sold practically everywhere in France down to the smallest country village. They are sold in restaurants, hotels, grocery and provision shops, as well as in the distinctive wine shops and cafes. For example, in the city of Bordeaux there are approximately 2,500 places where intoxicants are legally sold, besides blind tigers. (It did seem as though literally at least every other house in the business section of the city sold intoxicants.) Lunches and dinners are advertised as including wine, and few, indeed, are the customers of any kind of a restaurant who do not order wine with their meals, and very frequently cognac (French brandy) or liqueurs.

Never in the history of the world has a large body of men experienced such a change in living conditions. They left the camps of America from which the dramseller and the harlot had been banished, and in two weeks they had landed in a country in which the wineshop and the prostitute faced them at every turn and where the soldiers with whom they were to fight looked upon beer and wine as necessities, and many of them upon sexual indulgence as so natural, as to hardly be considered a moral question. "The change in environment" is indeed very great.

Third. Just as General Pershing states in the circular quoted above "that the Colonial troops who first came to England suffered from change in environment," so to a lesser degree our troops have suffered. The law in the United States forbade absolutely the sale of intoxicants to soldiers and sailors in uniform, and the presence of prostitutes in the military zone. But the laws of the United States cannot control the operations of the liquor sellers or the prostitutes of Great Britain and France. When the first troops landed in France last summer they were practically free from restriction concerning drinking and immorality, except that drunkenness and venereal disease subjected a man to court-martial and punishment, usually forfeiture of pay. At all port towns and large cities, indeed wherever the troops went, the pros-

titutes beset them with their open solicitations, and in every restaurant and cafe beer or wine was the recognized accompaniment of the meals served. Moreover, their allies, the British and French soldiers and sailors, were living under the standards indicated above. With all the customary home restraints removed, with the pressure of the social habits of the people among whom they were living, with the open solicitations to drink and immorality on every side, our soldiers and sailors did suffer from the "change in environment;" indeed it is remarkable and a splendid testimonial to the value of the high standards of the training camps at home and the efforts of the commanding officers in Europe, that they have not suffered much more.

The deep solicitude of the Commanding Officer, General Pershing, for the efficiency of his troops, was shown as early as last July, when in general order No. 6, he emphasized the vital necessity that each member of the American Expeditionary Force maintain himself in the best physical condition. The permanent injury and inefficiency resulting from venereal disease were strongly emphasized, and it was ordered that all men contracting such diseases shall be court-martialed and severely punished.

By September there were more than twice as many troops as in July with a great proportion of new troops, and the evil effects of "change of environment" were more apparent. On September 4 in general order No. 32, it was declared that "there should be at all times strict insistence upon the correct attitude of mind and body," and a few days later in general order No. 34, the perils which beset the army are clearly recognized, and the attitude of the commanding officer is emphasized in the following unmistakable terms: "It shall be the constant endeavor of all commanding officers to develop among the members of this command those better qualities which are characteristic of high moral standing. With this in view, it is incumbent upon all officers, soldiers, and civilians attached to the American Expeditionary Force to co-operate in every way possible in the effort to insure temperance and to prevent the ravages of venereal diseases with their disabling consequences." Officers are urged to advise their men "against intemperance and licentious living." Frequent lectures are ordered "to be given by medical officers on sexual hygiene and venereal disease, in which continence shall be advised and illicit intercourse with women discouraged." Officers are ordered to provide social recreation, physical and mental occupation, and amusement for men when off duty. Again it is emphasized that every man contracting venereal disease will be court-martialed, and in view of the conditions which had arisen, the additional statement was made that "every officer contracting venereal disease will be subjected to summary discipline."

By the middle of November the size of the American Expeditionary Force had doubled over the number in September, and the conditions at the ports of debarkation had become decidedly worse, and on November 15 a memorandum was issued addressed to commanding officers of all troops arriving on transports, which summarized the contents of general orders No. 6 and No. 34, referred to above, and required that "every man on board ship must be advised of the contents of the above general orders, of the prevalence of venereal diseases in France, and the danger incident to this infection, before troops are allowed to land."

On the same date, November 15, 1917, a circular was issued to all members of the American Expeditionary Force and was ordered to be distributed to them. In this circular the kernel of orders 6 and 34 is stated in brief compass, and the following strong paragraph is added: "Venereal diseases have made terrible ravages in the armies and civil populations. The danger is greater now than ever before. Syphilis is particularly prevalent; the cleanest woman is often worst infected. The only absolute safety is sexual abstinence and this, as practiced by great college athletic teams, is advised."

Conditions did not improve in the larger towns and cities, especially in the seaports, but drinking and immorality increased at these places, and after investigation made by officers appointed by him for that special purpose, General Pershing issued general order No. 77, devoted entirely to the subjects of intemperance and venereal disease. The order directs that all commanding officers give their personal attention to the enforcement of the order, and it is emphatically stated that "no laxity or half-hearted efforts in this regard will be tolerated." Instructions are given "to locate by the military secret service, the houses, rooms, or apartments and sections of towns occupied by women engaged in prostitution. All such places will be considered 'off limits and the visiting of these places by members of the American Expeditionary Forces will be prohibited.' Passes are forbidden to transient troops on ship or in camp, except in unusual cases. "Should men return to camp in an intoxicated condition, they will be seized by the guard and taken to a prophylactic station where treatment will be administered. Cases of drunkenness should be subjected to prompt disciplinary measures."

Recognizing the stimulating relations between strong drink and immorality, and the evil results of the removal of the restrictions imposed by law upon the sale of intoxicants in America, General Pershing endeavored to remedy the situation and to meet the great emergency by a restrictive order: "Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts from inhabitants, whisky, brandy, champagne, liqueurs, or other alcohol beverages other than light wines and beer. The gift or retail sale of these by inhabitants in the zone of the army is forbidden by French law. Commanding officers will see that all drinking places where alcoholic liquors named above are sold are designated as 'off limits' and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them."

This last order was a long step toward the formal re-establishment of the standard set in the law passed by Congress for the protection of the soldiers and sailors from intoxicants and prostitution. It prohibited by administrative order the purchase or acceptance or possession of any kind of intoxicating liquors with more than 12 per cent of alcohol, or the visiting of any place of any kind where such liquors are sold or where prostitution is practiced. In clear, positive language this order erected a standard concerning immorality and the use of intoxicants entirely different from that of the British and French armies, and declared that the violation of this order would subject the offender to court-martial and its consequent penalties. It was probably the most sweeping order ever issued by any Commanding General concerning the personal moral habits of the men of a great army, and it was undoubtedly productive of good results.

But this order while very helpful did not, however, prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, nor result in the abolition of drunkenness or immorality. The order does not prohibit the use of wines or beers containing less than 12 per cent of alcohol, and upon many the impression was produced, however erroneous, that in the view of the commanding officers, "light wines and beer" are harmless and there is no objection to their use. It is, however, a matter of commendation that the commanding officers have not rested content with the issuance of general order No. 77 and with such improvement of conditions as resulted therefrom. They have realized the powerful influence exercised upon our men by the British and French troops. Training with them in the same camps, fighting together for a common cause, there is a tremendous pressure to yield to their social habits and to drink as they drink.

On February 15, two months after general order No. 77 was issued, when large numbers of our troops were moving through England, and many of them located in training camps there, General Pershing wrote to the Chief of Staff, as quoted above, stating that he had "called the attention of the British authorities to the absolute Prohibition against strong drink in the United States for all officers and soldiers in uniform, and asked their assistance in complying with this as far as consistent with their own laws and customs to our troops serving with them," thus indicating his desire for ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION, but as yet adding no additional restrictions to those contained in general order No. 77.

The efforts of the commanding general have been ably seconded by the officers commanding at the various bases. The following quotations from orders and circulars issued by General W. S. Scott, in command of Base Section No. 2, centering at Bordeaux, are fairly indicative of the attitude of the commanding officers of the American Expeditionary Force in France and Great Britain.

On February 21, General Scott issued memorandum No. 14 to officers in Base Section No. 2, in which it is stated that some of the officers were associating publicly with prostitutes; that in future any officer found on the street or in a cafe with a prostitute would be court-martialed for disgracing the uniform of the United States Army. It is emphasized that steps will be taken to ascertain regularly whether officers are so conducting themselves, and it is declared in the most positive language that "no excuse will be accepted for drunkenness on the part of an officer or for association with a woman of immoral character."

One month later, on March 21, General Scott issued general order No. 16, in which after quoting the paragraph of general order No. 77 concerning intemperance, it is strongly emphasized that "American officers, soldiers, or civilian employees are forbidden to drink, purchase or receive as gifts whisky, brandy, champagne, liqueurs or other alcoholic beverages except light wines and beer." Walking on the streets or holding conversations with women of immoral character, or entrance into houses of prostitution or assignation by officers, soldiers or civilian employees is absolutely forbidden, and violation of the order concerning intoxicants and immorality will be promptly followed by court-martial.

The order then states: "THE CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OF MORALITY AND DECENCY, AND DRINKING IN VIOLATION OF ORDERS BY OFFICERS, SOLDIERS,

AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES NECESSITATES THE STRINGENT METHODS OF THIS ORDER."

On March 22 a letter was addressed to officers explaining the necessity for general order No. 16 issued the previous day. The following extracts are of interest as showing the desire of General Scott to secure enforcement of the order: "The many complaints reaching me from official sources, and the comments and criticisms of respectable French people about the conduct of our officers and soldiers necessitated the issuance of general order No. 16. It becomes the duty of all officers who maintain high standards to assist in compelling those who disregard these standards to live up to them, or be separated from the service and have their places filled by others, who will conform to those standards." Continuing the letter says: "I therefore request that you make it a part of your constant duty to aid in compelling officers who are disposed to lower their standards to live up to them by advising and encouraging them, and when these methods fail to report them officially and personally to me, that disciplinary measures may be taken against them. I advise that you assemble all officers under your supervision and make known to them the contents of this letter and inform them of the action you propose to take in case of their failure to conform to the required standard, and in case of violation of existing orders."

On March 25, General Scott addressed a long letter to General Hallouin in charge of the French region around Bordeaux, on the subject of "Prostitution and Intemperance." The letter first quotes the paragraphs relating to prostitution and intemperance in General Pershing's orders Nos. 6, 34 and 77, and then proceeds as follows:

"2. It did not seem possible to conform entirely to some of the requirements of the above quoted (orders) in this Base Section in large cities such as Bordeaux, and efforts were made to control the matter of prostitution and intemperance without interfering in any way with local conditions. It has, however, been found that the spread of venereal disease was reaching a percentage larger than could well be ignored. It was found that American soldiers were drinking to excess liqueurs secured in the numerous licensed cafes and hotels in the various localities of this Base Section. An effort has been made since December 1 to improve these conditions but with little success. The French authorities were requested to limit the sale of liqueurs to American officers and soldiers, except between the hours of 12 and 2, and 6:30 and 8:30 p. m. The French were very considerate and issued proclamations to this effect. It was found, however, that the proclamation was ignored by many cafes, hotels, etc., and drinking to excess became so universal that I found it necessary to issue orders restricting the districts of prostitution, and also the matter of purchasing and consumption of liqueurs.

"3. I attach herewith a copy of my general order No. 16, under date of March 21, and copy of a letter which I have furnished to all field officers of this command, directing their cooperation in assisting in carrying out the provisions of order 16. These orders were issued in conformity with extracts of the above quoted orders of General Pershing.

"4. I believe that if the orders in regard to drinking can be

carried out that disorder will largely cease in this Base Section, as many Americans who are well behaved ordinarily give no trouble, but when under the influence of liquor become very troublesome.

"5. It is suggested that you take into consideration the following:

"The French authorities recently issued a proclamation preventing dealers from selling liqueurs to American officers, soldiers, or civilian employees, except between 12 and 2, and 6:30 and 8:30 p. m. It is now recommended that a proclamation of orders be given preventing all hotels, cafes, bars, peddlers, etc., from selling to American officers, soldiers, or civilian employees, whisky, brandy, champagne, liqueurs, or other alcoholic beverages at any time, and that they be permitted to sell light wines and beer to the above at any time up to 8:30 p. m., and nothing after that hour. I believe that with this co-operation the matter of discipline and deportment of American officers and soldiers will be materially improved.

Prostitution

"6. In conformity with General Pershing's orders all such places have been placed 'off limits' for American officers, soldiers, and civilian employees, and our guards are attempting to enforce this. A very difficult feature arises where women on the streets are soliciting prostitution, and this is the most difficult feature to handle. Still there has been a marked improvement in the last few days since this order was issued.

"7. My object in writing this letter is to inform you just what has been done and to ask the co-operation of the French in prohibiting the sale of liqueurs, except light wines and beers, to American officers, soldiers, and civilian employees, and that the sale of light wines and beers be prohibited after 8:30 in the evening."

This letter, it will be noted, not only frankly states the attitude of the generals commanding the American Expeditionary Force toward prostitution and intemperance, the increase of venereal disease and drunkenness, the efforts to improve conditions, and their comparative failure, but also indicates the widespread, persistent violation of the French law by the French liquor dealers and the failure of the French authorities to enforce it. Moreover, the appeal of General Scott that the French authorities prohibit the sale to American soldiers at any time of any kind of intoxicating liquors, except light wines and beers, clearly shows that the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the military forces was not being enforced.

Conditions at other port towns are somewhat similar to those prevailing at Bordeaux, as indicated by the above quotation from official documents. The American commanding officers at all the ports of debarkation are earnest and active in their efforts to suppress prostitution and intemperance, but the French local authorities, while courteous and polite, either do not comprehend the American standard or do not sympathize with it, and have failed so far to render any material assistance in securing the results aimed at in general order No. 77.

In Paris also conditions were unsatisfactory and the drinking and immorality of American soldiers caused much unfavorable comment. It was found to be impossible to properly patrol a city

of this size, and finally it was decided to allow no men or officers to leave to visit Paris, unless there were exceptional circumstances, but to arrange accommodations for men to leave to go to Southern France—to Aix-les-Bains, Nice, Cannes, etc. This arrangement is far better than Paris, and is another evidence of the great interest of General Pershing in the moral welfare of his men. But even at these places the wine-shop and the prostitute flourish with consequent drinking and immorality.

The battle against venereal disease has been waged with vigor, intelligence, and marked success. Under the direction of some of the most competent and most earnest physicians and surgeons of the United States, a system has been developed which has resulted in such extraordinary reduction of venereal disease that the percentage of cases in the American Expeditionary Force presents an unparalleled record for either civil or military life. It is probably true that there is less venereal disease in the American Expeditionary Force than in any other equal number of men in the world, not specially selected on account of their moral habits. But while the methods adopted to prevent and eradicate venereal disease have made the American Expeditionary Force the most efficient army the world has ever seen so far as venereal disease is concerned, it would be misleading to fail to indicate that the degree of efficiency, the freedom from venereal disease, must not be taken to indicate an equal degree of morality. Unfortunately the records in the office of the chief surgeon at the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force clearly indicate that sexual morality cannot be estimated by efficiency. The records of a district protected as Aix-les-Bains and Chamberry showed not one case of venereal disease for six weeks in February and March, but over 800 prophylactic treatments given during the same time to men who thus officially admitted that they had exposed themselves to venereal infection, and this does not include the men who failed to report their exposure because they had provided protection for themselves in other ways.

It is doubtless too much to expect that morality and efficiency in connection with venereal diseases shall go hand in hand. Many persons of prominence both in military, naval, and civil life will be satisfied with the unparalleled record made in the eradication of venereal diseases, and consider it impracticable and indeed unnecessary to secure better moral conditions. But it is a pleasure to state, however, that the immorality of prostitution is strongly emphasized by many commanding officers and army and navy surgeons, by lecturers of the army, of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Red Cross, and by literature carefully and persistently circulated among the troops. Continence, absolute sexual abstinence, is urged not only for the sake of efficiency, but as a duty to the man himself, to those to whom he is or may be related as husband or father, to society in general, and to the state.

With due regard for what has been done, this moral aspect of prostitution should be presented with ever-increasing vigor and wisdom. Addresses and appeals by men of prominence and power should be made in all the camps. Moving pictures, tracts, and pamphlets should present in a strong, real way, the absolutely certain deterioration of personal, social, and civil life which follows the practice of sexual immorality by the individual or society. The sweeping order issued by General Scott, "that any officer or

private who is found in the company of a woman of immoral character either on the street, in a cafe, or in any place of assignation or prostitution, shall be promptly court-martialed and punished," should be made a general order for every member of the United States army and navy on the ground of both morality and efficiency. It should be impressed on all officers and men that the law passed by Congress, prohibiting the practice of prostitution in the military zone, was intended to promote morality as well as efficiency. We are in the war to make the world safe for democracy and righteousness, and in the war American fathers and mothers are willing to sacrifice, if need be, property, comfort, and even the lives of their sons. But they cannot agree to sacrifice their standards of social morality. The moral ruin and degradation which follows sexual vice should be impressed upon our army in France in every possible way, and while proud of the present record of our army for efficiency and sexual cleanliness, continence should be urged first of all as a great moral duty.

It is probably not out of place to call attention in this connection to the facts concerning the prevalence of venereal diseases among the civilian population of the United States which was brought out by the examinations of the men brought into the National Army by the selective draft law. After all proper allowance is made for the ignorance and carelessness of the average young man, the proportion of those infected was so great that it stands as a terrible indictment against the fathers and mothers, editors, teachers, and pastors for their failure to give proper warning and instruction to the young lives committed as a sacred trust to their care. There must be, there will be, as one great result of the war, a greater sense of responsibility for the eradication of sexual immorality and venereal disease, and the criminal silence under the cloak of modesty, which has resulted in the slaughter of the innocents, will give way to intelligent, helpful instruction concerning the most fundamental facts of life. There are some parents who have met this responsibility wisely and effectively, but unfortunately there are multitudes who have not.

Intemperance

Intemperance and prostitution are twin sisters. They usually go hand in hand. Whatever affects one will inevitably affect the other, and therefore it is impossible to study one without sooner or later studying the other. The sexual appetites are excited by intoxicants, the prostitute stimulates herself with the bottle, and practically every house of prostitution is a "blind tiger" where liquor is sold at exorbitant rates. While some men may visit immoral houses without drinking, the great majority drink with the women, not simply beer and light wines, but stronger and more stimulating liquors. It is evidently impossible to make any accurate report upon the amount of drinking by soldiers and sailors in the privacy of houses of prostitution, but it is probable that a large number of the cases of drunkenness originated in such houses, and the army officers are so accustomed to this combination that whenever a man returns to camp intoxicated, he is at once given a prophylactic treatment as a safeguard against probable infection.

This drinking in houses is private, and the amount of it will depend largely upon the effectiveness of the appeal against sexual immorality, and the severity of the punishment inflicted for drunkenness.

While it is impossible to know the amount of drinking in private, some things can be stated with certainty concerning public drinking. Personal observation in hotels, restaurants, and eating clubs in every city visited, both in the port towns, in London, in Paris, and in the cities of the interior, or back from the fighting zone, showed wine bottles and glasses at the plates of a very large number of the American soldiers and sailors patronizing these places, both of officers and of men; in the cafes and wineshops, and at the tables in front of the cafes, many of them were seen drinking. Notwithstanding order No. 77, spirituous liquors, especially brandy, were frequently called for and served either openly or in coffee cups. The amount of drinking in violation of order No. 77, and of drinking to excess is greatest in port towns like Brest, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, and Liverpool, where our troops disembark and go into camp until distributed to other points, and here, as General Scott indicates, conditions are sometimes bad. London and Paris are also danger spots. Conditions are much better at the camps in the interior and in the smaller cities, where the military police can exercise a reasonable amount of genuine supervision, and vastly better at the camps in the interior, but as indicated above even in those places, outside the fighting zone, there is much wine-drinking, and considerable drinking in violation of order No. 77, and some drinking to excess.

These personal observations were confirmed by conversations with impartial, reliable men with abundant opportunities to obtain accurate information.

General order No. 77, prohibiting the use of all intoxicants except light wine and beer, while it has diminished the amount of drunkenness, has not fully met the needs of the present situation, and is in effect a distinct lowering of the standard set by the law of Congress, prohibiting the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors to American soldiers and sailors in the United States.

The order apparently proceeds upon the assumption that light wines and beer are not intoxicating, except in extraordinary quantities, and therefore their use can be permitted with comparatively little risk. But this position has already been carefully considered by the American people and has been deliberately and emphatically rejected. Experience has demonstrated in the United States that a Prohibition law which exempts even 4 per cent beer is exceedingly weak, dangerously defective, and certain to result in much drunkenness and its accompanying evils. Prohibition legislation, both state and national, now prohibits all forms of intoxicants including beer and wine, and a proposition from any source no matter how respectable and influential, to pass a law exempting beer and light wines, containing as high as 12 per cent of alcohol, as is contained in those permitted in general order No. 77, would be rejected without any further debate, not only by the leaders, but by the rank and file of the Prohibition voters of the United States.

Moreover, experience has further unmistakably demonstrated in the United States that the exemption of any form of intoxicants in a Prohibition law furnishes a loophole for the sale and use of all kinds of intoxicants, and that it results in continual violations of the law, which are generally difficult to be legally

proven, no matter how certain officials may be that the law has been violated.

General order No. 77, therefore, has been followed by some results which must be very carefully considered. While not intended in that way it has been regarded as a quasi, almost semi-official endorsement of French drinking customs by the military authorities, and has been accepted as a license to drink freely of light wines and beers by very many men and some women, who had not contracted the habit of drinking any kind of intoxicants before coming to Europe. This drinking of the light wines and beers has in many cases led not only to the formation of an evil habit, and in some cases to drunkenness, especially in those unaccustomed to the use of intoxicants, but the permission to buy and to use the light wines and beers has resulted as it does elsewhere, in the use of heavy wines and brandies, carrying from 15 to 60 per cent of alcohol, bought without detection or punishment under cover of the permit contained in general order No. 77 to purchase freely light wines and beer.

Here again, as in the matter of sexual relations, American fathers and mothers surely will not be willing that the standards they have wrought out and established for their sons at home shall be ignored or superseded by the drinking customs of France. The American people have already seen enough of the beneficent results of Prohibition and are too far on the road to the final goal to be willing to yield their convictions and to change their standards. It is a great distinctive feature of this war that the American Government deliberately decided to train an army free as far as possible from intemperance and immorality. This fact has been emphasized in the United States, and General Pershing has strongly emphasized it in Europe, and whatever action is necessary to maintain this high standard in the army should be taken without regard to the standards in other countries.

The officers and men of the navy now in European waters, when not on a ship, are subject to no restriction whatever as to the purchase or acceptance of any kind of intoxicating liquors, and among them there seems to be more drinking and drunkenness in proportion to the numbers than there is in the army, this being especially true when the sailors are on leave for several days. The amending at once of general order No. 77, striking out the exemption as to light wines and beer, so that the purchase or acceptance as a gift, or the possession of any kind of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited and made applicable to the navy, would accomplish three things:

First. It would establish immediately by military and naval order the same standard in the army and navy in Europe that has been established by Congressional action for the camps and naval stations in the United States, and would show a consistent attitude on this great question, and not an attitude determined by the attitude and habits of other nations. It would emphasize the position of America that she desires her soldiers and sailors to be clean and sober when they are fighting for righteousness, justice and truth. It would be the most practical and effective way to give the same protection to our soldiers and sailors abroad as at home.

Second. It would necessarily effectively remove the impression which at present exists among many soldiers and civilians

of a semi-official approval of the French drinking habits, and would prevent the formation of drinking habits by many young men who are now drinking wine and beer because they think their superior officers do so themselves, and approve it in others.

Third. It would greatly lessen the drinking of strong liquors, especially brandies containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol, which could no longer be bought as they now are, under cover of the permission to buy wine or beer.

In short, such an order sweepingly inclusive of all kinds of intoxicating liquors could be more effectively enforced than the present order No. 77, and would produce far better practical results, while at the same time it would maintain the same standard at home and abroad.

In the event that such action would be deemed too sweeping to be made the subject of an order by commanding officers, or in the event of a division of opinion concerning it, the question should be brought at once to Congress, that the representatives of the people may decide whether the standard which has been adopted for the army and navy at home with such gratifying results, shall be adopted for the same men when they leave home for the field of battle.

This question should be promptly acted upon by those charged with the conduct of the war, or by Congress, either separately, or following up and transmuting military and naval orders into statute laws of the United States.

Without being cognizant that General Pershing had presented his request, already referred to under date of February 15, 1918, to the British authorities, the commissioners shortly after their arrival in London sought conferences with the members of the British Government charged with the control of the liquor traffic, and the American Ambassador arranged for an interview with Major Waldorf Astor, who, while of American birth, is now an English citizen, a member of Parliament from Plymouth, and also a member of the Liquor Control Board. The commissioners are under great obligations to Major Astor and to Mrs. Astor, also a native of the United States, not only for many courtesies, but for the exceedingly valuable aid given them in the performance of their duties. In two long conferences Major Astor gave the commissioners very full and helpful information concerning drink conditions in Great Britain, and in conjunction with the American Ambassador he arranged for conferences with Lord Rhondda, the Minister of Food, and with Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board.

The conferences with these members of the British Government were characterized by frankness and a sympathetic attitude toward the American viewpoint, and by an evident desire to do whatever might be deemed necessary to meet the wishes of the American people. Following these interviews which were held with only one of the commissioners, Dr. Cannon, owing to the departure of Dr. Moore for France, Dr. Cannon addressed a letter to Lord D'Abernon, summarizing the propositions discussed and his understanding of the attitude of the British Government from which the following extract is given:

"First, should the United States Government request the British Government to issue through its Liquor Control Board an administrative order, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Amer-

ican soldiers and sailors in uniform, which request would doubtless receive favorable consideration from the British Government, who recognize the justice and the strength of the American sentiment for the same protection of the American soldiers and sailors in England that is given them in America.

"Second, that the British Government appreciates the strong sentiment in America against the waste of foodstuffs or their equivalents in the manufacture of intoxicants, and the British Government assures the American people that it will prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicants just as far as it can possibly do without creating a situation which would prove dangerous to the successful prosecution of the war."

To this letter Lord D'Abernon replied under date of March 25, and but for its length this reply would be given in full. The following quotations are directly in point:

"With regard to the request mentioned above that American soldiers and sailors in uniform should be treated in English public houses as they are treated in American saloons, and not be served with alcoholic refreshment, I felt sure that an official request to this effect by the United States Government would receive sympathetic consideration on this side. Speaking off-hand, I could not say whether such a measure would be practicable, but there does not seem to be any insuperable difficulty in attaining the object aimed at, provided American authorities desired differential treatment, and were prepared to face the difficulties which might arise if American soldiers and sailors suffered from or resented discrimination.

"The Board has been in close consultation with the American military and naval authorities as to whether any, and if so, what special measures were necessary as regards the American forces in this country. The result of consultation is that the Board has been informed that at present no special measures are deemed necessary by the American authorities, but the position is being closely watched and the Board would be ready to take appropriate action within its power at any moment."

Referring to the second point in Dr. Cannon's letter, Lord D'Abernon said: "I venture to draw your attention to the fact that not only is it inexpedient for any British Government to take measures which would cause unrest or loss of war efficiency, but further that it is in the last degree undesirable that any steps should be taken which would endanger the immense gain to temperance which has been achieved during the past three years after so many decades or even centuries of sterile endeavor.

"I desire to call your special attention to this point, as it is one which I feel sure commands universal sympathy and respect in all the temperance circles in the United States."

"My general view is that both countries should co-operate in devising the most appropriate measures for obtaining temperance and maximum efficiency, taking into account the difference of tradition and habit which prevail. By a full and free interchange of communication we shall attain our ends more effectively than by any cast-iron similarity of treatment."

From these conferences with British officials and interviews with other leaders of British thought it would seem that a favorable response would be made to a request by the American Government that the British Government through its proper admin-

istrative channels prohibit the sale of all forms of intoxicating liquors by English public houses to American sailors and soldiers in deference to the policy of the American Government as indicated by the law forbidding the sale of intoxicants to American soldiers and sailors in any territory controlled by the United States Government.

Upon arrival in Paris arrangements were made through Ambassador Sharp to discuss the same proposition with the French authorities and an interesting conference was held with a prominent official of the Foreign Office. While it was not possible to secure as clear and definite statements as those quoted above from Lord D'Abernon, yet the French official was exceedingly polite, and very anxious to get the American viewpoint, and stated he was sure the French Government would do everything possible to meet the wishes of the American Government.

While, therefore, it seems probable that the French Government would issue whatever proclamation they might be requested to make by the American Government concerning the sale of intoxicants to American soldiers and sailors, the proclamation would be productive of better results if it would be preceded by an order of the American authorities prohibiting the purchase or the possession of all kinds of intoxicants, including light wines and beer, by American soldiers and sailors, thus preventing the easy violation of the French order as at present, under cover of the sale of light wines and beer.

If the British Government should issue the desired prohibitory order, it would probably be generally obeyed, for a careful survey of conditions in Great Britain indicates tremendous strides in Prohibition legislation.

It is true that Prohibition workers in Great Britain and in the United States have been much disappointed that the government has not decreed Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants during the period of the war, and at one time, such Prohibition seemed probable. It is also true that from a Prohibition standpoint the continued waste of foodstuffs and the sale of spirituous liquors, which might be converted into alcohol for munition purposes, is without any adequate excuse. However, the discrimination authorized by the British Government in favor of the brewer as against the miller by permitting the former to pay a larger price for grain than the latter merits severe condemnation. But the fact that absolute Prohibition has not been secured in Great Britain should not be permitted to obscure the great outstanding facts, that during the past three years greater progress has been made in the curtailment of the drink traffic in Great Britain than has ever been made in the same length of time in any country, except Russia, where the sale of vodka was prohibited by Imperial Edict. The British Liquor Control Board has issued the following restrictive regulations, which appear to be well enforced:

The hours of sale have been reduced from 16-19 hours per day before the war (depending upon the locality) to 2½ hours (from noon to 2:30 p. m.) and three hours in the evening (from 6 to 9 p. m.), a total of five and one-half hours, a reduction of from 10 to 13 hours daily.

The total amount of intoxicants permitted to be sold has been fixed for the year from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, at 12½

million barrels of beer as compared with 36 million barrels before the war, and at 14 million gallons of spirits as compared with 35 million gallons before the war.

During the year before the war the total amount of materials used in brewing was 1,556,000 tons, and the amount used in distilling for human consumption was 300,000 tons, making a total of 1,856,000 tons of materials used in the manufacture of intoxicants. During the present year no distillation will be permitted, and the amount of material permitted to be used in brewing will be 512,000 tons, making a reduction of material used since 1914 of 1,344,000 tons, which is 72 per cent of the amount used in 1914. The alcoholic content of beer has been fixed at about 2 per cent, as compared with 1 per cent in non-intoxicating beverages.

As might have been expected, the convictions for drunkenness show a corresponding decline from 1913 to 1917: in England from 178,000 in 1913, to 46,000 in 1917; in Scotland from 45,000 to 19,000; in Wales from 11,000 to 3,000; in Ireland from 54,000 to 22,000.

Conditions are yet far from ideal in Great Britain, and Prohibition workers are much dissatisfied and are pressing for more drastic action. But the fact that the liquor trade and the liquor drinkers have submitted to the sweeping restrictions given above indicates that if the British Liquor Control Board should issue the order prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to American soldiers and sailors in uniform, the public houses of Great Britain would generally respect the order.

JAMES CANNON, JR.

E. J. MOORE.

Commissioners.

APPROPRIATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-LIQUOR LAWS AMONG THE INDIANS AND IN INDIAN COUNTRIES

The appropriation made by the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and in Indian countries, amounted to \$150,000. This is the same amount which has been appropriated for this purpose each year during the last four years and the appropriation has been held at this amount in spite of a strong effort on the part of the opposition to decrease this appropriation. The first appropriation made by Congress for this particular purpose was \$25,000, which was appropriated in 1907. This amount was increased from time to time until it reached \$100,000 a year. Four years ago the appropriation was raised to \$150,000, and this is the amount each Congress has granted each year since then, including the current appropriation which has just recently been voted.

In addition to the appropriation last year, an amendment to the existing laws touching the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians was passed by Congress, which amendment makes the restrictions against vehicles carrying liquors into Indian countries also applicable to automobiles. This amendment was made necessary by a decision of a Western Judge who held that the provisions of the federal law did not apply to automobiles.

VOTE OF CONGRESS ON THE WEBB LAW OVER THE VETO OF PRESIDENT TAFT

Senate, February 28, 1913.

House, March 1, 1913.

Names of Democrats in black. All others Republicans, unless otherwise indicated.

The following votes for and against the Webb law were registered when the measure was placed on its final passage, the proposition being submitted to each house of Congress: "Shall the Bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States notwithstanding?"

ALABAMA.—SENATE, FOR: Johnston. NOT VOTING: Bankhead. HOUSE, FOR: Burnett; Clayton; Hobson; Richardson; Taylor; Underwood. AGAINST: Blackmon; Dent. ANSWERED "PRESENT:" Heflin.

ARIZONA.—SENATE, FOR: Ashurst; Smith. HOUSE, FOR: Hayden.

ARKANSAS.—SENATE, FOR: Clarke; Kavanaugh. HOUSE, FOR: Floyd; Goodwin; Jacoway; Macon; Oldfield; Taylor. AGAINST: Cravens.

COLORADO.—SENATE, FOR: Thomas. AGAINST: Guggenheim. HOUSE, FOR: Martin; Rucker; Taylor.

CALIFORNIA.—SENATE, FOR: Works. AGAINST: Perkins. HOUSE, FOR: Hayes; Kent; Knowland; Needham; Raker; Stephens. AGAINST: Kahn.

CONNECTICUT.—SENATE, AGAINST: Brandegee; McLean. HOUSE, FOR: Henry, Higgins. AGAINST: Hill; Reilly; Tilson.

DELAWARE.—SENATE, AGAINST: DuPont, Richardson. HOUSE, FOR: Heald.

FLORIDA.—SENATE, FOR: Bryan; Fletcher. HOUSE, FOR: Mays; Sparkman. NOT VOTING: Clark.

GEORGIA.—SENATE, FOR: Smith. NOT VOTING: Bacon. HOUSE, FOR: Adamson; Bell; Edwards; Howard; Hughes; Roddenbery; Tribble. AGAINST: Bartlett; Brantley; Hardwick. NOT VOTING: Lee.

IDAHO.—SENATE, FOR: Borah, Brady. HOUSE, FOR: French.

ILLINOIS.—SENATE, FOR: Cullom. HOUSE, FOR: Foss; Foster; Fowler; Fuller; Graham; McKenzie; McKinley; McKinney; Prince; Rainey; Sterling; Stone; Wilson. AGAINST: Buchanan; Cannon; Copley; Evans; Gallagher; Madden; Mann; McDermott; Rodenberg; Sabbath; Thistlewood. NOT VOTING: Stack.

INDIANA.—SENATE, FOR: Kern; Shively. HOUSE, FOR: Adair; Barnhart; Boehne; Cline; Cox; Crumpacker; Cullop; Dixon; Gray; Morrison; Moss; Rouch. NOT VOTING: Korbly.

IOWA.—SENATE, FOR: Cummins, Kenyon. HOUSE, FOR: Good; Green; Haugen; Kendall; Kennedy; Pepper; Pickett; Prouty; Scott; Towner; Woods.

KANSAS.—SENATE, FOR: Bristow; Curtis. HOUSE, FOR: Anthony; Campbell; Jackson; Murdock; Neely; Rees; Taggart; Young.

KENTUCKY.—SENATE, AGAINST: Bradley; Paynter. HOUSE, FOR: Fields; Helm; Johnson; Langley; Powers; Thomas. AGAINST: Cantrill; James; Rouse; Sherley; Stanley.

LOUISIANA.—SENATE, FOR: Thornton. AGAINST: Foster. HOUSE, FOR: Morgan; Ransdell; Watkins. AGAINST: Broussard; Dupre; Estopinal; Pujo.

MAINE.—SENATE, FOR: Gardner; Johnson. HOUSE, FOR: Gould; Guernsey; Hinds; McGillicuddy.

MARYLAND.—SENATE, FOR: Jackson; Smith. HOUSE, FOR: Covington; Lewis; Linthicum; Talbott. AGAINST: Konig; Parran.

MASSACHUSETTS.—SENATE, FOR: Lodge. AGAINST: Crane. HOUSE, FOR: Ames; Gardner; Gillett; Lawrence; Thayer; Weeks; Wilder. AGAINST: Curley; Greene; Murray; Peters; Roberts. NOT VOTING: Harris; McCall.

MICHIGAN.—SENATE, FOR: Smith; Townsend. HOUSE, FOR: Dodds; Doremus; Hamilton; Loud; McLaughlin; Smith (S. W.); Sweet; Young. AGAINST: Fordney; McMorran. NOT VOTING: Smith (J. M. C.).

MINNESOTA.—SENATE, FOR: Clapp; Nelson. HOUSE, FOR: Anderson; Davis; Hammond; Lindbergh; Nye; Steenerson; Volstead. AGAINST: Stevens. NOT VOTING: Miller.

MISSISSIPPI.—SENATE, FOR: Williams. AGAINST: Percy. HOUSE, FOR: Candler; Collier; Harrison; Humphreys; Sisson; Stephens; Witherspoon. NOT VOTING: Dickson.

MISSOURI.—SENATE, NOT VOTING: Reed; Stone. HOUSE, FOR: Alexander; Borland; Daugherty; Dickinson; Hamlin; Hensley; Lloyd; Rubey; Rucker; Russell; Shackelford. AGAINST: Bartholdt; Dyer; Gill. ANSWERED "PRESENT:" Booher.

MONTANA.—SENATE, FOR: Dixon; Myers. HOUSE, FOR: Pray.

NEBRASKA.—SENATE, FOR: Brown. NOT VOTING: Hitchcock. HOUSE, FOR: Kinkaid; Maguire; Norris; Sloan; Stephens. NOT VOTING: Lobeck.

NEVADA.—SENATE, FOR: Newlands; Pittman. HOUSE, AGAINST: Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—SENATE, FOR: Burnham, Gallinger. HOUSE, NOT VOTING: Currier, Sulloway.

NEW JERSEY.—SENATE, AGAINST: Martine. NOT VOTING: Briggs. HOUSE, FOR: Tuttle; Wood. AGAINST: Browning; Hamill; Hart; Kinhead; McCoy; Townsend. NOT VOTING: Gardner; Scully.

NEW MEXICO.—SENATE, FOR: Fall. AGAINST: Catron. HOUSE, FOR: Fergusson. NOT VOTING: Curry.

NEW YORK.—SENATE, AGAINST: O'Gorman, Root. HOUSE, FOR: Akin (Prog. Rep.); Andrus; Ayres; Bradley; Calder; Draper; Harrison; Payne; Simmons. AGAINST: DeForrest; Driscoll (D. A.); Driscoll (M. E.); Dwight; Fairchild; Fitzgerald; Fornes; Goldfogle; Levy; Patten; Redfield; Talcott; Underhill. NOT VOTING: Conry; Danforth; George; Kindred; Lindsay; Littleton; Maher; Merritt; Mott; Riordan; Smith; Vreeland; Wilson.

NORTH CAROLINA.—SENATE, FOR: Overman; Simmons. HOUSE, FOR: Doughton; Faison; Godwin; Gudger; Kitchin; Page; Pou; Small; Stedman; Webb.

NORTH DAKOTA.—SENATE, FOR: Gronna, McCumber. HOUSE, FOR: Helgesen.

OHIO.—SENATE, FOR: Burton. AGAINST: Pomerene. HOUSE, FOR: Ashbrook; Claypool; Denver; Francis; Howland; Post; Sharp; Whitacre; White; Willis. AGAINST: Allen; Bathrick; Bulkley; Goeke; Longworth; Sherwood; Switzer; Taylor. NOT VOTING: Ansberry.

OKLAHOMA.—SENATE, FOR: Gore; Owen. HOUSE, FOR: McGuire. NOT VOTING: Carter; Davenport; Ferris; Morgan.

OREGON.—SENATE, FOR: Chamberlain. NOT VOTING: Bourne. HOUSE, FOR: Hawley; Lafferty.

PENNSYLVANIA.—SENATE, FOR: Oliver. AGAINST: Penrose. HOUSE, FOR: Ainey; Butler; Difenderfer; Farr; Focht; Gregg; Griest; Langham; McCreary; Matthews; Palmer; Patton; Porter; Speer; Vare; Wilson. AGAINST: Barchfeld; Bates; Burke; Crago; Dalzell; Donohoe; Lafean; Lee; Moore; Olmsted; Reyburn; Rothermel. NOT VOTING: Hartman; Moon.

RHODE ISLAND.—SENATE, AGAINST: Wetmore. NOT VOTING: Lippit. HOUSE, FOR: O'Shaunessy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—SENATE, FOR: Smith, Tillman. HOUSE, FOR: Aiken; Byrnes; Ellerbe; Finley; Johnson; Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—SENATE, FOR: Crawford, Gamble. HOUSE, FOR: Burke; Martin.

TENNESSEE.—SENATE, FOR: Lea; Webb. HOUSE, FOR: Austin; Burns; Garrett; Houston; Hull; Moon; Padgett; Sells; Sims. AGAINST: McKellar.

TEXAS.—SENATE, FOR: Culbertson; Sheppard. HOUSE, FOR: Beall; Callaway; Dies; Garner; Gregg; Hardy; Henry; Randell; Smith; Stephens; Young. AGAINST: Burgess; Burleson; Moore; Slayden.

UTAH.—SENATE, FOR: Smoot. AGAINST: Sutherland. HOUSE, FOR: Howell.

VERMONT.—SENATE, FOR: Dillingham; Page. HOUSE, FOR: Green; Plumley.

VIRGINIA.—SENATE, FOR: Martin; Swanson. HOUSE, FOR: Carlin; Flood; Glass; Hay; Holland; Jones; Lamb; Saunders; Slemper; Turnbull.

WASHINGTON.—SENATE, FOR: Jones; Poindexter. HOUSE, FOR: Humphrey; La Follette; Warburton.

WEST VIRGINIA.—SENATE, FOR: Chilton. NOT VOTING: Watson. HOUSE, FOR: Davis; Hamilton; Littlepage. NOT VOTING: Brown; Hughes.

WISCONSIN.—SENATE, AGAINST: Stephenson. NOT VOTING: La Follette. HOUSE, FOR: Kopp; Lenroot; Nelson. AGAINST: Berger (Socialist); Burke; Cary; Cooper; Davidson; Esch; Konop. NOT VOTING: Morse.

NOTE: Senator La Follette later in the afternoon announced that he had been called from the Senate Chamber when the bill came up, but had he been present, he would have voted to pass the bill over the President's veto.

WYOMING.—SENATE, AGAINST: Warren. NOT VOTING: Clark. HOUSE, FOR: Mondell.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON THE WEBB-KENYON INTERSTATE LIQUOR SHIPMENT LAW

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment law was handed down by that tribunal on January 8, 1917. This decision is of special interest in view of the terrific fight made against the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law, the principal point of attack being that it would be unconstitutional and would be so declared by the United States Supreme Court. Even the President of the United States at that time, the Honorable William H. Taft, vetoed the measure after it had passed both houses of Congress by substantial majorities, giving as his reason for the veto that in his opinion the measure was clearly unconstitutional.

FEDERAL ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING LAW

A bill providing for the exclusion from the United States mails of letters, postcards, circulars, newspapers, pamphlets, or publications of any kind containing advertisements of intoxicating liquors, or containing a solicitation of orders for intoxicating liquors, addressed to persons, firms, corporations or associations, in any state or territory, where the advertising or soliciting of orders for liquors has been prohibited was presented in the Senate, in the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, on February 12, 1916. The measure was referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads and reported to the Senate by that committee on December 21, 1916, by Mr. Bankhead as chairman of the committee. On January 11, 1917, the bill was passed by the Senate by an overwhelming majority, without roll call.

In the House of Representatives a more drastic bill was introduced by Representative Randall of California. This bill provided for the Prohibition of all liquor advertisements from the United States mails. This bill was known as House Bill No. 280 and was referred to the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads.

When the postoffice appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate committee, the committee added to the appropriation bill as an amendment the anti-liquor advertising bill which had already passed the Senate and which was known as Senate 4429. When this was brought before the Senate, it went out of the bill on a point of order, but Senator Jones of Washington gave notice of a resolution to suspend the rules of the Senate and allow consideration. On February 15, 1917, the vote on the suspension of the rules was taken and carried.

Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment to the Jones amendment which was as follows:

Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental or medicinal purposes into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be subject to the punishment aforesaid.

Although Senator Reed had shown himself in almost every instance to be an enemy of advanced Prohibition legislation, a majority of the friends of Prohibition in the Senate accepted the challenge laid down by Senator Reed and adopted the amendment which he had offered. The amendment presented by Senator Jones, thus amended by motion of Senator Reed, passed the Senate and became a part of the postoffice appropriation bill, which had already passed the House, and which was accordingly messaged back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment. The Jones amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill applied the underlying principle of the so-called Webb-Kenyon Interstate Commerce law to the use of the United States mails for advertising in the various states. The amendment offered by Senator Reed went much further than the original amendment by practically making all states in which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited, strictly "bone-dry" irrespective of whether or not such states have enacted "bone-dry" laws.

This amendment, which had been adopted by the Senate, came up for passage in the House of Representatives on February 21, and was passed by a vote of 319 to 72. Under the provisions of this law, the United States mails are closed to all letters, advertisements and newspapers which are addressed to any person, firm, corporation or association in any state or territory where the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited. The fight for this measure in the House of Representatives was led by Representative Randall of California, who, while having a bill of his own on the same subject pending in the committee, devoted his efforts to securing the passage of this measure when the opportunity presented. It is proper, therefore, that the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill should be known as the Jones-Randall Anti-Liquor Advertising and Bone-Dry bill.

UNITED STATES

97

STATEMENT GIVING THE VOTE, BY POLITICAL PARTIES, IN THE
UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ON THE RESOLUTION TO SUBMIT NATIONAL PROHIBITION
AMENDMENT

STATE	U. S. Senate				House of Rep.				Total			
	Rep. Yea	Rep. Nay	Dem. Yea	Dem. Nay	Rep. Yea	Rep. Nay	Dem. Yea	Dem. Nay	Rep. Yea	Rep. Nay	Dem. Yea	Dem. Nay
Alabama			1	1			5	5			6	6
Arizona			2				1				3	
Arkansas			2				*6				8	
California**	1			1	2	*2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Colorado			*1		1		*2		1		3	
Connecticut		*1				4		1		5		1
Delaware			2				1				3	
Florida			2				4				6	
Georgia			1	1			12				13	1
Idaho	2				2				4			
Illinois ..	1			1	15	4	2	3	16	4	2	4
Indiana ..	2				9		4		11		4	
Iowa	2				10			1	12			1
Kansas ..	1		1		3		5		4		6	
Kentucky			1	1	2		6	3	2		7	4
Louisiana**			1	1			4	3			5	4
Maine	2				4				6			
Maryland		1		*	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Massachusetts		2			4	5	1	*	4	7	1	
Michigan ..	*1				10	1	1	1	11	1	1	1
Minnesota**	2				7	1		1	9	1		1
Mississippi			2				8				10	
Missouri			1	1		2	12	1		2	13	2
Montana			2		1		1		1		3	
Nebraska ..	1			1	3		*2		4		2	1
Nevada			2			1				1	2	
New Hampshire...	*		1		2				2		1	
New Jersey.....	1			*	2	6		2	3	6		2
New Mexico.....	*		1				1				2	
New York**.....		2			12	11	1	15	12	13	1	15
North Carolina...			2				8	2			10	2
North Dakota**...	2				2				4			
Ohio	1			1	7	1	5	7	8	1	5	8
Oklahoma			2		1		6		1		8	
Oregon	1		1		2	1			3	1	1	
Pennsylvania	1	1			14	14	4	4	15	15	4	4
Rhode Island....	1				1	1		1	2	1		2
South Carolina...			1	*			6	1			7	1
South Dakota....	1		*		2		1	1	3		1	
Tennessee			2		2		8		2		10	
Texas			1	1			8	8			9	9
Utah	1		1				2		1		3	
Vermont	*1				1	1			2	1		
Virginia			2		1		9		1		11	
Washington	2				*3		1		5		1	
West Virginia....	*1				4		*1		*5	*	*1	
Wisconsin	1			1	6	5			7	5		1
Wyoming		1	1		1				1	1	1	
Total	29	8	36	12	137	61	141	64	166	69	177	76

*Indicates a "pair." It is additional to the vote cast which is indicated by the figure.

**California, 1 Prohibitionist, voted "yea;" Louisiana, 1 Progressive, voted "nay;" Minnesota, 1 Progressive, voted "yea;" New York, 1 Socialist, voted "nay;" North Dakota, 1 Independent, voted "yea."

PRESENT STATUS OF PROHIBITION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Prohibition and License in the Several States

On June 1, 1918, 28 states with an aggregate population of 40,336,052, according to the 1910 census, had adopted Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. These states were: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

Of these states, nine were under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915. They were: Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia. The aggregate population of these nine states, according to the 1910 census, was 14,685,961. On January 1, 1915, the Prohibition amendment to the state constitution of Arizona went into effect. Since that time, Prohibition laws have gone into operation in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington.

In the fall election of 1916 the states of Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota were added to the list of Prohibition states.

The Legislatures which convened early in 1917 in the states of Indiana and Utah enacted statutory Prohibition laws, thus bringing the number of Prohibition states to 25.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adopted Prohibition in April, 1917, the same going into effect on May 1, 1918. In the fall election of 1917 the state of New Mexico adopted state-wide Prohibition, the law to become effective October 1, 1918.

In March, 1918, a special session of the Legislature of Texas adopted state-wide Prohibition for the Lone Star state, thus bringing the number of Prohibition states up to 28.

The Prohibition provisions have already gone into effect in 25 of the 28 states. In the other three which have adopted the Prohibition policy, the law becomes operative as follows: Montana, Dec. 31, 1918; New Mexico, October 1, 1918; Texas, June 26, 1918.

Prior to January 1, 1915, the following states were under some form of local option: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

In South Dakota, under the old law all sections of the state were under Prohibition except political subdivisions where a majority of the electors indicated that they did not wish the Prohibition law to apply. Similar laws were in operation in Arkansas and Iowa prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition.

Wyoming and New Mexico prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition in the latter state, both prohibited the sale of liquors

in all sections except certain classes of incorporated municipalities.

The states of Pennsylvania and Nevada are under license, not even a general local option law being operative in these two commonwealths.

The United States government has prohibited the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, in Alaska, in the Indian countries, in Hawaii, in certain other portions of the territories, in military forts and reservations in the United States Navy, and in national and state Soldiers' homes, as well as in other specific areas under federal control. The United States government, moreover, has prohibited the shipment of intoxicating liquors though the mails and has prohibited the use of the mails for the carrying of letters, circulars, or advertisements of any character soliciting or advertising intoxicating liquors in states where the sale of such liquors has been prohibited by law.

As a result of the operation of the several state and national no-license and Prohibition laws, more than 59,000,000 of the population of the United States were living under Prohibition and more than 89 per cent of the entire area of the nation was Prohibition territory, on June 1, 1918.

The Progress of Prohibition

ACCORDING TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES

The following statements from the Governors of the several states, most of which were written in answer to letters of inquiry sent out by the compiler of the Anti-Saloon League Year Book, show something of the general results of Prohibition in the states and something of the general attitude of public officials throughout the nation relative to the Prohibition policy:

ARIZONA

George W. P. Hunt, Governor. I can assure you that Prohibition in Arizona has resulted in a marked decrease of commitments to penal and pathological institutions. Crime and insanity, seemingly, have been greatly reduced under prohibitory legislation relative to intoxicants. I am furthermore advised by representatives of charity associations that the number of needy families seeking public aid has decreased in a noticeable way since Prohibition went into effect.

I have been unable to discover any general business depression resulting from Prohibition. If I were called upon to express an opinion regarding the latter phase of Arizona conditions I would feel justified in making the assertion that the suppression of the sale and general use of intoxicants in this state has resulted in a higher measure of prosperity and well-being for the vast majority of the people than prevailed prior to the enactment of the Prohibition law.

ARKANSAS

Charles H. Brough, Governor. Since the passage of the bone-dry law last January the number of convictions for all crimes in Arkansas has been decreased fully one-half.

For instance, a year ago, in Phillips county, one of our river counties, there were 33 negroes convicted of crimes and sent to the penitentiary at one session of the circuit court; whereas this year, at the corresponding session of the circuit court, only nine negroes were convicted of crime. In Pulaski county, the most populous county in the state, where the city of Little Rock is located, the Hon. John W. Wade, who has himself been a Prohibition leader in our state for a number of years, states that there has been a great diminution in crime, and that the Pulaski county jails have been emptied this fall, something unheard of in the former history of Pulaski county. I am prepared to say definitely that there has been a decrease in crime, insanity and disease in Arkansas as a result of the passage of the bone-dry law.

We could never have secured the location of the cantonment in Little Rock, one of the 16 larger military camps of the United States, where 42,000 soldiers are stationed, had the city of Little Rock not presented bone-dry conditions. I speak officially as to this matter, because Major-General Leonard Wood made this statement personally to me.

In my opinion, the bone-dry law of Arkansas will never be repealed, for even former local optionists admit that the sentiment in their counties is overwhelmingly in favor of its enforcement. As Governor of Arkansas I am pursuing a rather drastic policy with reference to bootleggers, and during the past 11 months I have not pardoned more than three men connected in any way with the sale of whisky, and then only when the temperance forces of the state heartily approved.

CALIFORNIA

William D. Stephens, Governor. With our nation at war the elimination of the saloon becomes a patriotic as well as an economic necessity. I am positively and whole-heartedly in favor of closing the saloons in California. When a member of Congress I voted for the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for nation-wide Prohibition. The war has brought to us a full realization of the wastage of human and material resources through the saloon and the liquor traffic. I favor the national amendment now before the states for ratification.

COLORADO

Julius C. Gunter, Governor. The Prohibition law has most materially contributed to the elevation of home life, a higher citizenship and to the decided improvement of business in this state. It is generally regarded, and I regard it, as one of the wisest moves the state has ever made. The advocates of this law fought for years and battled against great odds in securing its adoption. Now the people of this state would overwhelmingly defeat any effort to repeal it or impair its effectiveness. For a time public sentiment seriously impaired the enforcement of the law, but now the elevating and practical beneficial effects of the law are so generally recognized that public sentiment is heartily sustaining its enforcement.

CONNECTICUT

Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor. The federal Prohibition amendment will come before our General Assembly at the regular session which commences in January, 1919. The dry towns in this state I think are about 100, and 68 towns license. Where no-

license towns do not adjoin a license town, the Prohibition laws are very thoroughly enforced with a consequent decrease of crimes and disturbances which are due to the immoderate use of liquors. The people will know that the General Assembly is to act upon that question and elect their representatives with regard to that fact.

FLORIDA

Sidney J. Catts, Governor. Wherever local Prohibition has been enforced by the Governor of the state of Florida, making the sheriffs, constables and other officers do their duties, we see that the crimes which were usually committed when whisky was sold in those districts are not committed now. The people all resort to a clean, peaceful and happy life. This was brought out by a decrease of criminal convictions to such an extent in Florida that the board of commissioners of state institutions could not possibly supply the quotas of prisoners which they have done in former years.

Wherever Prohibition has been enforced in Florida the women and children are now well dressed, well shod and go about the streets with a lack of fear which they could not possibly possess when drunken men were shooting and fighting in the days when whisky was sold there. The churches are better attended, preachers better paid, schools better attended, roads better kept up, less debts on the counties than formerly, and in fact a general air of peace and prosperity exists all over the districts where Prohibition is enforced.

In former years the majority of large corporations worked immense numbers of hands and they always feared the time from pay day, Saturday afternoon, until the bell rang for work Monday morning, as the men would draw their pay, go to the groggeries and blind tigers and get drunk, fight, curse, shoot, cut and create all kinds of disorder through Saturday night and Sunday. The women and children dared not come to town Saturday evening. Very few of the hands got to work before 12 o'clock Monday, while the bosses and managers were spending from 6 o'clock Monday until 12 m. Monday settling fines, getting all kinds of cases compromised on account of drunken rows, etc. Now it is entirely different and the men themselves who used to drink are much better satisfied than formerly, while their wives and children wear smiles, good clothes, good shoes, have good food and all bless the Lord for Prohibition.

Even the large corporations of the state are seeing the good effects of this change and the poor justices of the peace are being starved out to such an extent that in some cases they are resigning because there is nothing to do.

These and many other reasons show why we believe in Prohibition.

GEORGIA

Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor. I think the Prohibition law has greatly improved conditions in this state, but would suggest that for a full and complete statement you write ex-Governor Nat E. Harris, Macon, Ga. He was largely responsible for the enactment of the bone-dry law and was Governor at the time the law referred to was passed.

N. E. Harris, ex-Governor of Georgia. The Prohibition laws of this state were put into operation by myself during my admin-

istration which ended on July 1, 1917. My last message to the Georgia Legislature gives in detail the result of the working of this law in each judicial circuit of our state. These reports show a vast decrease in crime—in fact, it has been said that the jails were for a time almost empty. The demoralizing effects of the war have increased the illicit use of liquor, and consequently given rise to more crime since these reports were made to me.

The results in this state are incalculable. Our people are sober, industrious, prosperous, and in splendid condition. This applies to both races. It is said there is more money in Georgia today than has ever been known in her history. The people, including, of course, the farm laborers, stayed at home, worked on their crops, and the result is that Georgia has the largest crop of cotton and corn ever known in the history of the commonwealth. This could never have been brought about under the old regime, as the colored laborer spent the latter portion of the week ordering liquor and rendering himself incapable of labor throughout Friday, Saturday and Monday of the weeks.

Our law is a little drastic, but it has been all the better for these war times. No better preventive of crime has ever been discovered in this nation than the Prohibition legislation.

IDAHO

Moses Alexander, Governor. The men who were the loudest in their opposition to the Prohibition measure were largely instrumental in bringing a heavy vote for it after a trial of a short time.

Prohibition does not cure all the ills of the body politic, but it does produce clean government, wholesome environment in municipalities, and happiness in the homes of our citizens. It has, to a certain extent, abolished the use of jail for petty offenses, and police courts, and has reduced the police force of our cities. It has reduced crime, has prevented many accidents in mines and factories, and has made a general improvement of all conditions.

From an economic standpoint, there are more clothes and shoes and foodstuffs bought, and instead of asking of the merchant credit from pay-day to pay-day as in the past, there are more cash purchases, and bank deposits have been increased, and savings accounts are more numerous, and the respect for women has increased.

There is no sentiment in Idaho for the return of the saloon; it is gone for good and forever, and in place of it there are happiness and efficiency and brotherly love that will be as lasting as eternity itself.

INDIANA

J. O. Goodrich, Governor. I believe the law (referring to the state Prohibition law) will be sustained by our Supreme Court and I think it is pretty generally meeting the approval of people who were even opposed to its passage before the Legislature, and I have no doubt but that it will before the end justify itself.

KANSAS

Arthur Capper, Governor. No people received the action of Congress in passing the National Prohibition Amendment with a greater degree of satisfaction and gratitude than did the citizens of Kansas. Kansas long has been regarded as the leader in the Prohibition movement and no matter where the fight was waged the saloon interests have directed their heaviest broadsides at

this state. Kansas always was pointed out as the "horrible example" of Prohibition. But Kansas never has flinched. She has returned shot for shot and now enters the final battle with enthusiasm and a determination to be in the finish of her ancient foe.

We have had Prohibition in Kansas for more than 35 years. To Kansas citizens Prohibition is not an experiment; it is a tried and established institution. Our people have had an opportunity to observe the operation of Prohibition closely and I am entirely conservative in saying that fully 95 per cent of them consider the prohibitory law one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the state by legislation.

As a strictly business matter Prohibition has paid big dividends in Kansas. Its strongest advocates in the state are the large employers of labor, the managers of the big railroad corporations, and the labor organizations. More than 4,000 men are employed in the Santa Fe railway shops in Topeka. These shops maintain the highest efficiency of any shops in the Santa Fe system. The general manager of the Santa Fe Railway says the books of the company show these shopmen turn out more work, consistently and promptly the year round, than the men of any other railroad shops. Seventy-two per cent of the married men in these shops own their own homes—a showing not equaled by any other railway town in America.

When Kansas adopted Prohibition a great and wonderful change was effected in personal credit. Butchers and grocers found that the men who were "dead beats" under the saloon's influence became debtors of reliability and good standing, and that bad accounts were a rarity. Garnishment cases virtually disappeared from the courts.

The live stock, orchard and agricultural crops of Kansas for 1917 amounted to \$860,000,000—an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 in one year. Of course, no one contends that Prohibition is solely responsible for this showing of wealth, but this showing does present substantial evidence that Prohibition does not hamper the progress of a people.

Kansas is one of the very few states in the Union without bonded indebtedness.

On the basis of property assessed for taxation, Kansas has the greatest per capita wealth in the Union, \$1,773 for every man, woman and child within the state.

Kansas has more than \$454,000,000 deposited in her banks—an increase of more than \$160,000,000 in one year.

Kansas, under Prohibition, is one of two states in the Union having the smallest number of persons who cannot read and write. It is significant that the other exceptional state also is a Prohibition state.

Kansas has 40 counties, out of a total of 105, which did not send a prisoner to the state penitentiary last year.

The prison rate for the entire country is 121 to the 100,000 population. In Kansas it is 50—one-half of one one-thousandth per cent.

Thirty-two Kansas counties have abandoned their county poor farms.

With one exception Kansas has the lowest death rate of any of the states within the registration area recognized by the federal government. Again the exception is a Prohibition state.

An investigation by the chief of the medical staff of the Osawatomie State Hospital for the Insane, at Osawatomie, Kansas, shows the ratio of insanity having its origin in drunkenness, is only 1.7 in Kansas. The national average is 10.1 per cent.

KENTUCKY

A. C. Stanley, Governor. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the action of the Kentucky Legislature bids fair to eliminate this question from politics in Kentucky. The effect of its removal from the domain of politics has been most satisfactory.

LOUISIANA

R. G. Pleasant, Governor. In the Prohibition sections of our state, the people are much wealthier, healthier and happier than they were when intoxicating liquors were sold in their midst.

MAINE

Carl E. Milliken, Governor. It is difficult to summarize briefly the benefits of Prohibition in the state of Maine. Sentiment was never stronger in favor of the law and its thorough enforcement than today. Perhaps the best single bit of evidence as to the benefit of the prohibitory law is the fact that the liquor interests, who presumably know their own business, are consistently and uniformly fighting it. Whatever is good for their business is bad for the rest of us.

MARYLAND

Emerson C. Harrington, Governor. It is my opinion, and it has been my experience, that crime is greatly lessened in all sections where Prohibition prevails and in proportion as the temperance or local option or Prohibition laws are enforced. Not only is crime lessened, but there are fewer court trials, and in my opinion greater prosperity. There is everything in favor of Prohibition and very little against it that I know of. It has been a wonderful benefit everywhere that I have seen it work.

MISSISSIPPI

Theo. G. Bilbo, Governor. It is hard to give any statistics on this subject, but the beneficial results of Prohibition in Mississippi are so well known and so noticeable that even an unbeliever can be convinced. Crime has been very greatly reduced, our court terms have been shorter, and money which formerly went into the purchase of booze now purchases the necessities and some of the luxuries of life.

MISSOURI

Frederick D. Gardner, Governor (N. E. Williams, Secretary to the Governor). The last session of the General Assembly submitted a constitutional amendment, providing for state-wide Prohibition, to the vote of the people at the general election in 1918. I presume that the question of the ratification of the proposed Prohibition amendment to the constitution will be considered by the next session of the General Assembly, which convenes in January, 1919.

In the event the people of Missouri adopt the constitutional amendment, providing for state-wide Prohibition, I am sure Governor Gardner will adopt a policy of strict law enforcement that will make Missouri the driest state in the Union.

NEBRASKA

Keith Neville, Governor. Nebraska has constitutional Prohibition, reinforced through legislative enactment. I feel sure that you can secure ample evidence of the proper enforcement of this

law throughout Nebraska. It is true that liquor is being sold within the state, but this is being rapidly done away with. In the larger cities of the state, where one would naturally expect bootlegging to be the most prevalent, police magistrates have made public utterances to the effect that criminal cases coming before them have been cut down to an appreciable extent.

NEVADA

Emmet D. Boyle, Governor. I presume that you must know that I am entirely sympathetic with your proposition, and that I have, in fact, assumed the burden of carrying the standard for the Prohibition forces in this state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Henry W. Keys, Governor. Under the local option law in this state the wet and dry units have been so intermingled that it is difficult to separate one's impressions of how Prohibition has worked from those of the operation of the statute as a whole. As you know, state-wide Prohibition goes into effect in this state May 1, so that a year from now it will be possible to make a more adequate reply to your inquiry.

NEW JERSEY

Walter E. Edge, Governor. The federal amendment was acted upon in Congress just on the eve of the opening of the New Jersey Legislature and naturally state matters have been so numerous since the opening of the Legislature that I have not had time or opportunity to give thought or attention to much else than the program which, of course, was mapped out weeks in advance of the present session. This, by the way, included a local option measure which the Legislature has passed and which I signed yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA

Thomas W. Bickett, Governor. The following statement issued by my predecessor, Governor Craig, late last year, is entirely correct.

"We have had state-wide Prohibition in North Carolina since 1908. The state adopted it by an overwhelming majority. If submitted to the people now, the majority would be double that given in 1908. The opposition has largely disappeared, for the benefits of the law have been demonstrated.

The enrollment and attendance of the public schools have been increased more than 21 per cent. The school fund of the state has been increased more than 85 per cent. The capital stock of the state chartered banks has increased more than 50 per cent. The deposits in these banks have increased more than 100 per cent. The stocks of building and loan associations have increased in value more than 250 per cent.

Agriculture and manufactures have kept pace with the general development. Our state never has enjoyed such an era of prosperity. The moral and intellectual conditions of the people have wonderfully improved. In many communities order and thrift have taken the place of disorder and shiftlessness.

The whole of this great improvement in our social life should not be attributed to Prohibition, but it has been a stimulating and co-operating cause. The effect is unmistakable in the towns, and especially beneficial and noticeable in rural communities. A great majority of the people of North Carolina will indorse what I say.

None can truthfully deny it. Many who once opposed Prohibition now bear testimony to its beneficence, and would not return to the old system."

NORTH DAKOTA

Lynn J. Frazier, Governor. I am glad to say a word for Prohibition whenever opportunity affords.

Anyone who would have the temerity to say that North Dakota would be better off without Prohibition had better make this statement far from its borders, for he would be promptly challenged by anyone at all familiar with conditions here. The fact is generally recognized and permanently established that saloons would be the most detrimental institution, both from a moral and financial standpoint, that could be brought into our midst, for with it would also come all the other vices and criminals that it fosters and propagates. From available statistics I find that North Dakota's percentage of persons confined in penal and charitable institutions is very low, possibly the lowest in the United States. We attribute this chiefly to the fact that this state has been free from the direct, contaminating effect of saloons for almost 30 years. There is no sentiment among our people favorable to licensing saloons.

The fact of this being a dry state has been an important factor in bringing a good class of settlers from other states. This in itself means much, not only for the present, but for the future development of the state.

I believe that if Prohibition is good as a war measure it is equally good as a peace measure.

OREGON

James Withycombe, Governor. The influence of Prohibition is shown by a comparison of the penitentiary census for 1915, 1916 and 1917. In 1915, the last year of saloons in Oregon, 261 men were convicted and committed to the state prison; in 1916, the first year of Prohibition, this number was reduced to 148, and in the year just passed, a further reduction to 136 was recorded. In other words, Prohibition has been responsible for a material reduction of serious crimes which are punishable by penitentiary sentences, and it is also true that the lesser crimes against home and state have been growing less frequent due largely to the presence of Prohibition.

The fact that the workingmen are more prosperous is proven by the statistics covering savings deposits, which amounted to thirty-seven and one-half million dollars in 1915, and forty-five and one-quarter million dollars in 1916.

Although it is rather difficult to trace any definite relation between Prohibition and increase in business, it is generally conceded that business has been benefited rather than retarded. Businesses directly dependent upon the sale and manufacture of intoxicants have, of course, been affected, but a large number of the former brewery plants have been transformed into fruit juice factories, creameries and like industries.

PENNSYLVANIA

Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor. For three years I have steadfastly endeavored to secure the enactment in Pennsylvania of a local option law. I made my canvass before the people on a local option platform and now this cause is in such a thor-

oughly entrenched position in the public conscience of this commonwealth that I believe in the next Legislature it will be very easy to pass a local option law; but by reason of national legislation and the war we have gone far beyond a local option situation and I am personally in favor of ratifying the Sheppard amendment at the earliest possible moment and am asking that nobody be nominated for Governor or for place in the Legislature who is not in sympathy with and whose past record does not justify sincere support for that amendment.

In many counties of Pennsylvania by judicial enactment licenses have been refused and we have what is known as dry counties. In these counties the economic conditions are better, the whole moral and industrial outlook of the people improved, their intellectual life enhanced, and I think it manifest that no retrogressive steps would be taken by these counties. Experience has taught them the wisdom of having a community free from the saloon and its influences.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Richard L. Manning, Governor. In my opinion Prohibition has greatly elevated the moral tone of the state, and has helped business conditions generally. I do not believe the people of South Carolina would return to the dispensary and licensed saloon system if they were given an opportunity to vote on the question.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Peter Norbeck, Governor. The enforcement has been so satisfactory as to make the present Prohibition law popular even with those who voted against the adoption of the amendment. Crime has fallen off about 90 per cent, families are better provided for, the collections of the merchants are better because the laboring man is able to pay his bills. South Dakota will never again go back to the saloon.

TENNESSEE

Tom C. Rye, Governor. In my opinion the benefits of Prohibition are more apparent daily, and even the former opponents of this policy now acquiesce in and acknowledge the fixed determination of the people of Tennessee that the liquor traffic is outlawed in this state. I think it may safely be said that the federal amendment to the constitution will be ratified by the next General Assembly of Tennessee, as, in my opinion, the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this state is that the liquor traffic has no necessary or proper place in the economic affairs of an enlightened people.

UTAH

Simon Bamberger, Governor. I know that state-wide Prohibition has benefitted the state very much even in the very short period in which it has been in force. It is too early, perhaps, to give actual figures which will show in a statistical way the good it has accomplished morally and economically, but I do know that business has quickly adjusted itself to the change brought about by the reform. Buildings formerly occupied by the saloons are now occupied by grocery stores, shoe stores, restaurants, furniture stores and clothing stores. I know that the police courts are doing much less business. I know that we now see no drunkenness. Business men tell me that they have already noted the effect of Prohibition in the increased collections, in the increased

amount of groceries and clothing sold to families where the wages formerly earned had been spent for liquor.

How many homes are happier, how many broken hearts are healed, how many souls are saved, we will never know.

I have only an inkling of the great moral force of Prohibition in the scores of letters from wives and mothers that come to my desk, thanking heaven for the blessings of Prohibition. The happiness reflected by these grateful missives is full compensation for the efforts we made to secure Prohibition.

On August 1, 1917, I should say that 75 per cent of the people of Utah were firm believers in Prohibition. On February 1, 1918, I venture to say that 98 per cent of the people are ardent Prohibitionists. Could we wish for a stronger endorsement?

VIRGINIA

H. C. Stuart, Governor. I have no hesitation in stating that my observation convinces me the Prohibition law as enacted by our General Assembly in 1916, and as now administered is highly beneficial to the masses of the people. While there are many honest and patriotic citizens of Virginia who are and probably always will be consistently opposed to the law as it now stands, especially the bone-dry feature added by federal enactment, I am nevertheless confident that public sentiment is strictly behind the law and can be relied upon for a vigorous and effective enforcement of it through the courts.

There can be no doubt that Prohibition has greatly diminished the use of alcoholic beverages in Virginia, and especially is this true as to the great mass of men who have been most injured heretofore by too easy access to intoxicants, either by the mail order trade or by the presence of the open bar.

In a material sense the benefits of Prohibition appear:

1. In the saving to the individual for more profitable and less harmful uses of money formerly spent for strong drink, much of which so spent was drawn from those least able to spare it.
2. Increased individual efficiency in every line of human endeavor.
3. The aggregate contribution to the public welfare arising from individual savings flowing through more healthful channels of trade, and the increased productivity arising from increased individual efficiency.

The moral welfare has been promoted by the withdrawal of a temptation from the masses which has been the most prolific of all causes of want and suffering and crime. The accuracy of these observations is reflected in the steady decline of felony cases in our courts and in the rapidly diminishing roll of criminals in our jails and penitentiary.

WASHINGTON

Ernest Lister, Governor. The results (of Prohibition) have been so beneficial that, whenever opportunity has been presented so that an expression of the people could be obtained, it has shown a steady and marked increase in the number of those favoring the elimination of the saloons.

At the last session of the Legislature of Washington, held in the early part of 1917, a joint resolution was passed almost unanimously requesting the Congress of the United States to take the action necessary to allow the Legislatures of the states to vote

on the question of national Prohibition. At the same session of the Legislature a bone-dry Prohibition bill was passed. The going into effect of this bill has been held up as a result of referendum petitions. Twenty-two thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven signers were necessary to present the bill to the voters at the next general election for consideration. Twenty-three thousand and seven signers were obtained to the petitions, or just a few more than was necessary to withhold its going into effect immediately. At the last general election in this state approximately 375,000 votes were cast. The bill will be before the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held in November next. There is no question in my mind but that it will be ratified and have a majority in its favor far in excess of 100,000.

There is no question in my mind but that at the next session of our Legislature the constitutional amendment providing for national Prohibition will be promptly ratified.

WEST VIRGINIA

J. J. Cornwell, Governor. The public records will show that crime, of a serious character, has been reduced very much since the adoption of Prohibition in this state; that accidents have decreased among wage workers, especially in the more hazardous occupations; that labor is more efficient; that more money goes into the homes of the wage earners for the support of their families and that living conditions have, therefore, greatly improved in many mining and manufacturing towns where the open saloon formerly flourished with all its evil consequences and all its vile accompaniments.

Of course, we have numerous minor offenses now, bootlegging, having more than a quart of whisky, offenses formerly unknown, but with national Prohibition and the removal of the saloon from border towns in Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland, these would be largely if not entirely obviated.

If any man who has traveled through the industrial sections of this state in the old liquor days will now visit the same section he will find conditions so much improved it will be hard for him to convince himself he is in the same state and towns.

WISCONSIN

Emanuel L. Phillip, Governor. We have a form of local option in Wisconsin which permits each city, town or village to close its saloons and liquor-selling places if the people so desire. The communities that have taken advantage of this privilege are scattered and frequent changes from wet to dry and the reverse have been made. Under the circumstances it is impossible to make any conservative deductions in the matter of the effect upon the people's morals and the other questions which you submit. I think, however, that this conclusion is unavoidable: Liquor that does harm had better not be sold, and while I seriously question the ability of the Prohibitionists to banish liquor from this country unless he can banish the appetite for it, I am in full accord with any legislation that will reduce to a minimum the evils that are associated with the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

WYOMING

Frank L. Houx, Acting Governor. I am fully in sympathy with your move, and as Wyoming is the wettest state in the

Union and is surrounded on all sides by dry states, no one knows the effects of liquor better than I do.

I have fought for Prohibition and the enforcement of the laws of the state for several years and expect to continue to fight until we get results, which we sincerely hope will be at the next Legislature.

I cannot find language sufficient to enumerate the evil caused by liquor. Eighty per cent of our convicts are in the prison directly or indirectly from the cause of liquor. Twenty-five per cent of our insane people are in the hospital from the cause of liquor. Probably 90 per cent of our feeble minded are there from the cause of liquor. In fact, nearly all crimes in our land are caused either directly or indirectly by liquor. It is indeed surprising to me that an intelligent people, like the people of America, having long since found out the ill effects of liquor, have not been induced to forever abolish it from the United States of America.

Wyoming, though a state of small population, and located in the Rocky Mountain region and probably considered by the most of the people as being of but little importance, is, in my opinion, one of the most important states in the Union today, especially when we consider her wonderful resources. We are the Pennsylvania of the West. We are producing a great deal of coal and could produce double the amount if we had good, sober labor. We are developing into one of the greatest oil producing states in the Union. We are the greatest wool-producing state in the Union by far as well as one of the greatest meat-producing states in the Union, besides our agricultural resources the development of which is greatly retarded for the want of labor. Yet our state is full of idlers loafing around the saloons who refuse to work as long as they can get a drink and a ham sandwich once a week.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

J. F. A. Strong, Governor. The prohibitory law went into effect in this Territory on January 1, 1918, and though scarcely more than two months have elapsed, the decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and all other crimes, and in pauperism, is almost marvelous to the observer. For instance, in the months of January and February of this year, in the city of Juneau, the capital of Alaska, the total number of arrests on all charges was one, as compared with 52 arrests for the first two months of the year, 1917. Prior to January 1, 1918, the local police court fines practically paid the salary of the city clerk and magistrate. Since January 1, 1918, the revenues from fines have been only \$10, the amount of a fine imposed upon one individual who was arrested in January for drunkenness.

I believe a similar condition will be found in all other towns throughout the Territory. For instance, C. L. Vawter, United States Deputy Marshal at Tanana, a town on the Yukon river, in interior of Alaska, states that there has been no drunkenness in that town since the prohibitory law went into effect, that he has not seen a person under the influence of liquor since that date and has heard of no complaints from others and that every one appears to be obeying the law. He adds:

"I expect to see this jail empty of prisoners in the near future on account of the dry law; I believe that when all the liquor

that may possibly have been cached away has been constructed, all Alaska jails will go out of business as far as having any prisoners is concerned.

"Since I have been in Alaska nearly 20 years now, I believe that the cause of the confinement of 99 per cent of the prisoners who have served sentences in jail can be traced to intoxicating liquors.

"When no intoxicating liquor can be had there will be little use for federal jails in Alaska."

It seems to me that this is as strong an endorsement as can be desired in the interest of the total elimination of the liquor traffic throughout the nation.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AND ITS ACTIVITIES

Summary of Testimony Given at the Hearings of the Committee Appointed by the United States Senate to Investigate the Character and Activities of the German-American Alliance

All references, unless otherwise indicated, will be to the Senate Judiciary Committee Report.

Supposed program of the National German-American Alliance, contained in its charter as granted by Congress, February 25, 1907:

"The conservation of the principles of representative government and the protection and maintenance of all civic and political rights; the protection of German immigrants against imposition and deception and to assist in their naturalization; the study of American institutions and the publication of American history; the cultivation of the German language, literature and drama, and the perpetuation of the memory and deeds of those early German pioneers whose influence has been of incalculable benefit to the intellectual and economic development of this country and whose loyalty in times of stress and strife is a matter of history."—Page 6.

The activities of the organization, summarized by Mr. Ohlinger, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Toledo, Ohio:

"Its activities have been for the consolidation of all those of German descent into one economic, political, and social bloc in the United States, and as instruments for this purpose it has used the German press, the German parochial schools, the German stage, the societies of Germans, and a continued propaganda for the compulsory teaching of German in the public schools. It has aroused racial antagonism and has caused opposition to processes of assimilation. Since the beginning of the world war it has apparently automatically, and without any consideration of the causes of that war or the issues, violently become a partisan of the German cause—I mean the cause of Imperial Germany. It has consistently opposed the foreign policies of this government as laid down by the responsible executives of our nation. Along with these other aims it has developed a rabid and violent opposition to Prohibition or to any interference with the liquor traffic."

German Unity

To accomplish its purpose, the Alliance appealed constantly for German unity. The Official Bulletin of July, 1917, found on page 37 of the Official Report, says, "Only unity makes strong. A

strong bond must surround us all, and this bond is the National German-American Alliance. Join and unite together. Every German in this great land is a pioneer of kultur, and he therefore has a great problem to fulfill which he should not deny out of love of the country of his choice. One loves only when he gives of his best, and that, finally, is the object of the German-American Alliance."

Referring to a quotation from Herman Oucken as follows, "We should clearly understand that yonder German-Americanism is a part of our national body—we should learn the great lesson that the German nation extends beyond and will extend beyond the German state in which we live"—Senator Sterling inquired, "Do you understand what is meant by the 'national body?'" Mr. Ohlinger stated: "That refers, in my mind, to the great general concept of a world-wide Germanism bound together by affiliations of race, common language and common kultur."—Page 60.

Statement from John Schwaab, fifth vice president of the German-American Alliance: "If we are shaking the edifice of this great Republic, as we have been accused of doing, then our countrymen should mark well that the German tears down only when he expects to erect something better in its place. I read no English newspapers at present, as a matter of principle. I do not wish to allow the gruesome lies which they print to rob me of my sleep. When we emerge victorious from this war, we shall continue to be hated for fifty years to come."—Page 696.

"For the rest, we citizens of German descent and subjects of the German Empire must in the future also hold together closely and intimately for common protection and mutual comfort."—Official Bulletin No. 5, page 8. Official Report, page 697.

Statements from Doctor Hexamer: "My Dear Friends:—We have before us a great and severe battle and we can go through this battle with success only if we are united—a united race of brothers."—Page 25. "The executive committee of the National Alliance is conscious of the seriousness of the situation and is on guard for the best interest of our Germanism and is looking for the best means of preserving the dignity of the German name against the prejudice and ignorance of a minority in our own land. . . . Now is the time, without consideration of person or natural inclinations, that we show that the words 'blood is thicker than water' prevail also among those of German stock in our land."—Page 692.

"As German-Americans, we are a people who can look back upon a glorious past and who can look forward confidently to a no less glorious future; as Americans, on the other hand, we are nothing but an unknown quantity in the great racial scramble of this land. Let us, therefore, with united strength and with all means there are at hand, battle for the preservation and maintenance of our racial individuality and its cultural achievements."—Page 24.

Compulsory Teaching of German in Public Schools

"We hope to introduce the teaching of German in all elementary schools. The more the teaching in German is increased, the greater will be the number of boys and girls who will be brought to us and who will receive the keys to the treasure house of our kultur. 'What the root is to the tree, that the German language is to the Germans.'"—Page 24.

Mr. Meerscheidt, a German Alliance official, testifying: "For instance, we use it in local elections. The school board is elected. About one-half the population of San Antonio is German, and we always want to be represented by Germans on the school board . . . because occasionally an attempt is made to abolish teaching the German in the public schools, and we are opposed to that."—Page 187.

To Arouse Prejudice Against Native American Principles

"The National Alliance leads the battle against Anglo-Saxonism, against the fanatical slaves of political and personal liberty. It battles against narrow-hearted, dark know-nothing-ism, against the British influence, against the zealotism which sprang from England, and against the slavery of Puritanism."—Official Bulletin, volume 7, No. 9, page 4.

To Encourage Aggression on Other Nations

"Also in the field of political activity we must learn to obtain for ourselves elbow room. To the courageous and to the confident the world belongs, not to the doubtful and to the modest."—Official Bulletin, February, 1917, page 7.

"About the year 1890 there was organized in Germany what is known as the Pan-German Union, whose object and purpose are to cement men of German blood, in all the countries of the world, together in the interests of Germany. About the year 1900 the German-American Alliance was organized, and the German-American Alliance has in very large measure done the work in the United States of the Pan-German Union."—Page 95.

"The Pan-German Alliance of Germany is an organization which is made up almost entirely of the junker class, those who stand for the idea of Germany over everything else, a German Empire throughout the whole world. The aim of the Pan-German Alliance as expressed in its organization is to keep the German population in foreign countries in a solid bloc, to prevent assimilation and . . . to be able in that way to use the solid bloc of population in foreign lands politically in favor of Germany."—Pages 10 and 11.

Oppose English Linguistic Requirements

"They want their people to acquire the ballot and acquire the right of citizenship as soon as possible, but they oppose vigorously any linguistic requirement so far as the ballot or citizenship is concerned. . . . They want to have their people vote as soon as possible and become citizens as soon as possible, but they do not want them to learn the English language in order to do that."—Page 21.

Political Activities

"In these hours that are so dark for Germanism we must use our votes to the best of our ability. We must without regard to previous intimations and desires, vote only for those who are friends of Germanism." "That is, make your German demands on America 'in the field of political activity' with a boldness of approach which will reduce the American to a tractable, receptive attitude toward our Germanism."—Official Bulletin, April, 1916, page 33.

"Suddenly in the hour of need and peril of their old home, they rallied, and lo and behold, it is seen that they are a political power of first rank in American life. For these German-Americans

comprise more than three million voters. They are splendidly organized through their many associations and they defy the despotism of English opinion."—Page 128.

"Who shall say to us that we German-Americans have no right here in this country? Be he Harry or Theodore or Woodrow; we answer him that we have the right and title and we will let it be taken away by none, least of all by people of such ilk. It is high time that we hyphenated Americans make up and bring the miserable rabble to the understanding that our land and our laws know how to ward off English encroachment.—Then I hope this weak-kneed, miserable administration, that says a thing today and takes it back tomorrow, will be voted out. . . . The sole object of the National German-American Alliance is to teach the American people all that modern Germany has to give and thereby fulfill a patriotic duty of the highest degree."—Pages 306, 307.

"The right of self-defense makes it obligatory for the German-Americans to organize themselves as a political body, German-American societies and civic bodies must be raised in the cities and in the country, without party affiliations, and they should vote for Republicans, Democrats or Socialists, without discrimination, provided that the candidate in question gives the solemn pledge to champion without fear or favor and in everybody's defense the integrity and inviolability of our civic rights."—*Zeitgeist*; Official Report, page 307.

The Oath of Allegiance

"He must become an American; he is permitted, however, and can and ought in heart, thought, nature and act to remain a German."—*Das Grosser Deutschland*, Official Report, page 61.

Mr. Ohlinger's testimony (referring to the Delbruck law): "This law provides that if an immigrant from Germany who is about to be naturalized, makes application to a German consul, he may retain his German citizenship, even after he is invested with that of his adopted government."—Page 61.

Against War Program

"The Fatherland (a German paper) adopted a very hostile attitude to the administration in the negotiations with Germany, and denounced the President as 'a weak-kneed sophist,' and the State Department as criminally incompetent. In commenting upon the reply to the German Ambassador regarding our attitude upon the shipment of war materials, the Fatherland said: 'A sillier or more dishonest statement was never issued by an American official . . . it is the most dishonest document that was ever submitted by one great government to another. . . . Good faith on the part of the United States in its relation with Germany is a thing which does not exist.'" The German reply on the Lusitania case was lauded as "an inspiring document . . . on a high plane of humanity . . . unassailable in logic."—Page 79.

"The National German-American Alliance frequently protested against the negotiation of an allied loan in the United States. . . . It summoned all patriotic American citizens to withdraw their deposits from banks participating in such loan. It withdrew its own funds from banks that did not give satisfactory replies to its questions as to whether they held any of the bonds of these governments. The president of the National German-American Alliance . . . recommended the German war loan as a safe investment of capital."—Page 55.

Red Cross

"Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Germany, the Alliance, through its organizations, undertook at once the collection of large funds for the benefit of the war sufferers in the homeland, and the Alliance within five months after the outbreak of the European war raised something like \$319,000 through its branches and had turned it over to Bernstorff. By June 1, it had turned over a total of \$400,000; by June, 1915, \$500,000; by March, 1916, \$600,000; by November, 1916, \$800,000. This was turned over to Bernstorff for the benefit of war sufferers of Germany."—Page 76.

Nativistic Encroachments

The German-American Alliance considered all restrictions of the liquor traffic as nativistic encroachments. Doctor Hexamer stated, "The threat to personal liberty, which is becoming more wide-spread, is the principal weapon of the nativistic element, which is busily engaged in the effort to surrender the liberty of the United States to England. It is a weapon directed against German-Americanism, which will have none of it. We can gain influence, and retain that which we have already won, only by organizing ourselves more closely and by doing our duty at the ballot box. This cannot be too often reiterated."—Page 36.

Our Government a Failure

Mr. Humes testified: "On the 23d of March, 1916, he was in my office in the government building in Erie and a friendly discussion was in progress, and in the discussion Doctor Hexamer made the following statements: 'This form of government is a failure and the only correct form of government is a constitutional monarchy.' He also stated that, after a long study of the matter, he was convinced that a monarchical form of government was better than our form of government. He also stated that the legal system in the laws of Germany was more concrete and better than the laws in this country. He held the laws of Germany up as a model. He added that there was much more liberty under the laws of Germany as well as under the more liberal monarchies of England and Italy than there was under the laws of this country. I was so surprised at his remarks that I turned to a stenographer who was sitting there and dictated them in his presence and had them transcribed."—Page 309.

Kaiser Decorated Doctor Hexamer

In a speech to a secret council of high German military, naval and other officers at Potsdam, the Kaiser said: "Even now I rule supreme in the United States, where almost one-half of the population is either of German birth or German descent, and where 3,000,000 voters do my bidding at the presidential election. No American administration could remain in power against the will of the German voters who through that admirable organization, the German-American National League, control the destinies of the vast republic beyond the sea. If a man was ever worthy of a high decoration at my hands, it was Doctor Hexamer, the president of the League, who may justly be termed to be, by my grace, the acting ruler of all Germans in the United States."—Page 84.

Pro-German Brewers and Allied Liquor Interests Irrevocably Joined With the German-American Alliance

The National Association of Commerce and Labor, which brought into the Association every possible business and labor interest which had any connection or dealings with the liquor business, was organized by the brewers, as the testimony proved.

The name does not indicate a liquor organization, but this National Association of Commerce and Labor collected many hundreds of thousands of dollars and, in the interests of the brewers and allied liquor interests, entered into arrangements and agreements with the German-American Alliance for political purposes, and paid over to the finance committee of the Alliance large sums of money for these political purposes.

These negotiations with the liquor interests were made with Doctor Hexamer, of whom the Kaiser said, "He is by my grace the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States." On Doctor Hexamer's recommendation the liquor interests through this Association of Commerce and Labor supplied an office in Washington as headquarters for this political activity by the German-American Alliance. Mr. Scholtz, attorney for the Alliance, said on the witness stand: "Mr. Chairman, I am willing, if you will permit me, to save your time if you are agreeable, to make this admission: The National German-American Alliance is perfectly willing to admit that it has combatted, to the best and fullest extent of its means, Prohibition at all times."—Page 223.

Testimony of Mr. Andreae, head of the National Association of Commerce and Labor:

Question. What was the general purpose of the organization?

Answer. To combat Prohibition.

Question. Were you in charge of the organization?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Where were your headquarters?

Answer. At Chicago.

Question. Approximately what funds were collected during your connection with the organization?

Answer. . . . As far as I remember in the three years that I was in charge the amount may have been \$500,000 or may have been \$600,000 or may have been \$650,000.

Question. Were there any instrumentalities employed by this organization in the propaganda work for which it was employed?

Answer. Oh, yes; many.

Question. Are you acquainted with the organization known as the National German-American Alliance?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was that so employed?

Answer. Yes.

Question. For the purpose of combatting Prohibition?

Answer. Prohibition; yes. . . . May I make a statement that will simplify in stating how it was done? The arrangement was made in 1914 with the heads of the German-American Alliance. . . . I went to Philadelphia with Mr. Keller to see Doctor Hexamer.

Question. Is Mr. Keller the vice president of the German-American Alliance?

Answer. Of the German-American Alliance; I believe so. I am not sure.

Question. And the president of the Indiana organization?

Answer. So I understand. I wanted Doctor Hexamer's consent to let Mr. Keller, who has had a great deal of experience in this particular line that I was interested in, act with a view to bringing to the knowledge of his people the question in which we were interested, and that is the combatting of Prohibition. . . . We worked in the states, just the same, wherever we could, combatting Prohibition whether it was state or national Prohibition. We did the best we could to combat it.

Question. . . . The purpose of that visit on your part was to secure the agency of the National German-American Alliance through which you might work the propaganda against Prohibition?

Answer. Yes.

Question. . . . Then this organization of which you were the head, the National Association of Commerce and Labor, interested primarily in combatting Prohibition, was to the extent you have indicated to operate through the German-American Alliance, you supplying simply the funds and they conducting the propaganda which you were primarily interested in? That was the situation, was it not?

Answer. Yes, I think that is correctly stated.—Page 208.

CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE OF ORIGIN AND CONSTITUENCY OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

It is interesting also to notice the origin and constituency of this National Association of Commerce and Labor and the scope given through it to the German-American Alliance to use the brewery money with a free hand in the pro-German propaganda as well as anti-Prohibition propaganda.

Q. Did your arrangement with Dr. Hexamer and Mr. Keller cover the question of literature—anti-Prohibition literature?

A. (Mr. Percy Andrae). Yes.

Q. And by whom was the literature to be published and sent out?

A. Literature went out in the way of letters and circulars, I suppose from Mr. Keller's office; and then they have, I believe, an organ of their own, what they call their Bulletin.

Q. Yes. Your arrangement also covered the question of speakers to be sent out?

A. Yes; that was the principal thing.

Q. To be paid for by your organization or by the funds collected by your organization, sent to the treasurer?

A. The expenses were paid. I do not know that there was anything but the expenses—I mean, for those whom they utilized in the various states.

Q. The literature that went out for which these funds paid went out, did it or did it not, as strictly German-American Alliance literature?

A. I should think so; yes, sir.

Q. So that there was no segregation of the propaganda from the German-American Alliance organization like there was in the funds used, from its funds?

A. No.

Q. Who organized this National Association of Commerce and Labor?

A. I did.

Q. You had some one else with you?

A. Oh, yes; certainly. The organization was sustained, I may say, by thousands of firms in the country whose existence depends upon the defeat of Prohibition.

Q. Would this be a correct statement, to say that the organization of the National Association of Commerce and Labor was organized by brewery and allied interests?

A. Yes; and allied interests, including the labor unions.

Q. Would that include also the dealers in spirituous liquors?

A. Yes, indeed.

Q. They are included?

A. Yes, that is it.

Q. Those trades are organized in some kind of a national association?

A. Yes; the United States Brewers' Association, I presume you refer to.

Q. Was the National Association of Commerce and Labor organized in reality by the United States Brewers' Association?

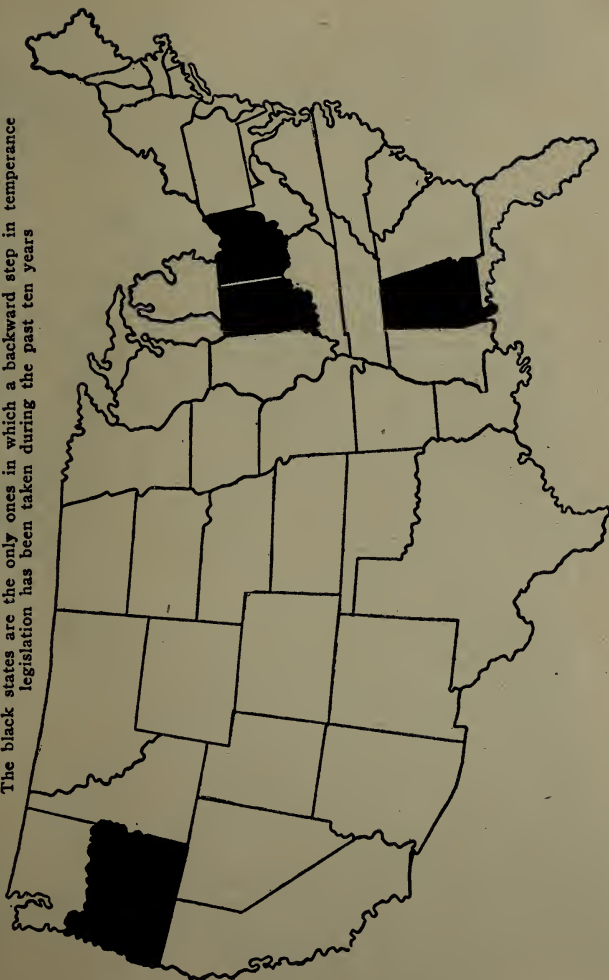
A. Yes; you may say it was; really, at my suggestion.

Q. So that the activities that you have been describing, carried on through the German-American Alliance and the funds supplied to the German-American Alliance, were emanating in the last analysis from the United States Brewers' Association?

A. Oh, yes; the funds—and the allied trades.—(Pages 214-216.)

BACKWARD STEP TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The black states are the only ones in which a backward step in temperance legislation has been taken during the past ten years



Three of the above four states (Oregon, Alabama and Indiana) have redeemed themselves from backward steps taken four years ago by recently adopting State Prohibition

"WET" AND "DRY" COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
JANUARY 1, 1904

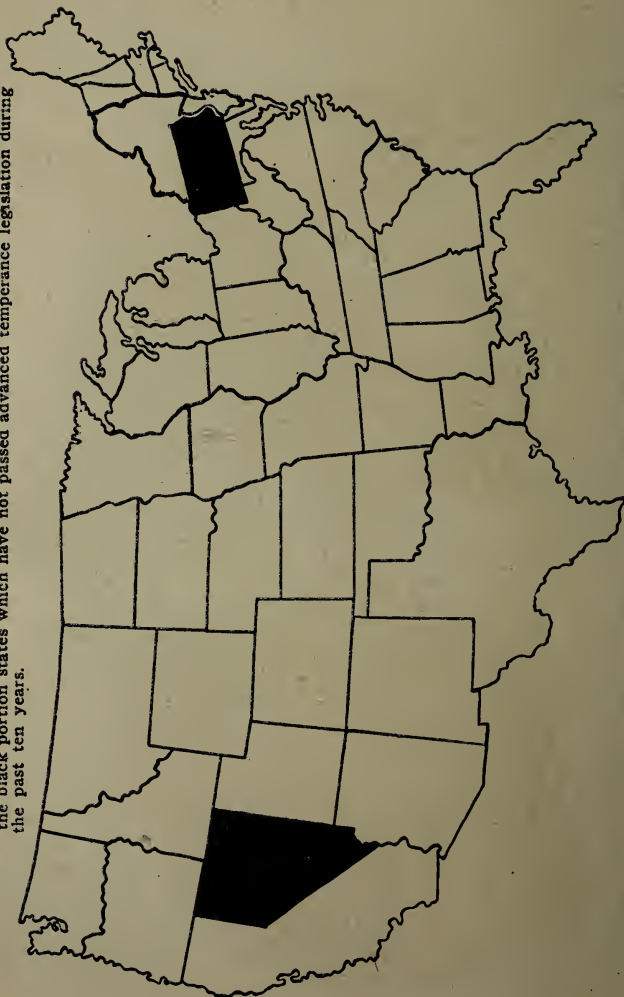


"WET" AND "DRY" COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1915

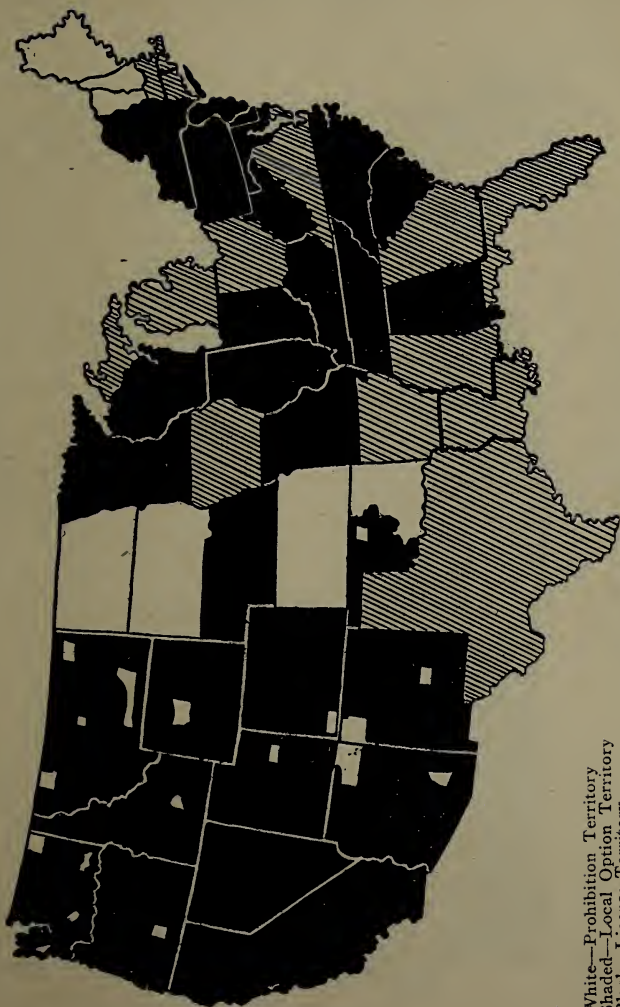


TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1918

The white portion indicates states which have passed advanced temperance legislation, and the black portion states which have not passed advanced temperance legislation during the past ten years.



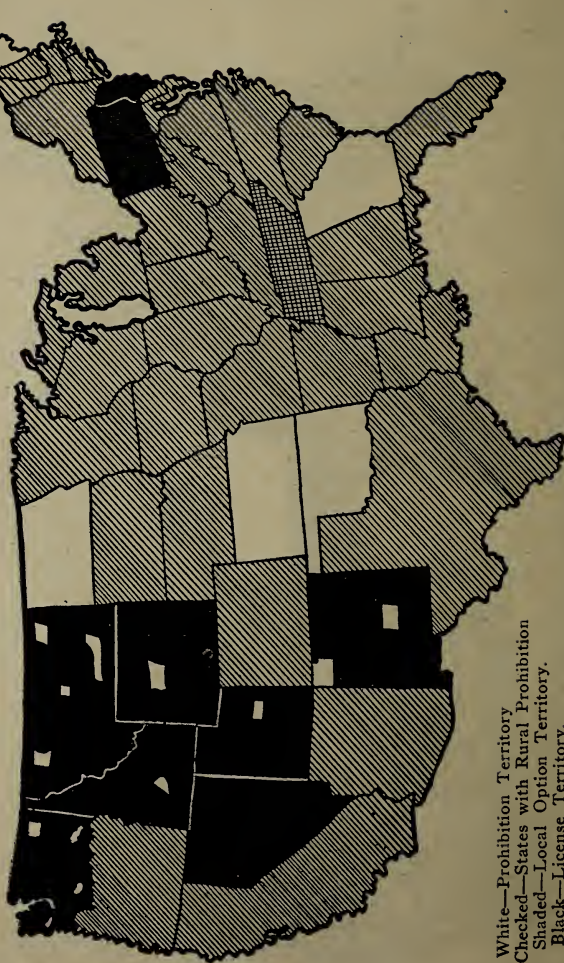
"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1893



White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Black—License Territory

White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

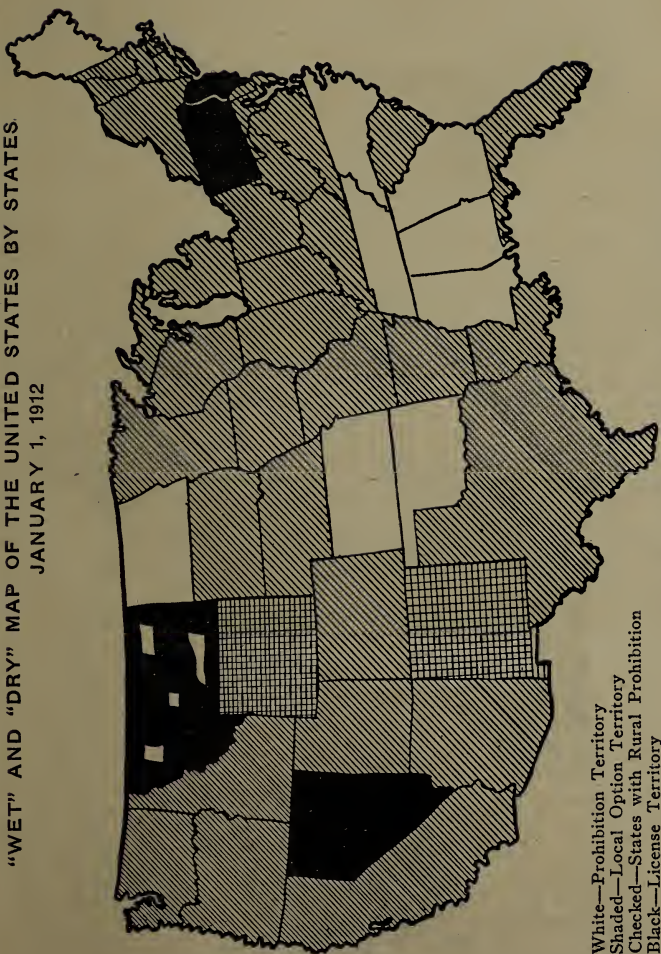
**"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES
JANUARY 1, 1908**



White—Prohibition Territory
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Shaded—Local Option Territory.
Black—License Territory.

White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

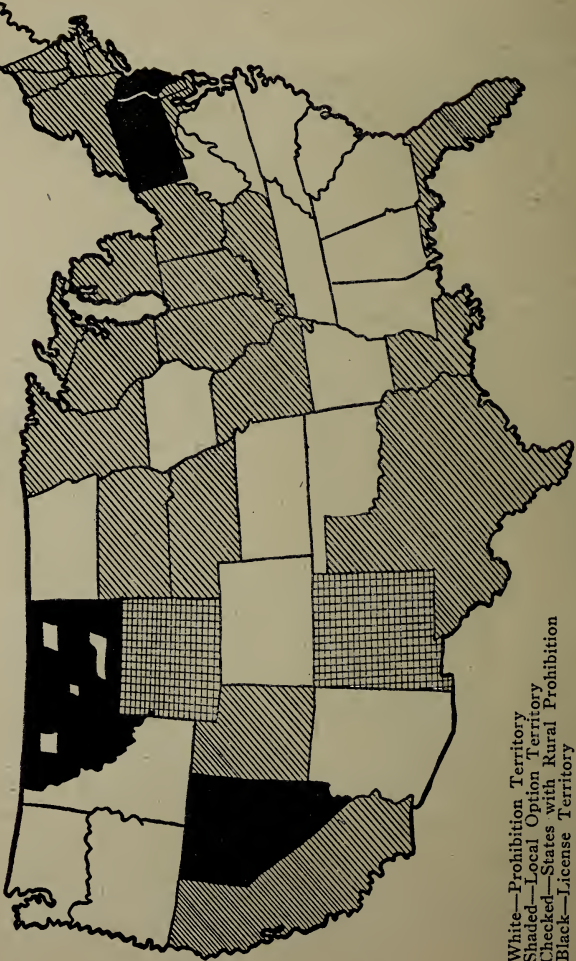
"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES
JANUARY 1, 1912



White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License Territory

White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

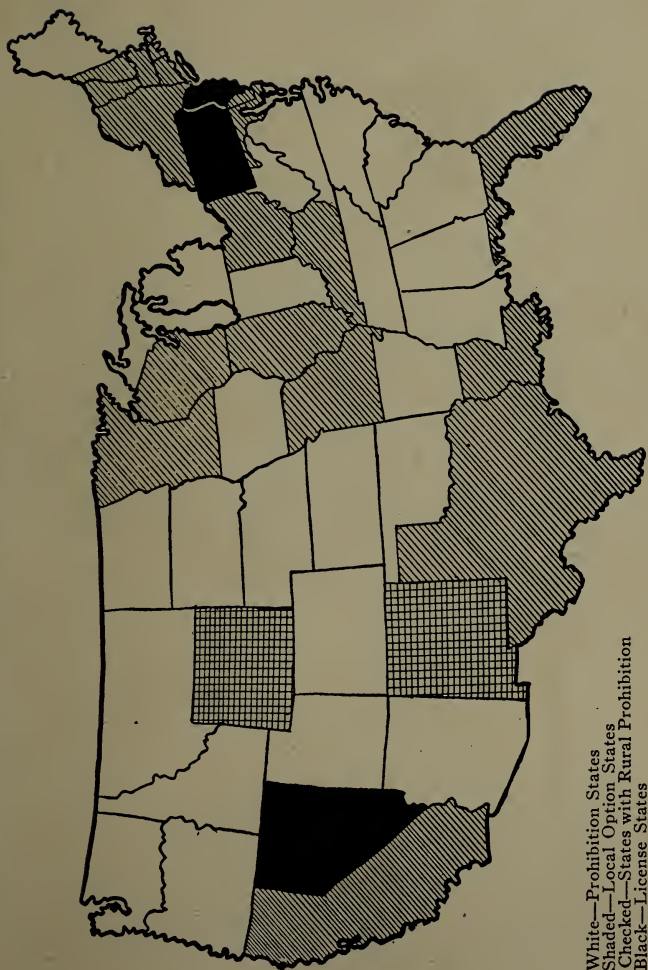
"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES
JANUARY 1, 1916



White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License Territory

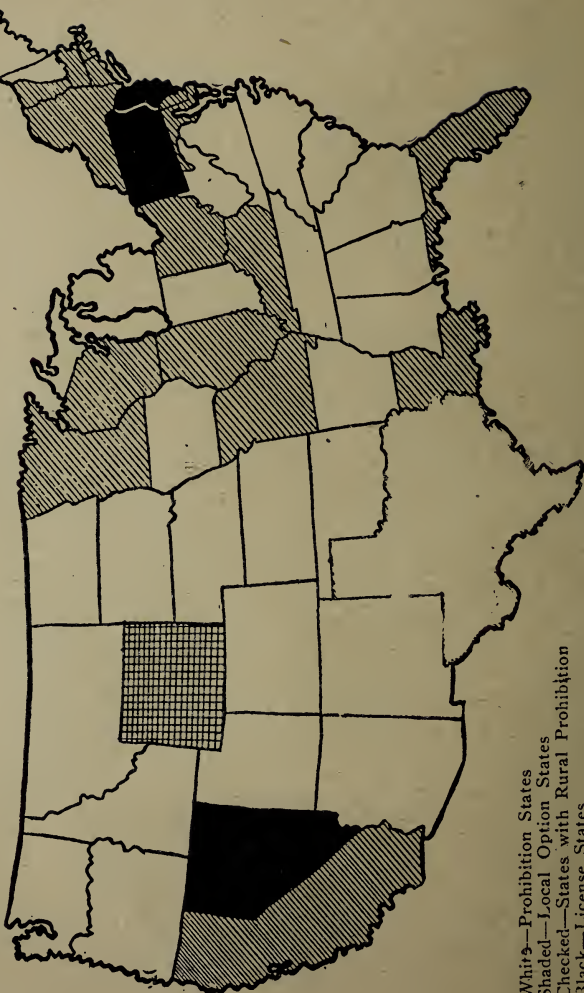
White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, MARCH 1, 1917

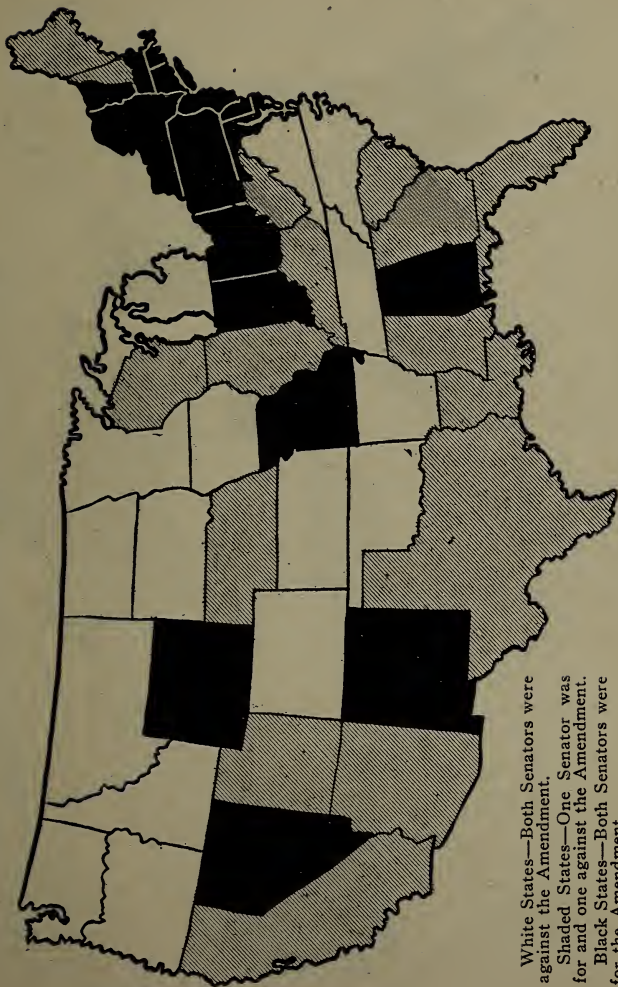


White—Prohibition States
Shaded—Local Option States
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License States

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATE BY STATES, JUNE 1, 1918.

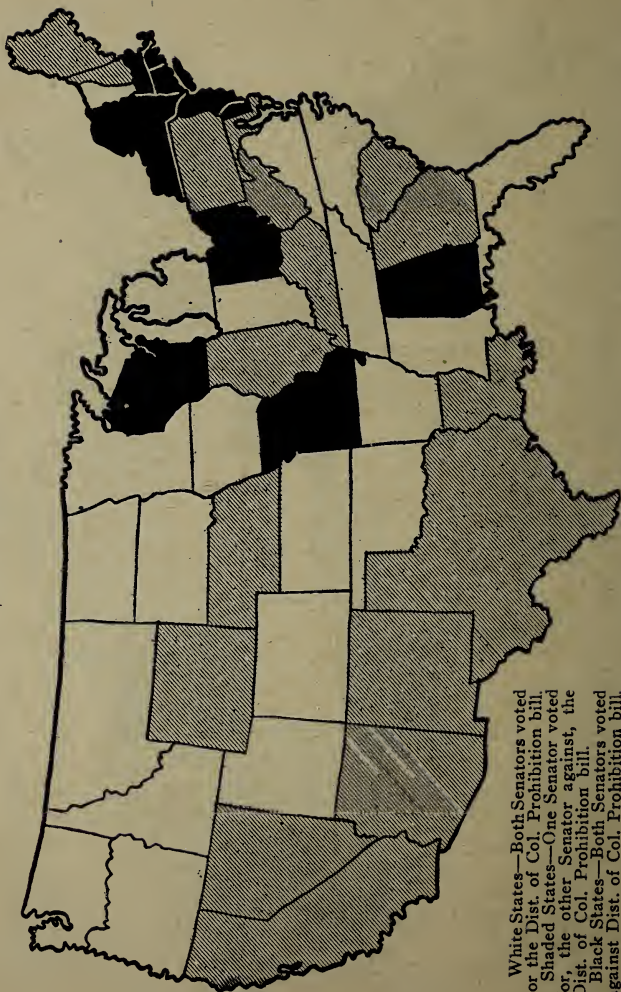


White—Prohibition States
Shaded—Local Option States
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License States

HOW THE U. S. SENATE VOTED ON THE UNDERWOOD AMENDMENT TO THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL

White States—Both Senators were against the Amendment.
Shaded States—One Senator was for and one against the Amendment.
Black States—Both Senators were for the Amendment.

HOW THE U. S. SENATE VOTED ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL

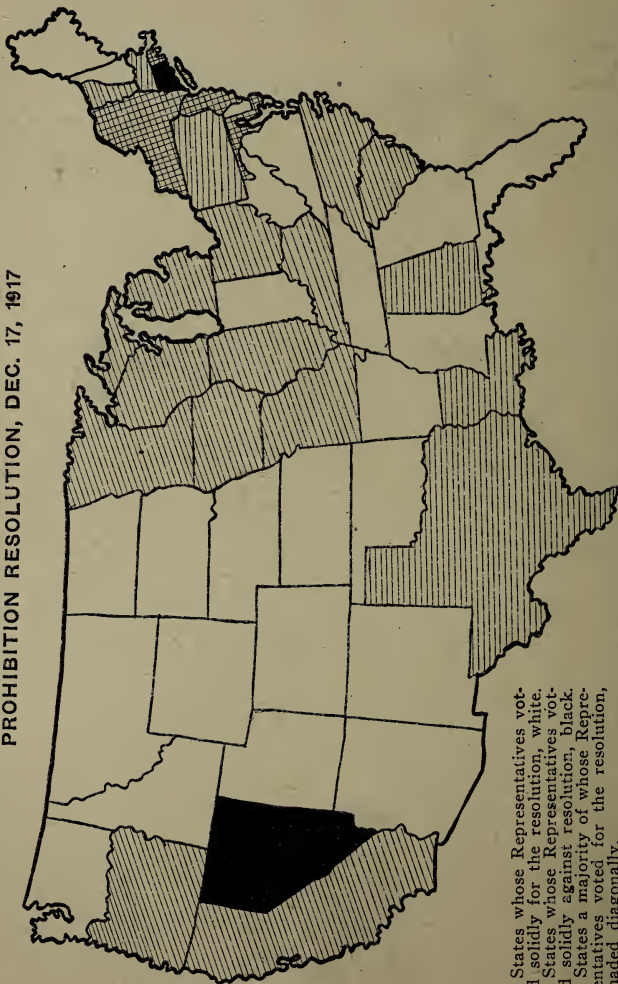


White States—Both Senators voted for the Dist. of Col. Prohibition bill.
 Shaded States—One Senator voted for, the other Senator against, the Dist. of Col. Prohibition bill.
 Black States—Both Senators voted against Dist. of Col. Prohibition bill.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1918



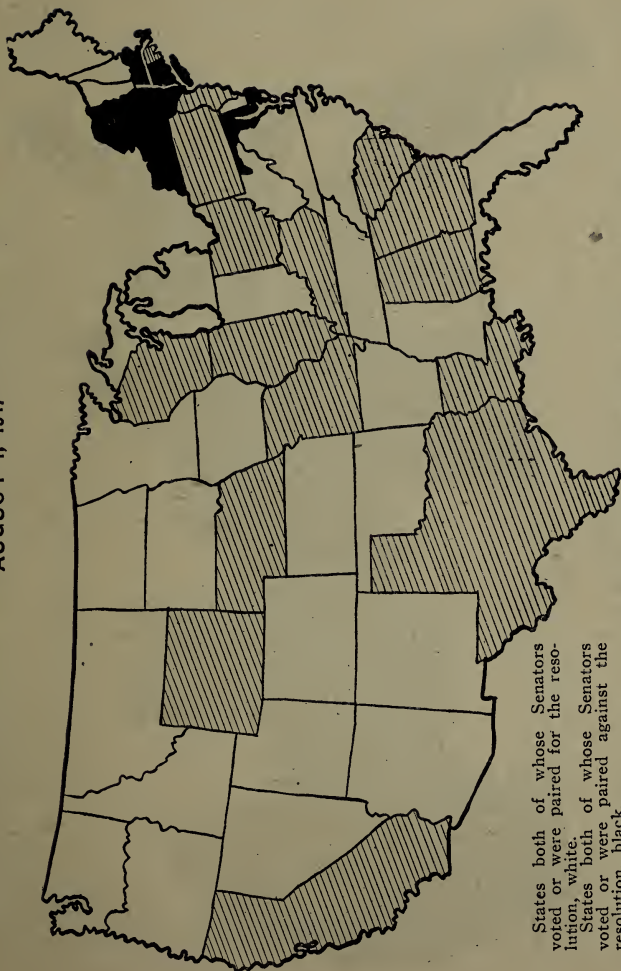
VOTE IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NATIONAL
PROHIBITION RESOLUTION, DEC. 17, 1917



States whose Representatives voted solidly for the resolution, white.
States whose Representatives voted solidly against resolution, black.
States a majority of whose Representatives voted for the resolution, shaded diagonally.

States whose Representatives divided half and half, shaded horizontally.
States a majority of whose Representatives voted against the resolution, cross lines.

VOTE IN THE U. S. SENATE ON THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION,
AUGUST 1, 1917



States both of whose Senators voted or were paired for the resolution, white.

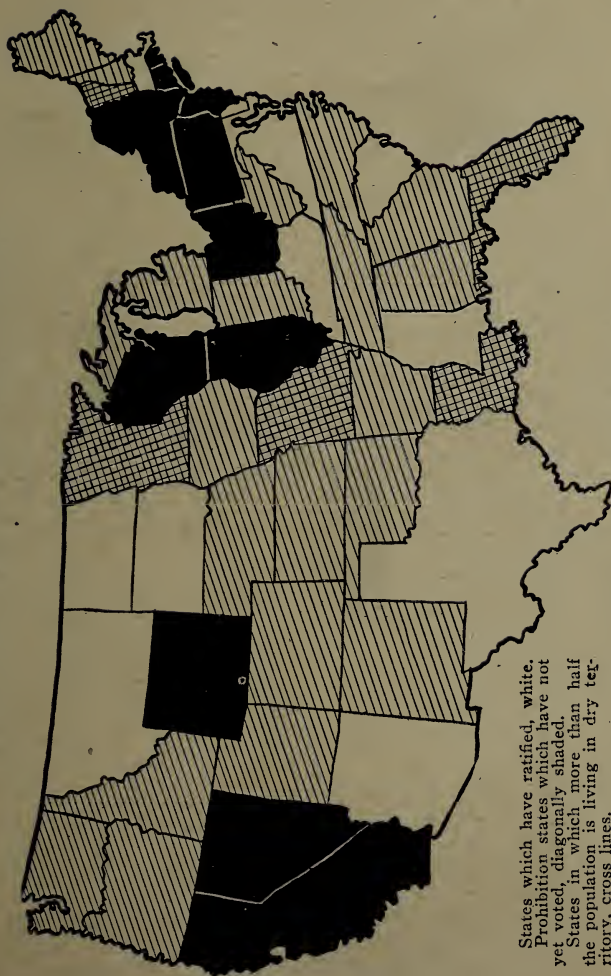
States both of whose Senators voted or were paired against the resolution, black.

States one of whose Senators voted or was paired for the resolution, and one against, shaded.

ORDER IN WHICH THE STATES HAVE RATIFIED THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION
AMENDMENT

States which have ratified, white.
States which have not ratified, black.

RATIFICATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES



States which have ratified, white.
Prohibition states which have not
yet voted, diagonally shaded.

States in which more than half
the population is living in dry ter-
ritory, cross lines.

States in which less than half the population is living in dry territory, black.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Directory of Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives

The Sixty-Fifth Congress begins March 4, 1917, and ends March 4, 1919.

President of Senate.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.

Speaker of House.....Champ Clark, D., of Missouri.

D, Democrat; R, Republican; Soc., Socialist; Proh., Prohibitionist; Prog., Progressive; Ind., Independent.

The addresses given below are the home addresses of Congressmen. When Congress is in session, these members should be addressed at Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

Oscar W. Underwood...D Birmingham

John H. Bankhead.....D Jasper

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 Oscar L. Gray.....D Mobile

2 S. Hubert Dent, Jr..D Montgomery

3 Henry B. Steagall...D Ozark

4 Fred L. Blackmon...D Anniston

5 J. Thomas Heflin...D Lafayette

6 William B. Oliver...D Tuscaloosa

7 John L. Burnett....D Gladsden

8 Edward B. Almon...D Tuscumbia

9 George Huddleston..D Birmingham

10 W. B. Bankhead...D Jasper

ARIZONA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

Henry F. Ashurst.....D Prescott

Marcus A. Smith.....D Tucson

Representatives At Large.

Carl Hayden.....D Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

William F. Kirby.....D Little Rock

Joe T. Robinson.....D Lonoke

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 Thaddeus H. CarawayD Jonesboro

2 William A. Oldfield.D Batesville

3 John N. Tillman....D Fayetteville

4 Otis Wingo.....D De Queen

5 H. M. Jacoway.....D Dardanelle

6 Sam M. Taylor....D Pine Bluff

7 William S. Goodwin..D Warren

CALIFORNIA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

Hiram W. Johnson....R Sacramento

James D. Phelan.....D San Francisco

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 Clarence F. Lea.....D Santa Rosa

2 John E. Raker.....D Alturas

3 Charles F. Curry....R Sacramento

4 Julius Kahn.....R San Francisco

5 John I. Nolan.....R San Francisco

6 John A. Elston....R Berkeley

7 Denver S. Church...D Fresno

8 Everis A. Hayes....R San Jose

9 Charles H. Randall..Proh. Los Angeles

10 Henry Z. Osborne...R Los Angeles

11 William Kettner....D San Diego

COLORADO.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

Charles S. Thomas.....D Denver

John F. Shafroth.....D Denver

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 Benjamin C. Hilliard.D Denver

2 Chas. B. Timberlake.R Sterling

3 Edward Keating.....D Pueblo

4 Edward T. Taylor...D Glenw'd Spgs.

CONNECTICUT.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

George P. McLean.....R Simsbury

Frank B. Brandegee....R New London

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 Augustine Lonergan..D Hartford

2 Richard P. Freeman.R New London

3 John Q. Tilson.....R New Haven

4 Schuyler Merritt....R Stamford

5 James P. Glynn.....R Winsted

DELAWARE.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

J. O. Wolcott.....D Wilmington

Willard Saulsbury.....D Wilmington

Representatives At Large.

Albert F. Polk.....D Georgetown

FLORIDA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

Park Trammell.....D Tallahassee

Duncan U. Fletcher....D Jacksonville

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 H. J. Drane.....D Lakeland

2 Frank Clark.....D Gainesville

3 Walter Kehoe.....D Pensacola

4 William J. Sears....D Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*

Hoke Smith.....D Atlanta

Thomas W. Hardwick...D Sandersville

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*

1 J. W. Overstreet....D Statesboro

2 Frank Park.....D Sylvester

3 Charles R. Crisp...D Americus

4 William C. Wright..D Newnan

5 William S. Howard..D Kirkwood

6 James W. Wise.....D Fayetteville

7 Gordon Lee.....D Chickamauga

8 Charles H. Brand...D Athens

9 Thomas M. Bell....D Gainesville

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats 54, Republicans 42.

House of Representatives—Democrats, 213; Republicans, 212; Progressives, 2; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1; 1 vacancy; undetermined, 4; whole number, 435.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 10 Carl Vinson..... D Milledgeville
 11 J. Randall Walker... D Valdosta
 12 W. W. Larsen..... D Dublin

IDAHO.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- James F. Nugent..... R Boise
 William E. Borah..... R Boise

Representatives At Large.

- Addison T. Smith..... R Twin Falls
 Burton L. French..... R Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- L. Y. Sherman..... R Springfield
 James H. Lewis..... D Chicago

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 Martin B. Madden... R Chicago
 2 James R. Mann..... R Chicago
 3 William W. Wilson... R Chicago
 4 John W. Rainey.... D Chicago
 5 Adolph J. Sabath.... D Chicago
 6 James McAndrews... D Chicago
 7 Niels Juul..... R Chicago
 8 Thomas Gallagher... D Chicago
 9 Fred. A. Britten.... R Chicago
 10 George E. Foss..... R Chicago
 11 Ira C. Copley..... R Aurora
 12 Charles E. Fuller... R Belvidere
 13 John C. McKenzie... R Elizabeth
 14 William J. Graham... R Aledo
 15 Edward J. King.... R Galesburg
 16 Clifford Ireland... R Peoria
 17 John A. Sterling... R Bloomington
 18 Joseph C. Cannon... R Danville
 19 Wm. B. McKinley... R Champaign
 20 Henry T. Rainey... D Carrollton
 21 Loren E. Wheeler... R Springfield
 22 Wm. A. Rodenberg... R East St. Louis
 23 Martin D. Foster... D Olney
 24 Thos. S. Williams... R Louisville
 25 Edw. E. Denison... R Marion

At Large.

- Medill McCormick... R Chicago
 William E. Mason.... R Chicago

INDIANA.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- Harry S. New..... R Indianapolis
 James E. Watson..... R Rushville

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 George K. Denton... D Evansville
 2 Oscar E. Bland.... R Linton
 3 William E. Cox..... D Jasper
 4 Lincoln Dixon..... D North Vernon
 5 Everett Sanders... R Terre Haute
 6 Richard N. Elliott... R Connersville
 7 Merrill Moores.... R Indianapolis
 8 A. H. Vestal..... R Anderson
 9 Fred S. Purnell.... R Attica
 10 William R. Wood... R Lafayette
 11 Milton Krauss.... R Peru
 12 L. W. Fairfield... R Angola
 13 Henry A. Barnhart... D Rochester

IOWA.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- Albert B. Cummins... R Des Moines
 William S. Kenyon... R Fort Dodge

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 Charles A. Kennedy... R Montrose
 2 Harry E. Hull..... R Williamsburg
 3 Burton E. Sweet.... R Waverly
 4 Gilbert N. Haugen... R Northwood
 5 James W. Good..... R Cedar Rapids
 6 C. Wm. Ramseyer... R Bloomfield
 7 Cassius C. Dowell... R Des Moines
 8 Horace M. Towner... R Corning
 9 William R. Green... R Audubon
 10 Frank P. Woods.... R Estherville
 11 George C. Scott.... R Sioux City

KANSAS.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- Charles Curtis..... R Topeka
 W. H. Thompson..... D Kansas City

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 D. A. Anthony, Jr... R Leavenworth
 2 E. C. Little..... R Kansas City
 3 Philip P. Campbell... R Pittsburg
 4 Dudley Doolittle... D Strong City
 5 Guy T. Helvering... D Marysville
 6 John R. Connelly.... D Colby
 7 Jouett Shouse..... D Kinsley
 8 William A. Ayres... D Wichita

KENTUCKY.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- J. C. W. Beekham.... D Frankfort
 Ollie M. James..... D Marion

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 Alben W. Barkley... D Paducah
 2 David H. Kincheloe... D Madisonville
 3 R. Y. Thomas, Jr... D Central City
 4 Ben Johnson..... D Bardstown
 5 Swagar Sherley.... D Louisville
 6 Arthur B. Rouse.... D Burlington
 7 James C. Cantrill... D Georgetown
 8 Harvey Helm..... D Stanford
 9 William J. Fields... D Olive Hill
 10 John W. Langley... R Pikeville
 11 Caleb Powers..... R Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- Walter Gulon D Napoleonville
 Joseph E. Ransdell... D L. Providence

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 Albert Estopinal... D Estopinal
 2 H. Garland Dupre... D New Orleans
 3 Whitmell P. Martin... Prog. Thibodaux
 4 John T. Watkins... D Minden
 5 Riley J. Wilson.... D Harrisonburg
 6 J. Y. Sanders..... D Franklin
 7 Ladislav Lazaro... D Washington
 8 James B. Aswell... D Natchitoches

MAINE.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- Frederick Hale..... R Portland
 Bert M. Fernald.... R West Poland

Dist. Representatives. P. O. Address.

- 1 Louis B. Goodall... R Sanford
 2 W. H. White, Jr.... R Lewiston
 3 John A. Peters.... R Ellsworth
 4 Ira G. Hersey..... R Houlton

MARYLAND.

Senators. P. O. Address.

- J. I. France..... R Baltimore
 John W. Smith..... D Snow Hill

MARYLAND—Continued.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Jesse D. Price.....	D Sallsbury
2	J. Fred C. Talbott....	D Lutherville
3	Charles P. Coady....	D Baltimore
4	J. Chas. Linthicum....	D Baltimore
5	Sydney E. Mudd....	R La Plata
6	Fred. N. Zihlman....	R Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address</i>
Henry C. Lodge.....	R Nahant
John W. Weeks.....	R West Newton

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address</i>
1	Allen T. Treadway....	R Stockbridge
2	Frederick H. Gillett..	R Springfield
3	Calvin D. Paige.....	R Southbridge
4	Samuel E. Winslow....	R Worcester
5	John Jacob Rogers....	R Lowell
6	Willfred W. Lufkin....	R Essex
7	Michael F. Phelan....	D Lynn
8	Fred'k W. Dallinger...	R Cambridge
9	A. T. Fuller.....	Ind. Malden
10	Peter F. Tague.....	D Boston
11	Geo. H. Tinkham....	R Boston
12	James A. Gallivan....	D Boston
13	William H. Carter....	R Neelham Hgts
14	Richard Olney, 2d....	D Dedham
15	William S. Greene....	R Fall River
16	Joseph Walsh.....	R New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Charles E. Townsend...	R Jackson
William A. Smith.....	R Grand Rapids

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Frank E. Doremus....	D Detroit
2	Samuel W. Beakes....	D Ann Arbor
3	John M. C. Smith....	R Charlotte
4	Edw. L. Hamilton....	R Niles
5	Carl E. Mapes.....	R Grand Rapids
6	Patrick H. Kelley....	R Lansing
7	Louis C. Cramton....	R Lapeer
8	Joseph W. Fordney....	R Saginaw
9	J. C. McLaughlin....	R Muskegon
10	Gilbert R. Currie....	R Midland
11	Frank D. Scott.....	R Alpena
12	W. Frank James....	R Hancock
13	Charles A. Nichols....	R Detroit

MINNESOTA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Frank B. Kellogg.....	R St. Paul
Knut Nelson.....	R Alexandria

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Sydney Anderson....	R Lanesboro
2	F. F. Ellsworth....	R Mankato
3	Charles R. Davis....	R St. Peter
4	Carl C. Van Dyke....	D St. Paul
5	Ernest Lundeen....	R Minneapolis
6	Harold Knutson....	R St. Cloud
7	Andrew J. Volstead...	R Granite Falls
8	Clarence B. Miller....	R Duluth
9	Halvor Steenerson...	R Crookston
10	Thomas D. Schall....	Prog. Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
John S. Williams.....	D Benton
J. K. Vardaman.....	D Jackson

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Ezekiel S. Candler....	D Corinth
2	Hubert D. Stephens....	D New Albany
3	Benj. G. Humphreys...	D Greenville
4	Thomas U. Sisson....	D Winona
5	William W. Venable....	D Meridian
6	Byron P. Harrison....	D Gulfport
7	Percy E. Quin.....	D McComb City
8	James W. Collier....	D Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
James A. Reed.....	D Kansas City
Xenophon P. Wilfley...	D St. Louis

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Milton A. Romjue....	D Macon
2	William W. Rucker....	D Keytesville
3	J. W. Alexander....	D Gallatin
4	Charles F. Booher....	D Savannah
5	William P. Borland....	D Kansas City
6	C. C. Dickinson....	D Clinton
7	C. W. Hamlin.....	D Springfield
8	D. W. Shackelford....	D Jefferson City
9	Champ Clark.....	D Bowling Green
10	Jacob E. Meeker....	R St. Louis
11	William L. Igoe....	D St. Louis
12	L. C. Dyer.....	R St. Louis
13	Walter L. Hensley....	D Farmington
14	Joseph J. Russell....	D Charleston
15	Perl D. Decker.....	D Joplin
16	Thomas L. Rubey....	D Lebanon

MONTANA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Henry L. Myers.....	D Hamilton
Thomas J. Walsh.....	D Helena

<i>Representatives At Large.</i>	
John M. Evans.....	D Missoula
Miss Jeannette Rankin..	R Missoula

NEBRASKA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
G. M. Hitchcock.....	D Omaha
George W. Norris.....	R McCook

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Charles F. Reavis....	R Falls City
2	Charles O. Lobeck....	D Omaha
3	Dan V. Stephens....	D Fremont
4	Charles H. Sloan....	R Geneva
5	A. C. Shallenberger...	D Alma
6	Moses P. Kinkaid....	R O'Neill

NEVADA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Key Pittman.....	D Tonopah
Charles B. Henderson..	D Elko

<i>Representatives At Large.</i>	
E. E. Roberts.....	R Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Jacob H. Gallinger....	R Concord
Henry F. Hollis.....	D Concord

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Sher. E. Burroughs...	R Manchester
2	Edward H. Wason....	R Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.	R Raritan
David Baird.....	D Camden

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	William J. Browning..	R Camden
2	Isaac Bacharach.....	R Atlantic City
3	Thomas J. Scully	D South Amboy
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson..	R Trenton
6	John R. Ramsey.....	R Hackensack
7	Dow H. Drukker.....	R Passaic
8	Edward W. Gray.....	R Newark
9	Richard W. Parker.....	R Newark
10	Fred'k R. Lehlbach..	R Newark
11	John J. Eagan.....	D Weehawken
12	James A. Hamill.....	D Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
A. A. Jones.....	D E. Las Vegas
Albert B. Fall.....	R Three Rivers

Representatives At Large.

W. B. Walton.....	D Silver City
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NEW YORK.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Wm. M. Calder.....	R Brooklyn
Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr..	R Mt. Morris

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Frederick C. Hicks..	R Port Wash'g'n
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell..	D Forrest Hills
3	Joseph V. Flynn.....	D Brooklyn
4	Harry H. Dale.....	D Brooklyn
5	James P. Maher.....	D Brooklyn
6	Fred'k W. Rowe.....	R Brooklyn
7	John J. Delaney.....	D Brooklyn
8	William E. Cleary.....	D Brooklyn
9	Oscar W. Swift.....	R Brooklyn
10	Reuben L. Haskell..	R Brooklyn
11	Daniel J. Riordan....	D N. Y. City
12	Meyer London.....	Soc. N. Y. City
13	Chris. D. Sullivan....	D N. Y. City
14	F. H. LaGuardia.....	R N. Y. City
15	Thomas F. Smith.....	D N. Y. City
16	Peter J. Dooling.....	D N. Y. City
17	John F. Carew.....	D N. Y. City
18	George B. Francis....	R N. Y. City
19	Walter M. Chandler..	R N. Y. City
20	Isaac Siegel.....	R N. Y. City
21	Jerome F. Donovan....	D N. Y. City
22	Anthony J. Griffin....	D N. Y. City
23	Daniel C. Oliver.....	D N. Y. City
24	Benj. L. Fairchild....	R Pelham
25	James W. Husted....	R Peekskill
26	Edmund Platt.....	R Poughkeepsle
27	Charles B. Ward.....	R De Bruce
28	Rollin B. Sanford....	R Slingerlands
29	James S. Parker.....	R Salem
30	George R. Lunn.....	D Schenectady
31	Bertrand H. Snell....	R Potsdam
32	Luther W. Mott.....	R Oswego
33	Homer P. Snyder.....	R Little Falls
34	Geo. W. Fairchild....	R Oneonta
35	Walter W. Magee....	R Syracuse
36	Norman J. Gould.....	R Seneca Falls
37	Harry H. Pratt.....	R Corning
38	Thomas B. Dunn.....	R Rochester
39	Archie D. Sanders....	R Stafford
40	S. Wallace Dempsey..	R Lockport
41	Charles B. Smith.....	D Buffalo
42	Wm. F. Waldow.....	R Buffalo
43	Chas. M. Hamilton....	R Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Lee S. Overman.....	D Salisbury
F. McL. Simmons.....	D Newbern

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	John H. Small.....	D Washington
2	Claude Kitchin.....	D Scotland Neck
3	George E. Hood.....	D Goldsboro
4	Edward W. Pou.....	D Smithfield
5	Charles M. Stedman..	D Greensboro
6	Hannibal L. Godwin..	D Dunn
7	L. D. Robinson.....	D Wadesboro
8	Robert L. Doughton..	D Laurel Springs
9	Edwin Y. Webb.....	D Shelby
10	Zeb Weaver.....	D Hendersonville

NORTH DAKOTA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Port J. McCumber.....	R Wahpeton
Asle J. Gronna.....	R Lakota

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	John M. Baer.....	R Fargo
2	George M. Young....	R Valley City
3	Patrick D. Norton....	R Hettinger

OHIO.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Atlee Pomerene.....	D Canton
Warren G. Harding....	R Marion

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Nicholas Longworth.....	R Cincinnati
2	Victor Heintz.....	R Cincinnati
3	Warren Gard.....	D Hamilton
4	Benjamin F. Welty.....	D Lima
5	John S. Snook.....	D Paulding
6	Charles C. Kearns.....	R Batavia
7	Simeon D. Fess.....	R Yellow Spgs.
8	John A. Key.....	D Marion
9	Isaac R. Sherwood.....	D Toledo
10	Robert M. Switzer.....	R Gallipolis
11	Horatio C. Claypool.....	D Chillicothe
12	Clement Brumbaugh.....	D Columbus
13	Arthur W. Overmyer.....	D Fremont
15	George White.....	D Marietta
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch.....	R Canton
17	Wm. A. Ashbrook.....	D Johnstown
18	D. A. Hollingsworth.....	R Cadiz
19	John G. Cooper.....	R Youngstown
20	William Gordon.....	D Cleveland
21	Robert Crosser.....	D Cleveland
22	Henry I. Emerson.....	R Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Thomas P. Gore.....	D Lawton
Robert L. Owen.....	D Muskogee

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	T. A. Chandler.....	R Vinita
2	Wm. W. Hastings....	D Tahlequah
3	Charles D. Carter....	D Ardmore
4	T. D. McKeown.....	D Ada
5	Jos. B. Thompson....	D Pauls Valley
6	Scott Ferris.....	D Lawton
7	James V. McClintic..	D Snyder
8	Dick T. Morgan....	R Woodward

OREGON.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
G. E. Chamberlain....	D Portland
Charles L. McNary....	R Salem

OREGON—Continued.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Willis C. Hawley....	R Salem
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott....	R The Dalles
3	C. N. McArthur.....	R Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Philander C. Knox.....	R Pittsburg
Boies Penrose.....	R Philadelphia

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	William S. Vare.....	R Philadelphia
2	George S. Graham....	R Philadelphia
3	J. Hampton Moore....	R Philadelphia
4	George W. Edmonds..	R Philadelphia
5	Peter E. Costello....	R Tacony
6	George P. Darrow....	R Philadelphia
7	Thomas S. Butler....	R West Chester
8	Harry W. Watson....	R Langhorne
9	William W. Griest....	R Lancaster
10	John R. Farr.....	R Scranton
11	D. W. Templeton....	R Plymouth
12	Robert D. Heaton....	R Ashland
13	Arthur G. Dewalt....	R Allentown
14	Louis T. McFadden..	R Canton
15	Edgar R. Kiess.....	R Williamsport
16	John V. Leshar.....	D Sunbury
17	Benjamin K. Focht..	R Lewisburg
18	Aaron S. Kreider....	R Annville
19	John M. Rose.....	R Johnstown
20	A. W. Brodbeck.....	D Hanover
21	Chas. H. Rowland..	R Phillipsburg
22	Edwin E. Robbins....	R Greensburg
23	Bruce F. Sterling....	D Uniontown
24	Henry W. Temple....	R Washington
25	Henry A. Clark....	R Erie
26	Henry J. Steele....	D Easton
27	Nathan L. Strong....	R Brookville
28	Earl H. Beshlin....	R Warren
29	Stephen G. Porter....	R Pittsburg
30	M. Clyde Kelly....	D Braddock
31	John M. Morin.....	R Pittsburg
32	Guy E. Campbell....	D Crafton

Representatives At Large.

Thomas S. Crago.....	R Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland....	R Pittsburg
Joseph McLaughlin....	R Philadelphia
John R. K. Scott.....	R Philadelphia

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Peter G. Gerry.....	D Providence
Le Baron B. Colt.....	R Bristol

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Geo. F. O'Shaunessy..	D Providence
2	Walter R. Stiness....	R Cowesett
3	Ambrose Kennedy....	R Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Ellison D. Smith.....	D Lynchburg
Benj. R. Tillman.....	D Trenton

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Richard S. Whaley...	D Charleston
2	James F. Byrnes.....	D Aiken
3	Fred H. Dominick....	D Newberry
4	Sam. J. Nicholls....	D Spartanburg
5	Wm. F. Stevenson....	D Cheraw
6	J. Willard Ragsdale..	D Florence
7	Asbury F. Lever.....	D Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Edwin S. Johnson.....	D Yankton
Thomas Sterling.....	R Vermilion

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Charles H. Dillon...	R Yankton
2	Royal C. Johnson....	R Aberdeen
3	Harry L. Gandy.....	D Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Kenneth D. McKellar...	D Memphis
John K. Shields.....	D Tate

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Sam. R. Sells.....	R Johnson City
2	Richard W. Austin..	R Knoxville
3	John A. Moon.....	D Chattanooga
4	Cordell Hull.....	D Carthage
5	William C. Houston..	D Woodbury
6	Joseph W. Byrns....	D Nashville
7	Lemuel P. Padgett..	D Columbia
8	Thetus W. Sims....	D Linden
9	Finis J. Garrett....	D Dresden
10	Hubert Fisher.....	D Memphis

TEXAS.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Charles A. Culberson...	D Dallas
Morris Sheppard.....	D Texarkana

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Eugene Black.....	D Clarksville
2	Martin Dies.....	D Beaufort
3	James Young.....	D Kaufman
4	Sam. Rayburn.....	D Bonham
5	Hatton W. Sumners..	D Dallas
6	Rufus Hardy.....	D Corsicana
7	Alexander W. Gregg..	D Palestine
8	Joe H. Eagle.....	D Houston
9	J. J. Mansfield.....	D Columbus
10	James P. Buchanan..	D Brenham
11	Tom Connally.....	D Marlin
12	James C. Wilson....	D Fort Worth
13	Marvin Jones.....	D Amarilla
14	James L. Slayden....	D San Antonio
15	John N. Garner.....	D Uvalde
16	Thomas L. Blanton..	D Abilene

<i>Representatives At Large.</i>	
Jeff. McLemore.....	D Houston
Daniel E. Garrett.....	D Houston

UTAH.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Wm. H. King.....	D Salt Lake City
Reed Smoot.....	R Provo City

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	M. H. Welling.....	D Brigham City
2	James H. Mays.....	D Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Carroll S. Page.....	R Hyde Park
W. P. Dillingham.....	R Montpelier

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
1	Frank L. Greene.....	R St Albans
2	Porter H. Dale.....	R Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*
 C. A. Swanson.....D Chatham
 Thomas S. Martin.....D Charlottesville

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*
 2 Edward E. Holland..D Suffolk
 3 Andrew J. Montague..D Richmond
 4 Walter A. Watson...D Jennings Od'y
 5 Edward W. Saunders..D Rocky Mount
 6 Carter Glass.....D Lynchburg
 7 T. W. Harrison.....D Winchester
 8 Charles C. Carlin....D Alexandria
 9 C. Bascom Slemm....R Big Stone Gap
 10 Henry D. Flood.....D Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*
 Miles Polindexter.....R Spokane
 Wesley L. Jones.....R N. Yakima

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*
 1 John F. Miller.....R Seattle
 2 Lindley H. Hadley...R Bellingham
 3 Albert Johnson.....R Hoquiam
 4 Wm. L. LaFollette...R Pullman
 5 C. C. Dill.....D Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*
 Howard Sutherland.....R Elkins
 Nathan Goff.....R Clarksburg

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*
 1 M. M. Neely.....D Fairmont
 2 George M. Bowers...R Martinsburg
 3 Stuart F. Reed.....R Charleston
 4 Harry C. Woodyard..R Spencer

5 Edward Cooper.....R Bramwell
 6 Adam B. Littlepage..D Charleston

WISCONSIN.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*
 Robert M. LaFollette...R Madison
 Irvine L. Lenroot.....R Superior

Dist. Representatives. *P. O. Address.*
 1 Henry A. Cooper.....R Racine
 2 Edward Voigt.....R Sheboygan
 3 John M. Nelson.....R Madison
 4 William J. Cary.....R Milwaukee
 5 William H. Stafford..R Milwaukee
 6 J. H. Davidson.....R Oshkosh
 7 John J. Esch.....R La Crosse
 8 Edward E. Browne...R Waupaca
 9 David G. Classon....R Oconto
 10 James A. Frear.....R Hudson

WYOMING.

Senators. *P. O. Address.*
 John B. Kendrick.....D Sheridan
 Francis E. Warren.....R Cheyenne
Representatives At Large.
 Frank W. Mondell.....R Newcastle

ALASKA

Delegate

Charles A. Sulzer.....D Fairbanks

HAWAII.

Delegate

J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole...R Honolulu

PHILIPPINES.

Resident Commissioners

Jaime C. De Veyra
 TeodoroR Yangco

PORTO RICO.

Resident Commissioner

Felix Cordora Davila

ALABAMA

Area, 51,279 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 51,279 sq. miles.
Population (1910), 2,138,093.	Population under no-license, 2,138,093
Population (estimated, 1915).....	2,301,277
Urban population, 370,431.	Rural population, 1,767,662
Per cent urban population, 17.3.	Per cent rural population, 82.7
Density of population per square mile.....	41.7
Foreign-born population, 19,286.	Per cent foreign-born, 0.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 32,417.	Per cent, 1.5
Negro population, 908,282.	Per cent, 42.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 352,710.	Per cent, 22.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 124,494.	Per cent, 24.3
Total number of families, 454,767.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 154,716.	Per cent, 34.0
Families renting homes, 300,051.	Per cent, 66.0
Children of school age, 683,888.	Number pupils enrolled, 424,611
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 94,109.	Per cent, 34.4
Number church communicants, 824,209.	Per cent of population, 38.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	78,717
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	34.6
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	95.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	73.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	172.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	435
Number druggists	795
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 67.	Population dry counties, 2,138,093
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 132,685
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 4.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 6.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 70.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	176
Population	78,146
Area under no-license, 51,279 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,138,093.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Alabama is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been enacted by the Legislature in 1915, and having gone into effect July 1, 1915. Liquor advertisements in newspapers, magazines, on billboards, or in any other form, are prohibited within the state. The shipping of intoxicating liquors for any purpose except for personal use is also prohibited.

Previous to the enactment of the Prohibition statute in 1915 the state had shifted back and forth between county local option and state-wide Prohibition. The county local option law was enacted by the Legislature in 1907. As a result of the operation of this law, county after county was voted into the dry column, until, on October 28, 1907, Jefferson county including the great manufacturing city of Birmingham voted dry by almost 1,800 majority. This great victory so encouraged the temperance forces of the state that sentiment was rapidly crystallized in favor of state-wide Prohibition. Accordingly, after the vote in Jefferson county, Governor Comer called a special session of the Legislature, which met early in November, 1907, and by an overwhelming vote in both houses passed a state-wide prohibitory law. This law went into effect January 1, 1909, but before that date the county local option law had worked so effectively that there were but four counties in the state where open saloons existed, while 13 other counties had dispensary saloons.

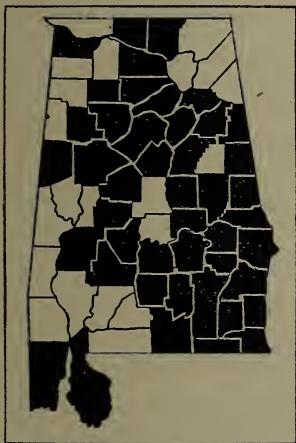
The Legislature of 1909 enacted special law enforcement measures making statutory Prohibition in Alabama as nearly ironclad as it was possible to make it. This same Legislature also passed a bill submitting the question of constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people, which vote was taken on November 29, 1909. The amendment was rejected, but the Prohibition statute remained in force until 1911, when the Legislature practically repealed this law by the enactment of a "whisky" local option provision permitting a vote on the question by counties.

Under the provisions of the local option law enacted in 1911, 17 counties voted on the question. Of this number, nine voted dry, one voted for the dispensary and seven voted for open saloons. Under the provisions of the local option law, the old Prohibition statute of 1907 remained in effect in all counties that did not vote specifically for saloons or dispensaries. Thus this Prohibition statute remained in operation in 59 out of the 67 counties in the state, until July, 1915, when the new Prohibition statute, enacted in January of that year, went into effect.

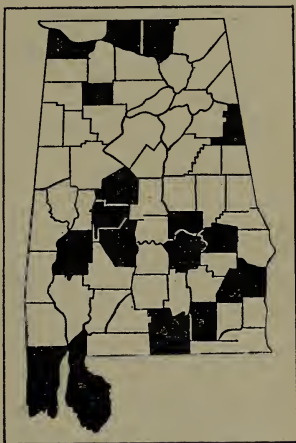
The next regular session of the Alabama Legislature will be held in January, 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution will be an issue.

ALABAMA, 1907, 1908, 1915 and 1918

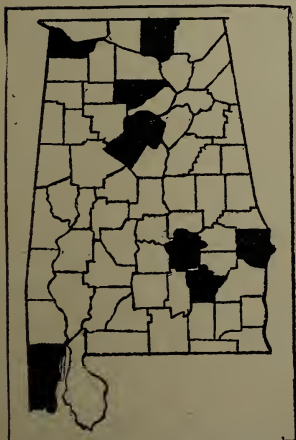
January 1, 1907



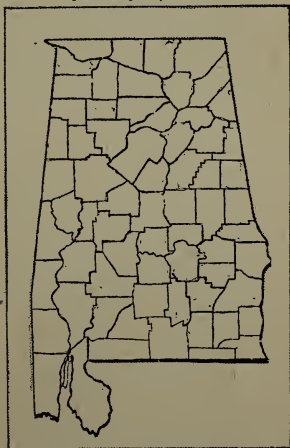
January 1, 1908



January 1, 1915



January 1, 1918



ARIZONA

Area, 113,810 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 113,810 sq. miles
Population (1910), 204,354.	Population under no-license, 204,354
Population (estimated, 1915)	247,299
Urban population, 63,260.	Rural population, 141,094
Per cent urban population, 31.0.	Per cent rural population, 69.0
Density of population per square mile.....	1.8
Foreign-born population, 48,765.	Per cent foreign-born, 23.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 42,176.	Per cent, 20.7
Negro population, 2,009.	Per cent, 0.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 32,953.	Per cent, 20.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,463.	Per cent, 19.5
Total number of families, 47,927.	Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 22,712.	Per cent, 47.3
Families renting homes, 25,215.	Per cent, 52.7
Children of school age, 49,045.	Number pupils enrolled, 31,312
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 6,664.	Per cent, 30.8
Number church communicants, 45,057.	Per cent of population, 22.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....	6,898
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	132.6
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	164.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	95.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	315.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	248
Number druggists	91
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	122
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 14.	Population dry counties, 204,354
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than	
100,000, None.	Population.....None
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than	
25,000, 2.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but	
less than 10,000, 4.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but	
less than 5,000, 10.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	6
Population	3,985
Area under no-license, 113,810 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 204,354.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

At a special session of the Arizona Legislature held in May, 1918, the Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was

ratified. The vote in the House of Representatives was 29 to 3, while the vote in the Senate was unanimous.

Arizona is under constitutional Prohibition, the amendment having been adopted by the vote of the people on November 3, 1914, and having gone into effect January 1, 1915. The vote on the amendment was 25,887 for and 22,743 against. The shipment of intoxicating liquors for any purpose is prohibited. Under a test case decided by the Supreme Court of the state early in 1915 the law was upheld.

In the election of 1916, when an amendment to the prohibitory law was presented to the people for decision, cutting out "personal use," the Prohibition forces won by a majority of over 12,000.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition in Arizona the state was under local option, the law having been enacted by the territorial Legislature of 1909. Through the operation of this local option law, two entire counties had voted out the saloon, and three municipalities, ranging in population from 1,000 to 5,000, together with several smaller places, were under no-license. All the Indian reservations in the state were of course dry under federal law.

Before the adoption of the local option law of 1909 which law segregated all municipalities for the purpose of voting on the liquor question, there was practically one saloon in the state to every 175 of the population. Prior to this time there had been a local option law on the statute books for many years, but it was a weak law, and on account of requiring a two-thirds majority vote to abolish saloons not much progress had been made in the matter of adding to the dry territory in the state. The experience of the capital city, Phoenix, and the county in which Phoenix is located, presents an instance of how the will of the majority of the people was repeatedly defeated by the provisions of this old county law. On May 2, 1908, Maricopa county, in which the capital is located, voted on the liquor question with the result that there were 1,683 votes for the saloons and 1,886 votes against them. This clear majority of 203 for Prohibition, however, was not effective because of the two-thirds requirement in the law.

ARKANSAS

Area, 52,525 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 52,525 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,574,449.	Population under no license, 1,574,449
Population (estimated, 1915).....	1,713,102
Urban population, 202,681.	Rural population, 1,371,768
Per cent urban population, 12.9	Per cent rural population, 87.1
Density of population per square mile.....	30
Foreign-born population, 17,046.	Per cent foreign-born, 1.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 36,608.	Per cent, 2.3
Negro population, 442,891.	Per cent, 28.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 142,954.	Per cent, 12.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 53,440.	Per cent, 13.5

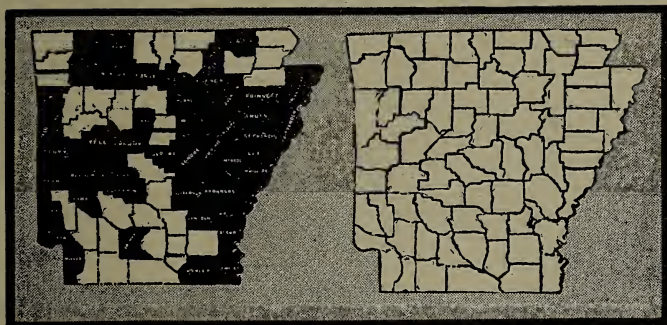
Total number of families, 333,368.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 151,002.	Per cent, 45.3
Families renting homes, 182,366.	Per cent, 54.7
Children of school age, 532,164.	Number pupils enrolled, 395,978
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 82,097.	Per cent, 39.8
Number church communicants, 426,179.	Per cent of population, 27.6
Average number of wage earners employed.....	41,979
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	33.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	69.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	76.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	82.
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	118
Number druggists	889
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 75.	Population dry counties, 1,574,449
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 1.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 4.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more but less than 10,000, 4.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 73.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	222
Population	84,906
Area under no-license, 52,525 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 1,574,449.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Arkansas is under statutory Prohibition. The law was enacted by the Legislature on February 6, 1915, and became effective January 1, 1916. That the sentiment of the state of Arkansas was overwhelmingly in favor of state-wide Prohibition is clearly evidenced by the majority in favor of the measure registered in both houses. The vote in the House of Representatives was 75 to 24. The measure was slightly amended by the Senate and finally adopted by a vote of 33 to 2. When the amended bill was taken back to the House it was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Under the provisions of this law a violation constitutes a felony which is punishable with a penalty of one year in the penitentiary, the courts being prohibited by another provision of the law from suspending the sentence.

On January 22, 1917, by a large majority, both houses of the

ARKANSAS, 1900 and 1918



January 1, 1900

January 1, 1918

Arkansas Legislature passed a "bone-dry" law which was signed by the Governor on January 24. This new law makes it practically impossible for any person in Arkansas to secure liquor. The exceptions for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes are very closely guarded.

Arkansas has an anti-liquor advertising law, the operation of which, in harmony with the operation of the federal anti-liquor advertising law passed by Congress, will put an end to liquor advertisements in Arkansas.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition the liquor question in the state of Arkansas was dealt with under a provision that was known as the Going law, adopted February 17, 1913. This measure made it unlawful for any court, town or city council, to issue a license to sell intoxicating liquors except in case where such a license was asked for by a petition signed by the majority of the white adult population within the incorporated town or city where the license was to be issued. This law also provided that before one could secure such a license, the county must have voted for license at the last general election in which the liquor question was an issue. This law further provided that a petition calling for the issuing of a license, signed by a majority of the white adult population, must be published in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the village or city where the petition was circulated, at least ten days before the petition could be acted upon. The liquor interests made a desperate fight against the enactment of the Going law. They invoked the referendum, and secured 12,155 names, which was 4,000 in excess of the legal requirements, to have the law referred to a vote of the people. The Legislature, however, anticipating such a move, attached to the act an emergency clause, which, under the Arkansas constitution, precluded the option of the referendum. The matter was finally fought out in the courts, and the law, as well as the emergency clause, was fully sustained by the Supreme Court.

Under the provisions of the Going law, just five places in the state of Arkansas permitted saloons.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Arkansas, after the passage of the Going law, adopted a resolution making it a Masonic offense for any Mason in the state to sign a petition for the granting of a saloon license or to circulate such a petition.

When the Going law was passed by the Legislature there were only 279 saloons left in the entire state and 216 of these were in the five most important towns and cities. Sixty-three of the 75 counties were wholly dry, and practically 98 per cent of the population was living in dry territory.

In 1916 a bill was initiated to repeal the Going law, so as to allow saloons to return. The question was submitted to the people on November 7, 1916, and the proposed amendment was defeated by 50,000 majority.

For many years before the adoption of the Going law, the vote by counties under the local option provision showed great progress in the development of temperance sentiment. The aggregate license majority in all the counties of the state in 1894 was 52,358. In 1906 the aggregate county vote showed a no-license majority of 16,618. In 1908 the no-license majority was 22,934. In 1910 the no-license majority in the counties was 23,262. In this election, seven counties in the state changed from license to no-license, thus leaving only 12 counties where saloons were permitted.

In 1912 the question of state-wide Prohibition was submitted to a vote of the people. The election took place September 9, 1912. The result was a complete surprise in view of previous records, there being registered 69,390 votes for Prohibition and 85,358 votes against Prohibition, thus giving a wet majority of 15,968. The result of this election was largely due to what appeared to be a trade between the liquor forces and the negro voters. The liquor interests had indirectly secured the submission of an amendment to disfranchise the colored voters. The negroes of Arkansas had not been in the habit of voting. The Prohibition amendment and the disfranchisement amendment were voted upon at the same time. As a result, the negroes swarmed to the ballot boxes in large numbers and were influenced to vote against Prohibition by the liquor forces in return for liquor votes against disfranchisement.

In September, 1917, the calaboose at Little Rock was empty for the first time within the memory of the oldest policeman. This is a city of more than 60,000 inhabitants besides an army (Camp Pike) of 30,000. About the same time the jail at Pine Bluff, one of the larger cities, was empty for the first time in its history.

During 1917 the number of inmates in the State Penitentiary was reduced for the first time. A constitutional convention is being held and a majority of the members have indicated that they favor making state-wide Prohibition a part of the constitution.

The Arkansas Legislature will convene in 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the National Prohibition resolution will be considered.

CALIFORNIA

Area, 155,652 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 95,000 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,377,549.	Population under no-license, 1,006,450
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,848,275
Urban population, 1,469,739.	Rural population, 907,810
Per cent urban population, 61.8.	Per cent rural population, 38.2
Density of population per square mile.....	15.3
Foreign-born population, 586,432.	Per cent foreign-born, 24.7
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 635,889.	Per cent, 26.8
Negro population, 21,645.	Per cent, 0.9
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 74,902.	Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 42,787.	Per cent, 4.6
Total number of families, 563,636.	Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 270,379.	Per cent, 47.9
Families renting homes, 293,257.	Per cent, 52.1
Children of school age, 540,081.	Number pupils enrolled, 368,391
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 88,557.	Per cent, 36.6
Number church communicants, 611,464.	Per cent of population, 25.7
Average number of wage earners employed	139,481
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	195.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	279.8
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	55.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	174.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..	13,736
Number druggists	1,444
Number breweries (1917), 71.	Number distilleries (1917), 157
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	1,542,876
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	17,851,482.4
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	3,695,795.1
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	9,716
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	13,836,126
Number dry counties, 5.	Population dry counties, 83,895
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 318,198
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 3. Population.....	99,671
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 6. Population	88,589
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 3. Population	21,297
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 53. Population.....	129,107
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	57
Population	22,005
Area under no-license. 95,000 sq. miles. 61.0 per cent.	
Area under license. 60 652 sq. miles. 39.0 per cent.	
Population under no-license, 1,006,450. 42.3 per cent.	
Population under license, 1,371,099. 57.7 per cent.	

California is under local option, the law providing for a vote on the license question in incorporated cities and in that part of each supervisorial district which lies outside of incorporated cities. There are five supervisorial districts in each county and as a rule some part of each lies outside of cities.

There are 58 counties in the state. Five of these are wholly dry. In 20 all the territory outside of incorporated cities is dry. In many other counties one or more of the districts are dry. Altogether more than half of the supervisorial districts in the state, outside of cities, are under no-license; about 120 incorporated cities are under no-license.

During the year 1917, 11 cities were added to the dry list. Eight of these went completely dry; three, Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Clara, banished their saloons, prohibited sale of any distilled liquor and left only service of wines and beers not containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol. These can be sold during limited hours in sealed packages not to be consumed on the premises and may be served in the public dining room of hotels and restaurants with bona fide meals between the hours of 11 a. m. and 9 p. m. Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States which has banished saloons by vote of its own people. This election was won by a majority of 20,170.

A campaign is now on to elect a Legislature which will ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. The primary election will come August 27, 1918, and the general election November 5, 1918. The Legislature will meet on January 6, 1919, at which time the ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

On November 7, 1916, the people of California voted on two constitutional amendments. One provided for absolute Prohibition of the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquor for drinking purposes; the other closed the public drinking place and the retail liquor shop. While neither of these amendments was carried, the results of the election when compared with the results of a similar election in November, 1914, show great progress. In 1914 the wet majority was 169,245. In 1916 this was cut down to 101,561 on the complete Prohibition amendment. The other amendment came within 44,744 of carrying. The 11 counties in the Southern California division in 1914 gave a wet majority of 3,970. In 1916 these counties gave a dry majority on number one of 35,896, and on number two of more than 50,000. There was a marked reduction in the wet majority both North and South. San Francisco gave such an overwhelmingly wet majority that this offset the rest of the state. Outside of San Francisco the state went dry by 32,222 on the second amendment.

The local option law under which the temperance forces of California have been operating was enacted by the Legislature of 1911.

Prior to the adoption of the state-wide local option law in 1911 all votes on the liquor question were handled under the supervision of the County Board of Supervisors. The constitution of the state, and the statutes as well, permitted each County Board of Supervisors to grant to the people the right of a local veto on the liquor question. In a large number of counties the people enjoyed the benefits of this local option provision, but in other counties the Supervisors refused to grant such privilege.

However, even when local option elections were held under the privilege granted by the County Supervisors, these Supervisors were not compelled to stand by the verdict, although the vote against saloons at such elections usually had the moral effect of restraining the County Supervisors from granting licenses in the territory where the people had declared against the saloons.

In the year 1909, a total of 439 saloons were abolished in California by the vote of the people under the supervisorial local option provision. Five hundred more saloons were closed in the city of San Francisco by various methods, thus making a total of 939 saloons abolished during that year. The progress thus shown

WET AND DRY MAP OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1, 1918



so encouraged the temperance forces that a fight for a uniform local option law was made before the Legislature of 1909. The bill was smothered in committee in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, where it was finally considered, it received but 12 votes. Two years later, however (in 1911), the measure passed the Legislature by a substantial majority in both Houses.

The Legislature of 1913 passed a law requiring saloons to close from 2 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock a. m., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco and other cities.

The Legislature of 1915 passed a law which makes all places where liquor is sold illegally, public nuisances, and authorizes any citizen to bring action for abatement of such nuisances. This same Legislature also enacted a law forbidding the sale of liquor to people of Indian blood, or to people of part Indian blood, or to white people who live with or habitually associate with Indians.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Lake	5,526	Mono	2,042	Tulare	35,440
Modoc	6,191	Riverside	34,696		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 100,000 Population or More

Los Angeles	319,198
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population But Less Than 100,000

Berkeley	40,434	Pasadena	30,291	San Jose.....	28,946
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Long Beach .	17,809	Redlands ...	10,449	Stockton	23,253
Pomona	10,207	Riverside	15,212	Santa Barbara ...	11,659

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 5,000 Population But Less Than 10,000

Alhambra	5,021	Santa Ana....	8,429	Santa Monica.	7,847
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Names and Population of All-No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Azusa	1,477	Imperial	1,257	Piedmont	1,719
Bishop	1,190	Inglewood	1,536	Portersville ...	2,696
Burlingame ...	1,565	Lindsay	1,814	Red Bluff	3,530
Chino	1,444	Lompoc	1,482	Pacific Grove ..	2,384
Claremont	1,114	Los Gatos	2,232	Palo Alto	4,486
Coolinga	4,199	Madera	2,404	Paso Robles ..	1,441
Colton	3,980	Mayfield	1,041	Redondo Bch..	2,935
Corona	3,540	Modesto	4,034	Santa Clara...	4,348
Covina	1,652	Monrovia	3,576	Santa Paula ..	2,216
El Centro	1,610	Mount'n View	1,161	Sawtelle	2,143
Escondido	1,334	National City	1,733	Selma	1,750
Fullerton	1,725	Oakdale	1,035	Sierra Madre ..	1,303
Glendale	2,746	Ocean Park	3,119	S. Pasadena...	4,649
Hanford	4,829	Ontario	4,274	Tulare	2,758
Huntingt'n Pk.	1,299	Orange	2,920	Turlock	1,573

Upland	2,384	Visalia	4,550	Willows	1,139
Vacaville	1,177	Watts	1,922	Woodland	3,187
Ventura	2,945	Whittier	4,550		

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Alturas	916	Eagle Rock....		Manhattan	
Arcadia	696	E. San Diego..		Beach	
Arroyo Grande.		El Monte.....		Morgan Hill...	607
Belvedere	481	Ferndale	905	Needles	
Biggs	403	Fortuna	883	Newport Beach	445
Blythe		Fowler	675	Oceanside	673
Burbank		Glendora		Perris	
Brawley	881	Hemet	992	Potter Valley..	576
Calexico	797	Hermosa Bch..	679	Rialto	
Chula Vista ..		Hillsborough ..		Ross	556
Clovis		Holtville	729	San Bernardino	
Compton	922	Huntington		San Fernando.	
Corcoran		Beach	815	San Gabriel ...	
Corning	972	Kingsburg	634	Sanger	
Delano		Lakeport	870	San Jacinto....	898
Dinuba	970	La Mesa.....		San Marino....	
Dorris	214	Lordsburg	954	Stanton	
El Cajon.....		Loyalton	983	Taft	
Elsinore	488			Wheatland	481
Exeter				Winters	910

COLORADO

Area, 103,658 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 103,658 sq. miles
Population (1910), 799,024.	Population under no-license, 799,024
Population (estimated, 1915)	935,799
Urban population, 404,840.	Rural population, 394,184
Per cent urban population, 50.7.	Per cent rural population, 49.3
Density of population per square mile	7.7
Foreign-born population, 129,587.	Per cent foreign-born, 16.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 181,428.	Per cent, 22.7
Negro population, 11,453.	Per cent, 1.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 23,780.	Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 11,343.	Per cent, 4.2
Total number of families, 194,467.	Number persons to a family, 4.1
Families owning homes, 96,728.	Per cent, 49.7
Families renting homes, 97,739.	Per cent, 50.3
Children of school age, 192,765.	Number pupils enrolled, 168,798
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 35,058.	Per cent, 40.7
Number church communicants, 205,666.	Per cent of population, 25.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....	27,278
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	63.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	150.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	47.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	153.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retalling liquors) ..	329

Number druggists	573
Number breweries (1917), 1.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	707
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 63.	Population dry counties, 799,024
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 213,381
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more but less than 10,000, 7.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 39.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	150
Population	57,485
Area under no-license, 103,658 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 799,024.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Colorado is under constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by vote of the people November 3, 1914, and became effective January 1, 1916. The vote at the election which decided the question was 129,589 for the amendment, and 118,017 against the amendment, making the dry majority 11,572. The Legislature of 1915 enacted a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the amendment. This law prohibits the advertising of liquors, makes it unlawful to solicit orders within the state, provides for search and seizure and gives the Governor special power to enforce the law throughout the state. The ouster provision is also included in the law. The text of the Prohibition amendment adopted by the people is as follows.

From and after the first (1st) day of January, 1916, no persons, association or corporation shall, within this state, manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors; and no person, association or corporation shall import into this state any intoxicating liquors for sale or gift; and no person, association or corporation shall, within this state, sell or keep for sale any intoxicating liquors or offer any intoxicating liquors for sale, barter or trade. Provided, however, that the handling of intoxicating liquors for medicinal or sacramental purposes may be provided for by statute.

When Prohibition went into operation in Colorado on January 1, 1916, 1,800 saloons and 17 breweries were closed.

Under the initiative, in May, 1915, the liquor interests of Denver submitted a charter amendment providing for home rule for the city of Denver. This was done for the purpose of exempting the city of Denver from the operation of the state Prohibition law. The charter amendment carried by a majority of 2,600, but was overruled by the State Supreme Court.

In 1916 the liquor interests initiated another amendment to the constitution declaring that "beer is not an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the prohibitory clause of the constitution" and also providing for the manufacture and sale of beer strictly for home consumption. When the people got a chance at this

amendment at the polls the amendment was defeated by a majority of 85,792.

Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, Colorado was under local option, the law having been enacted in 1907. This law provided for a vote in municipalities, wards or voting precincts. Under this law, 90 per cent of the agricultural districts of the state were dry, and a large percentage of the population of the cities of Denver and Pueblo were living in dry districts under the ward provision of the law before Prohibition became operative.

The Colorado General Assembly in March, 1917, passed the so-called 'permit' law which allows each householder within the state to import monthly two quarts of whisky, or six quarts of wine, or 24 quarts of beer for "medicinal purposes." The manifest purpose of this act is to evade the spirit of the Reed bone-dry rider to the U. S. postal appropriation law. Every church organization within the state, the Anti-Saloon League, a majority of the W. C. T. U. organizations, the Federated Woman's Clubs, the State Grange and thousands of individual citizens petitioned Governor Gunter to veto this measure. Instead, the Governor approved it over all these protests.

On June 1, 1918, the Anti-Saloon League filed with the Secretary of State an initiative petition calling for the submission of a bone-dry law to the people at the general election to be held November 5, 1918. The petition carried approximately 34,000 signatures of qualified electors, being 13,000 more than required by law to submit such an initiative measure.

The Colorado Legislature meets in regular session in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

CONNECTICUT

Area, 4,820 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 3,800 sq. miles.
Population (1910), 1,114,756.	Population under no-license, 280,000
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,223,583
Urban population, 999,839.	Rural population, 114,917
Per cent urban population, 89.7.	Per cent rural population, 10.3
Density of population per square mile.....	231.3
Foreign-born population, 329,574.	Per cent foreign-born, 29.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 374,489.	Per cent, 33.6
Negro population, 15,174.	Per cent, 1.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 53,665.	Per cent, 6.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 23,562.	Per cent, 6.8
Total number of families, 246,659.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 90,457.	Per cent, 36.7
Families renting homes. 156,202.	Per cent, 63.3
Children of school age, 255,279.	Number pupils enrolled, 190,353
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 30,576.	Per cent, 24.9
Number church communicants, 502,560.	Per cent of population, 45.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	226,264
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	201.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	321.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population	49.6

Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	136.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retalling liquors).	3,425
Number druggists	593
Number breweries (1917), 19.	Number distilleries (1917), 11
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	1,019,572
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	132,054.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	1,674,194.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	31,520
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, None.	Population dry counties, None
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more but less than 10,000, 5.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 23.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but Population	159,247
Area under no-license, 3,800 sq. miles.	78.8 per cent.
Area under license, 1,020 sq. miles.	21.2 per cent.
Population under no-license, 280,000.	25.1 per cent.
Population under license, 834,756.	74.9 per cent.

Connecticut is under local option. The law provides for a vote on the liquor question as often as once each year, by towns, upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters. Licenses are granted by the County Commissioners, who are themselves elected by the Legislature. There are 168 towns in the state, 100 of which are at the present time under no-license, and 68 are under license.

The General Assembly has added a number of wholesome anti-liquor provisions to the law in recent years. Among these provisions is one prohibiting the sale of liquor by druggists, except on prescription, during the hours or days when saloons are closed, while another prohibits the employment of women in places where liquors are sold. Strong safeguards have also been put around the sale to minors, drunkards and those who are under the care of probation officers.

The state police, especially charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws, are a great help to better conditions. Approximately 2,200 saloons are now in operation in Connecticut.

The General Assembly of 1915 enacted a law governing the sale of liquor in clubs and several other minor amendments to the anti-liquor laws were enacted. A state farm for drunkards was established, and a law was enacted raising the liquor license fees. A bill calling for the submission of a state Prohibition amendment was passed in 1917 and goes over to the session of 1919.

A Prohibition law was passed in Connecticut in 1854, but it was repealed in 1872.

In 1892 the number of no-license towns in Connecticut was 88. The number of license towns was 80. In 1902 the number of no-license towns was 93 and the number of license towns 75. In 1909 there were 97 no-license towns and 71 license towns. During that year the Legislature enacted a law limiting the number of licenses to one for 500 of the population and forbidding any retail saloonkeeper from selling or delivering liquors in any town except where his license is held. This law also fixed the hour of closing the saloons at 10 p.m. with certain privileges of extension by local authorities.

In 1911, 95 towns were under no-license and 73 granted licenses. In 1912, the number of saloons had increased to approximately 2,120. In 1914, 87 towns were under no-license while 81 granted licenses, and in the fall election of 1914 the population living in no-license was increased by about 13,000. In 1915, there were 79 towns under license and 88 towns under no-license.

The Connecticut Legislature meets in regular session in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Manchester13,641

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Groton	6,495	Plainfield	6,719	Stratford	5,712
New Milford..	5,010	Stafford	5,233		

WET AND DRY MAP OF CONNECTICUT, JUNE 1, 1918



Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Bethel	3,792	Montville	2,804	Suffield	3,841
Canton	2,732	New Canaan...	3,667	Thompson ...	4,804
Cromwell	2,188	North Canaan.	2,171	Waterford ...	3,097
Essex	2,745	North Haven..	2,254	Watertown ...	3,850
Glastonbury ..	4,796	Ridgefield ...	3,118	W. Hartford...	4,808
Griswold	4,233	Salisbury	3,522	Westersfield ..	3,148
Guilford	3,001	Simsbury ...	2,537	Windsor	4,178
Milford	4,366	S. Windsor....	2,251		

DELAWARE

Area, 1,965 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 1,955 sq. miles
Population (1910), 202,322.	Population under no-license, 114,911
Population (estimated, 1915)	211,598
Urban population, 97,085.	Rural population, 105,237
Per cent urban population, 48.0.	Per cent rural population, 52.0
Density of population per square mile.....	103
Foreign-born population, 17,492.	Per cent foreign-born, 8.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 25,873.	Per cent, 12.8
Negro population, 31,181.	Per cent, 15.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 13,240.	Per cent, 8.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 6,272.	Per cent, 10.1
Total number of families, 44,951.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 17,794.	Per cent, 39.6
Families renting homes, 27,157.	Per cent, 60.4
Children of school age, 53,615.	Number pupils enrolled, 35,950
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 7,047.	Per cent, 30.1
Number church communicants, 71,251.	Per cent of population, 35.2
Average number of wage earners employed.....	22,155
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	180.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	218.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	64.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	143.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	294
Number druggists	108
Number breweries (1917), 4.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	158,705
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	814,939.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 3.	Population dry counties, 114,911
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pcp., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 12.	Population

Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....34

Population11,439

Area under no-license, 1,955 sq. miles. 99.4 per cent.

Area under license, 10 sq. miles. 0.6 per cent.

Population under no-license, 114,911. 56.8 per cent.

Population under license, 87,411. 43.2 per cent.

Delaware is the ninth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. On March 11, 1918, Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., called a special session of the Legislature, and on Wednesday, March 13, the House passed the amendment by a vote of 27 to 6; the Senate concurred in the same by a vote of 13 to 3 on Monday, March 18.

The state of Delaware is divided by its constitution into four local option units, namely, the city of Wilmington, New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties. Kent and Sussex counties have been under no-license by virtue of a vote of the people in each of those counties, since 1907, under the provisions of a special local option law enacted by the Legislature, which law provided for a vote on the liquor question in all four local option units. At this same election New Castle county and the city of Wilmington, which is surrounded by New Castle county but which is reckoned as a separate unit, voted to retain the saloons.

In 1909 the Legislature passed a law providing for resubmission of the license question to a vote of the people of New Castle county. This vote was taken on November 8, 1910, with the result that the county remained wet by a majority of 748.

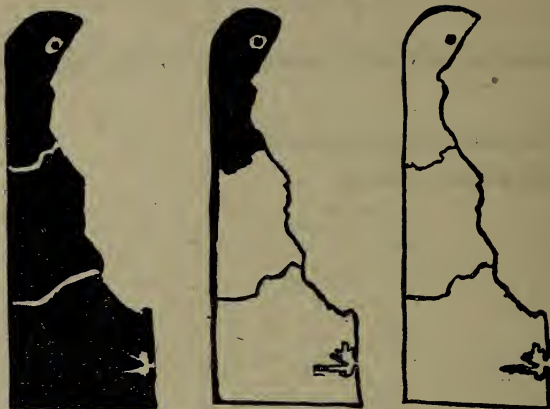
In 1911, the Legislature passed a law known as the Druggists' Prescription law, having for its purpose the regulation of liquor selling in drug stores. The effect of this measure has been to largely decrease the sale of liquor by druggists, as it requires a prescription from a reputable physician before any druggist can dispense liquor, and the physician is required to keep a duplicate of all prescriptions for liquor, said prescription to become a public document after being filled by the druggist.

On February 13, 1917, the House of Representatives passed the Loose Anti-Liquor Shipment bill, and on February 21 the same measure was passed by the Senate. The Governor signed the measure on February 27, thus putting the law into immediate effect.

Under this new law, carriers are not permitted to ship intoxicating liquors into the dry counties of Delaware. An exception is made, however, in the case of passengers on common carriers whose personal baggage or parcels for private use must not include more than one quart of spirituous or more than one dozen bottles of malt liquors. Additional exceptions are made in the case of sacramental or medicinal liquors and also in the case of shipments of liquors in continuous transit where its sale is not prohibited by law.

The vote in the House of Representatives on this bill was 27 to 5, while the vote in the Senate was 13 to 3.

DELAWARE, 1908, 1909, 1918



This law provides that anyone using an automobile or other conveyance for the unlawful transporting of intoxicating liquors into dry territory shall be punished by confiscation of the automobile or other conveyance and the sale of the same for the county road fund; it also contains an anti-advertising clause which brings Kent and Sussex counties under the "bone-dry" amendment of the postal laws.

In 1917 the Legislature passed a law providing for a special election on the license question in New Castle county and the city of Wilmington, which resulted in the county voting dry by a majority of 1,270 and the city voting for license by a majority of 2,000, which is about half that of the 1907 election.

The closing of the 26 saloons in New Castle county makes all the state, with the exception of the city of Wilmington, no-license territory. There remain in Wilmington 161 saloons, five wholesale houses and 13 merchant licenses. Saloons are not allowed to sell any liquor to be drunk off the premises, as this privilege was denied them by the 1917 Legislature when the "Bottle Law" was repealed by that body.

The fight in Delaware at present is for the election of a Legislature which will meet Jan. 1, 1919, which will be called upon to consider a state-wide statutory Prohibition bill.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

Note: Population figures according to 1910 census.

New Castle...35,777 Kent32,721 Sussex46,413

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Delaware City..1,132	Laurel .....2,166	Newark .....1,913
Dover .....3,720	Lewes .....2,158	New Castle...3,351
Georgetown ...1,609	Middletown ..1,399	Seaford .....2,108
Harrington ...1,500	Milford .....2,603	Smyrna .....1,343

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Bethany Beach. 56	Felton 451	Ocean View..... 302
Bethel 370	Frankfort 395	Rehoboth 327
Bowers 212	Frederica 659	Roxana 155
Bridgeville 939	Greenwood 362	Selbyville 342
Camden® 553	Kenton 209	Newport 722
Cheswold 223	Leipsic 271	Odessa 585
Clayton 764	Little Creek.... 285	Port Penn..... 299
Dagsboro 176	Magnolia 210	St. Georges ... 264
Delmar 530	Marshallton ...	Richardson Park
Ellendale 216	Millsboro 451	Townsend 494
Elsmere 374	Millville 193	Wyoming 517
Farmington ... 255		

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area, 60 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 60 sq. miles
Population (1910), 331,069.	Population under no-license, 331,069
Population (estimated, 1915)	358,679
Population by police census, November 1, 1917.....	395,947
Urban population, 331,069.	Rural population, None
Per cent urban population, 100.	Per cent rural population, None
Density of population per square mile.....	5,517.8
Foreign-born population, 24,902.	Per cent foreign-born, 7.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 45,066.	Per cent, 13.6
Negro population, 94,446.	Per cent, 28.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 13,812.	Per cent, 4.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 5,082.	Per cent, 4.9
Total number of families, 71,339.	Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 17,375.	Per cent, 24.3
Families renting homes, 53,964.	Per cent, 75.7
Children of school age, 71,842.	Number pupils enrolled, 55,774
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 12,084.	Per cent, 35.0
Number church communicants, 136,759.	Per cent of population, 41.3
Average number of wage earners employed.....	8,877
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	83.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	872.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	67.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	237.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	692
Number druggists	248
Number breweries (1917), 4	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	161,791
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	608,812.2
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	324,032.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	253,043
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	3,957
Number dry counties, None.	Population dry counties, None
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 331,069
Area under no-license, 60 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 331,069.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

The District of Columbia is under Prohibition, the law passed by Congress having gone into effect on November 1, 1917. On December 7, 1915, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas introduced the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill in the United States Senate. It passed the Senate January 9, 1917, by a vote of 55 to 32, and the House February 28, 1917, by a vote of 273 to 137. It was signed by the President March 3, 1917, and went into effect November 1, 1917. The law closed 267 barrooms, including 22 in hotels and nine in clubs, and 89 wholesale places including four breweries, a total of 356 licensed liquor establishments.

The law went into effect quietly, and was accepted cheerfully by all good citizens, even by those who opposed the law. It has been effective in reducing all kinds of crime and misdemeanors. Drunkenness has been greatly reduced, although much liquor is brought in from Baltimore and many persons make the 40-mile trip to that wet city in order to procure liquor.

Senator Sheppard has introduced in the Senate a bill making the Reed bone-dry law applicable to the District. Every effort will be made to pass the bill during this session of Congress. The need for such a provision is apparent.

Of special interest to the people of the District of Columbia was the act of the Legislature of Maryland in special session during the summer of 1917 in voting Prince George's county dry and making the law effective November 1, the same date the District's Prohibition law became operative. Prince George's county adjoins the District. The law closed 60 saloons.

The Maryland Legislature at its regular session in 1918 prohibited the sale of liquors at Chesapeake Beach, which is a summer excursion resort for the people of Washington, and was the nearest wet point to the capital city. These two acts of the Maryland Legislature will be very helpful to the District of Columbia.

FLORIDA

Area, 54,861 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 53,763 sq. miles
Population (1910), 752,619.	Population under no-license, 723,772
Population (estimated, 1915)	870,802
Urban population, 219,080.	Rural population, 533,539
Per cent urban population, 29.1.	Per cent rural population, 70.9
Density of population per square mile.....	13.7
Foreign-born population, 40,633.	Per cent foreign-born, 5.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 35,825.	Per cent, 4.8
Negro population, 308,669.	Per cent, 41.0
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 77,816.	Per cent, 13.8
Illiterate males of voting age, 29,886.	Per cent, 14.0
Total number of families, 171,422.	Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 72,027.	Per cent, 42.0
Families renting homes, 99,395.	Per cent, 58.0
Children of school age, 189,477.	Number pupils enrolled, 148,089
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 28,152.	Per cent, 30.8
Number church communicants, 221,318.	Per cent of population, 29.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	55,608
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	27.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	112.8
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	53.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	243.9

Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	961
Number druggists	564
Number breweries (1917), 2. Number distilleries (1917), 1	
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	29,463
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	1,234,790.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 51. Population dry counties, 697,355	
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None. Pop., None	
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2. Population	95,481
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1. Population	19,945
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 6. Population	35,456
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 40. Population	83,676
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	95
Population	41,884

Area under no-license, 53,763 sq. miles. 98 per cent.

Area under license, 1,098 sq. miles. 2 per cent.

Population under no-license, 723,772. 96.1 per cent.

Population under license, 29,847. 3.9 per cent.

Florida is under county local option. Through the provisions of this law, 49 of the 54 counties in the state are entirely dry, while in two of the remaining counties the saloons have been closed by order of the government. The saloons in the three wet counties number 13, and are located in only four towns and cities. The three wet counties are: Nassau, Escambia and Pinellas. The state and county license fee is \$1,000. This local option law was incorporated in the constitution of the state in 1887.

The Legislature of 1913 enacted an anti-shipping and blind tiger search and seizure law, which was strengthened by the Legislature of 1917. The operation of this law has greatly decreased the illicit shipment of liquor within the dry territory of the state.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted the Davis law which prohibits treating, drinking in saloons, free lunches, screens, blinds, tables and chairs. This law also compels the closing of saloons from 6 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock a. m.

During 1915 two new counties were formed, namely Broward and Okaloosa. Both counties are under Prohibition. Two other counties, Marion and Franklin, changed from license to no-license during 1915.

By the voting dry of Marion county the entire central part of the state was made Prohibition territory.

Within the last year eight more counties have adopted Prohibition. The only saloons in operation in the state at the present

time are those located in Clearwater, Fernandina, Tarpon Springs and Pensacola.

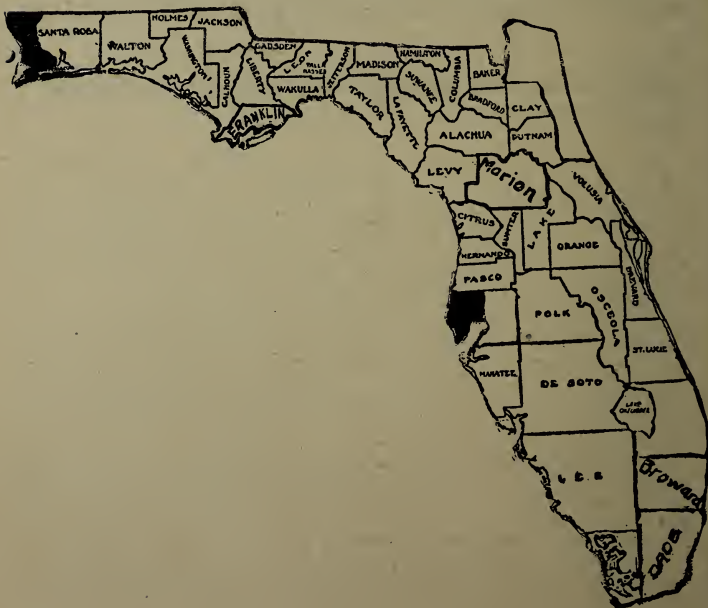
The issue before the people of Florida at the present time is state-wide Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment is to be voted on by the people at the general election on November 5, 1918. An amendment providing for state-wide Prohibition was submitted to the vote of the people in November, 1910, but was defeated by a majority of 4,674. This defeat was largely due to the fact that the four counties containing the largest negro vote gave an aggregate majority of almost 5,000 against the amendment.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Alachua.....	24,305	Citrus.....	6,731	Franklin.....	5,201
Baker.....	4,805	Clay.....	6,116	Gadsden.....	22,198
Bay.....	New	Columbia....	17,689	Hamilton....	11,825
Bradford....	14,090	Dade.....	11,933	Hernando....	4,997
Brevard....	4,717	De Soto.....	14,200	Hillsboro....	78,374
Broward....	New	Duval.....	75,163	Holmes.....	11,557
Calhoun.....	7,465	Flagler.....	New	Jackson.....	29,821

WET AND DRY MAP OF FLORIDA, JUNE 1, 1918



Jefferson....	17,210	Okeechobee..	New	Seminole....	New
Lake.....	9,509	Oklaloossee...	New	St. John....	13,208
Lee.....	6,294	Orange.....	19,107	St. Lucie....	4,075
Leon.....	19,427	Osceola.....	5,507	Sumter.....	6,696
Levy.....	10,361	Palm Beach..	5,577	Suwanee....	18,603
Liberty.....	4,700	Pasco.....	7,502	Taylor.....	7,103
Madison....	16,919	Polk.....	24,148	Volusia....	16,510
Manatee....	9,550	Putnam.....	13,096	Wakulla....	4,802
Marion.....	26,941	Pinellas....	New	Walton.....	16,460
Monroe.....	21,563	Santa Rosa..	14,897	Washington..	16,403

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More, But Less Than 100,000

Jacksonville..57,699 Tampa.....37,782

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population or More, But Less Than 25,000

Key West19,945

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Gainesville ...6,183 Miami5,471 Tallahassee ...5,018
Lake City5,032 St. Augustine..5,494 West Tampa..8,258

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Apalachicola ..3,065	High Springs ..1,468	Perry .....1,012
Arcadia .....1,736	Jasper .....1,730	Plant City ...2,481
Bartow .....2,662	Kissimmee ...2,157	Port Tampa
Bradentown ..1,886	Lakeland ....3,719	City .....1,343
Chipley .....1,099	Live Oak ....3,450	Punta Gorda ..1,012
Dade City ....1,066	Madison .....1,560	Quincy .....3,204
Daytona .....3,082	Marianna ....1,915	Sanford .....3,570
DeFuniak Spgs.2,017	Monticello ...1,829	St. Petersburg.4,127
DeLand .....2,812	Mulberry ....1,418	S. Jacksonville 1,147
Dunellon ....1,227	N. Augustine..1,284	Starke .....1,135
Fort Meade ...1,165	New Smyrna ..1,121	Wauchula ...1,099
Fort Myers ...2,463	Ocala .....4,370	W. Palm Bch..1,743
Fort Pierce...1,333	Orlando .....3,894	White Springs 1,177
Grn. Cove Spgs.1,319	Palatka .....3,779	

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Alachua 610	Center Hill.... 299	Eustis 910
Anthony 442	Citra 394	Federal Point.. 147
Apopka 410	Cocoa 613	Floral City.... 488
Archer 468	Coleman 387	Fort White.... 329
Bell 243	Crescent 677	Goldsboro 286
Bellevue 190	Crystal River.. 663	Graceville 734
Blountstown .. 546	Dania 269	Greensboro 175
Bonifay 922	Daytona Beach. 331	Greenville 751
Bowling Green. 422	DeLeon 216	Gretna 201
Branford 262	Dunedin 256	Hampton 265
Brooksville 979	Eatonville 108	Hastings 399
Carrabelle 900	Eau Gallie.... 329	Havana 432
Cedar Keys.... 864	Esto 340	Hawthorn 324

Harnando	592	Milton	831	Sarasota	840
Holly Hill.....	207	Montbrook	295	Seabreeze	308
Interlachen	263	Morrison	296	Sneads	506
Jennings	480	Mount Dora....	371	Sopchoppy	192
Lake Butler....	685	Newberry	816	Tavares	175
Lake Helen.....	646	Noma	806	Titusville	868
Lake Maitland. 157		Oakland	211	Trenton	304
Lakewood	360	Orange City....	490	Umatilla	283
Largo	291	Orange Park....	372	Waldo	540
Laurel Hill.....	316	Ormond	780	Webster	301
Lawtey	492	Pablo Beach....	249	Welaka	294
Leesburg	991	Palatka Hghts. 367		Wellborn	247
MacClenny	388	Palmetto	773	West Pompano. 269	
Manatee	988	Panama City... 422		Wildwood	329
Mayo	578	Pomona	301	Williston	371
Mayport	441	Reddick	498	Winter Garden. 351	
Melbourne	157	St. Andrews	675	Winter Park... 570	
Melrose	245	San Antonio ...	131	Zolfo	171
Micanopy	613	San Mateo	110		

GEORGIA

Area, 58,725 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 58,725 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,609,121.	Population under no-license, 2,609,121
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,816,289
Urban population, 538,650.	Rural population, 2,070,471
Per cent urban population, 20.6.	Per cent rural population, 79.4
Density of population per square mile	44.4
Foreign-born population, 15,477.	Per cent foreign-born, 0.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 25,672.	Per cent, 1.0
Negro population, 1,176,987.	Per cent, 45.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 389,775.	Per cent, 20.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 141,541.	Per cent, 22.8
Total number of families, 553,264.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 164,116.	Per cent, 29.6
Families renting homes, 389,148.	Per cent, 70.4
Children of school age, 830,180.	Number pupils enrolled, 555,794
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 93,634.	Per cent, 27.9
No. church communicants, 1,029,037.	Per cent of population, 39.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	104,461
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	31.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	120.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	65.2
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	191.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	317
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 152.	Population dry counties, 2,609,121

Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 154,839
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 3.	Population .....146,709
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 5.	Population .....72,233
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 14.	Population .....112,017
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 107.	Population .....206,271
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	429
Population	153,256
Area under no-license, 58,725 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,609,121.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Georgia is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been passed by the Legislature in 1907 and having gone into effect January 1, 1908. There were numerous defects in this law, which opened the way for easy violations, as a result of which the Legislature of the state in 1908 enacted a measure licensing near beer and locker clubs, thus throwing the state open to wholesale and retail sales of liquor as well as violations of the general provisions of the prohibitory statute.

In several of the cities of the state the prohibitory law has been constantly violated by means of the establishment of near beer joints which under the 1908 act of the Legislature were permitted to operate. However, the sale of near-beer in many of these places was a pretext, while the sale of real beer was being constantly carried on.

The liquor interests for several years have attempted to secure the repeal of the old prohibitory statute, using the fact of the violation of the law in the state as an argument for repeal.

A measure was introduced in the Legislature of 1913 which was intended to harmonize with the Federal anti-liquor shipment law. This measure was intended to prohibit shipment of liquor for illegal purposes within the state. The bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of more than five to one, but failed of passage in the House.

A special session of the Legislature called by the Governor in the fall of 1915, enacted a law which effectively secured the enforcement of Prohibition throughout the state. This new law prohibits the sale of all liquors containing any portion whatsoever of alcohol. It prohibits, moreover, liquor advertising and makes it unlawful to import liquors except for personal use. This law went into effect on May 1, 1916.

On March 20, 1917, the Georgia Legislature met upon the call of Governor Harris in special session, to consider a "bone-dry" bill for the state. On March 28 a "bone-dry" bill barring liquor from the state except for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, was passed by both houses of the Legislature, after which the Legislature adjourned. The bill prohibits the possession of liquor even for personal use. It is effective at once.

Georgia was the first of the Southern states to adopt Prohibition. Up to 1907 the state was operating under the provisions of the county local option law. In July, 1907, when the Prohibition bill was passed by the Legislature, 125 of the 146 counties

in the state were dry. In addition to the county law which was in operation before state-wide Prohibition was adopted, the statutes of Georgia contained another provision which made it possible for a majority of the adult inhabitants upon petition to banish saloons from the territory within three miles of a school house or a church.

The vote by which the Prohibition bill was adopted in 1907 indicates something of the Prohibition sentiment in the state at that time. This measure passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 139 to 39, and was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 34 to 7.

The regular session of the Georgia Legislature meets in June, 1918, at which time the question of the ratification of the federal prohibitory amendment to the Constitution will be considered.

IDAHO

Area, 83,354 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 83,354 sq. miles
Population (1910), 325,594.	Population under no-license, 325,594
Population (estimated, 1915)	411,996
Urban population, 69,898.	Rural population, 255,696
Per cent urban population, 21.5.	Per cent rural population, 78.5
Density of population per square mile.....	3.9
Foreign-born population, 42,578.	Per cent foreign-born, 13.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 75,195.	Per cent, 23.1
Negro population, 651.	Per cent, 0.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 5,453.	Per cent, 2.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 3,416.	Per cent, 3.1
Total number of families, 73,669.	Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 47,045.	Per cent, 63.9
Families renting homes, 26,624.	Per cent, 36.1
Children of school age, 91,120.	Number pupils enrolled, 76,168
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 17,200.	Per cent, 47.2
Number church communicants, 74,578.	Per cent of population, 22.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....	8,919
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	29.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	119.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	48.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	88.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)....	83
Number druggists	239
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 41.	Population dry counties, 325,594
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
	17,358

Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but
 less than 10,000, 4. Population27,702
 Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but
 less than 5,000, 26. Population53,434
 Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population69
 Population29,745
 Area under no-license, 83,354 sq. miles. 100 per cent.
 Area under license, None.
 Population under no-license, 325,594. 100 per cent.
 Population under license, None.

Idaho is now under constitutional Prohibition. The Legislature of 1915 passed a state-wide Prohibition law which went into effect January 1, 1916, and also submitted to the voters of the state a constitutional amendment which was voted upon in November, 1916. The result of the vote on this amendment was 90,576 for the measure, to 35,456 against, making a dry majority of 55,120, or about three to one.

Something of the rapid progress in the development of Prohibition sentiment in Idaho is evidenced, in view of the present Prohibition regime, by the fact that until 1907 there was not even a Sunday closing law on the statute books of the state and the liquor traffic seemed to hold full sway. In 1907 a Sunday closing law was enacted. The Legislature of 1909 enacted a county option law and the first vote under this law was taken in August, 1909. Prior to that date the only dry territory in the state of Idaho consisted of the Indian reservations, all of which were dry under Federal law.

Between 1909 and 1915, 21 counties of the state voted dry under the provisions of the county local option law, and only nine voted to retain the saloons. When Prohibition became effective in the state on January 1, 1916, less than 200 saloons remained to be closed; all others having been abolished under the provisions of the local option law.

In 1911 the Legislature passed a strong search and seizure law and made officers criminally liable for failing to do their duty in enforcing the laws, and made the finding of liquor *prima facie* evidence of guilt. In 1913 further restrictions were placed upon the sale of liquor in drug stores and in 1915 the sale of all intoxicating liquors, except pure alcohol for scientific and mechanical purposes, was made unlawful and the mere possession of any other intoxicating liquor was made a crime.

The constitutionality of the illegal possession feature of the law was tested in the Supreme Court of the state and the law was upheld in the case of *Ex parte Crane*, 27 Idaho 671, 151 Pac. 1006. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the opinion of the state court was affirmed in *Crane v. Campbell*, 245 U. S. 304, 62 L. ed.... (No. 3 Advance Sheets, Page 95.)

The 1917 Legislature passed a law empowering the Sheriff or peace officers to search and seize without warrant and to confiscate "Any satchel, grip, handbag, suitcase, trunk or other receptacle used within the state of Idaho with the knowledge of the owner thereof for the purpose of transporting or concealing intoxicating liquors" and also to confiscate upon conviction of the owner "Any horse or horses or animals of any kind, wagon, truck, automobile, car, boat or vehicle of any kind, excepting

property of common carriers, used within the State of Idaho with the knowledge of the owner or owners thereof for the purpose of transporting intoxicating liquors in violation of any of the provisions of the laws of Idaho relative to intoxicating liquors."

A law was also enacted prohibiting the advertisement of intoxicating liquors for sale and the circulation or distribution of any circulars or price lists for the same.

The next regular session of the Idaho Legislature will be held in January, 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

ILLINOIS

Area, 56,043 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 49,446 sq. miles
Population (1910), 5,638,591.	Population under no-license, 2,653,815
Population (estimated, 1915)	6,069,519
Urban population, 3,476,929.	Rural population, 2,161,662
Per cent urban population, 61.7.	Per cent rural population, 38.3
Density of population per square mile.....	100.6
Foreign-born population, 1,205,314.	Per cent foreign-born, 21.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,723,847.	Per cent, 30.6
Negro population, 109,049.	Per cent, 1.9
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 168,294.	Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 79,433.	Per cent, 4.6
Total number of families, 1,264,717.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 545,999.	Per cent, 44.0
Families renting homes, 718,718.	Per cent, 56.0
Children of school age, 1,409,648.	Number pupils enrolled, 1,002,687
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 187,334.	Per cent, 28.3
No. church communicants, 2,077,197.	Per cent of population, 36.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	506,943
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	96.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	227.7
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	52.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	90.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts, (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).	20,587
Number druggists	3,121
Number breweries (1917), 92.	Number distilleries (1917), 11
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	6,223,097
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	79,320,617.0
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	14,317,210.0
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	16,799,763
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 55.	Population dry counties, 1,402,800
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less	
than 100,000, 6.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less	
than 25,000, 12.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but	
less than 10,000, 25.	Population
	171,548

Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but
less than 5,000, 222. Population 501,657
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population..... 615
Population 275,233

Area under no-license, 49,446 sq. miles. 88.2 per cent.

Area under license, 6,597 sq. miles. 11.8 per cent.

Population under no-license, 2,653,815. 47.6 per cent.

Population under license, 2,984,776. 52.4 per cent.

Illinois is under local option. The law, which was enacted in 1907, provides for a vote on the liquor question in townships, villages and cities.

As a result of the operations of the local option law, 55 entire counties are wholly dry, 46 counties are partly wet, and only one county in the state is all wet. Of the townships, 1,425 are dry (including 170 precincts in counties not under township organization) as against 190 wet townships (including 24 precincts). Seventy-seven per cent of the population of the state, omitting the city of Chicago, resides in dry territory. Counting the city of Chicago as entirely wet, 47 per cent of the population of the state is dry, and 88 per cent of the area of the state is no-license territory.

Eighty-two of the 102 county seats are dry, and nine Senatorial districts are entirely dry. The 24th Congressional district is entirely under Prohibition, while the 15th and 19th Congressional districts have but one wet town each.

The number of wet and dry municipalities in the state is as follows:

Number dry cities.....	188	Number wet cities.....	65
Number dry villages.....	729	Number wet villages.....	178

Total dry cities and villages. 917	Total wet cities and villages. 243
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

In the Legislature of 1917, a bill providing for a Prohibition referendum was presented, which was favorably reported by the Senate temperance committee, and on February 20, 1917, was passed in the Senate by 32 to 18. The measure, however, failed of passage in the House.

The Illinois Senate, moreover, on February 8, 1917, passed the Swift bill establishing a dry zone covering a radius of five miles around the United States Naval Training Station at Waukegan. This bill received 34 votes in the Senate, but the measure did not pass the House.

In the Legislature of 1911 three new laws against the liquor traffic were passed. The most important of these was the one prohibiting drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains and interurban cars. Another established a dry zone around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. The third prohibits intoxicating liquor in any form or quantity to be sold, used or given away in any state park in the state of Illinois.

In the Legislature of 1913 the liquor people tried for more

vicious legislation than ever before. Every liquor measure was defeated. A most vicious undertaking was the effort to pass Senate Bill No. 501, which would have given a monopoly to the owners of licenses, most of whom are brewers and distillers, as well as the right to transfer, creating a perpetual license. This bill was presented in another form in the Legislature of 1915. It is estimated that it would have been worth more than \$50,000,000 to the liquor interests of the state.

A four-mile dry zone law was passed in 1913, making it impossible for saloons to be located within four miles of the State University of Champaign and Urbana where 5,000 students attend school.

The woman suffrage law, the enactment of which was made possible by the almost unanimous support of the members of the Assembly who were supported by the Anti-Saloon League, has proved to be a real temperance measure. Under this law, women can vote only for those offices not mentioned in the constitution, and on questions of public policy. They can vote in local option elections, but may not vote to retain the statutory provision that gives them this right to vote. They are prevented from voting for members of the Legislature, in whose hands is entrusted advance temperance legislation. The law provides for separate ballot boxes for the women, and this makes it possible to know just how the women vote on the wet and dry question. In the elections held since the passage of the woman suffrage law, more than 1,000 saloons have been closed because of the majorities in the women's ballot boxes. With the assistance of their votes, 25 counties have abolished the saloon, in addition to the 28 counties which were dry when the suffrage law was passed. Fifty-five of the 102 counties of the state are now without saloons; 82 county seats are dry; 92 counties have less than four places still retaining the saloon, and of the 1,421 townships in the state, 1,255 are dry.

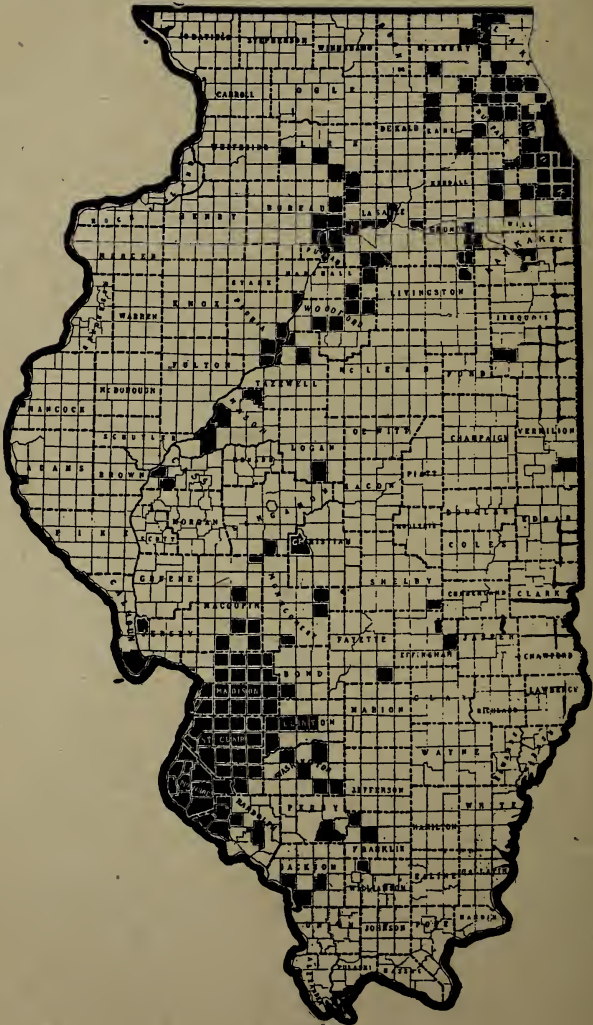
The suffrage law has contributed to law enforcement more than any other one factor. Since women have enjoyed the right to vote for local officials there has been a remarkable improvement in the character of officials elected to administer the government of the cities.

The Forty-Ninth General Assembly, which convened in 1915, defeated the efforts of the wet interests of the state to repeal the suffrage law, together with an attempt to secure a law giving to city and village councils of the state the right of home rule, so-called, on the liquor question and other moral issues. The lawless element has naturally drifted from the dry sections of the state to the cities. Such a measure, so far as practical purposes are concerned, would repeal every state law governing the activities of cities and villages, and this would be done under the deceptive name of "home rule."

A campaign for the closing of the saloons on Sundays, throughout the state, resulted in Sunday closing in all but three or four of the large cities. Even the great city of Chicago felt the influence of this campaign, and a strong effort was made to close the saloons of that city on Sunday.

A petition for a vote on the wet and dry issue in the city of Chicago was circulated by the dry forces in March, 1918. The petition was filed with 150,000 names attached to it, but the election

WET AND DRY MAP OF ILLINOIS, JUNE 1, 1918



commissioners threw it out, having declared over 40,000 names fraudulent or illegal, and stating that the petition lacked 7,515 names of the required number of 106,427 necessary to bring the issue before the voters at the election on April 2, 1918.

The next regular session of the State Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

The following table gives the number of saloons in the wet cities and villages of Illinois:

City or Village	Saloons	City or Village	Saloons
Addieville	2	Caseyville	4
Addison	2	Cherry	11
Albers	2	Chicago	5,000
Alhambra	3	Chicago Heights.....	88
Algonquin	4	Chicago Ridge.....	3
Alton	63	Chillicothe	9
Amboy	5	Cicero	142
Antioch	4	Coal City.....	11
Arenzville	2	Collinsville	37
Arlington	3	Columbia	8
Arlington Heights.....	5	Crete	4
Aurora	43	Crotty (Seneca).....	5
Averyville	10	Dalzell	6
Aviston	3	Depue	18
Baden Baden.....	1	Diamond	1
Bartlett	2	Dieterich	6
Bartonville	12	Divernon	9
Bath	3	Dolton	7
Beardstown	19	Dorchester	1
Beckmeyer	7	Dubois	5
Belgium	1	Dupo	6
Belleville	96	Duquoin	21
Bellwood	9	East Carondelet	5
Benld	24	East Dubuque	25
Bensenville	2	East Dundee	9
Benson	2	East Peoria	2
Bloomington	5	East St. Louis	261
Blue Island.....	42	Edwardsville	17
Bourbonnais	2	Eileen	1
Braceville	2	Elmhurst	4
Bradley	5	Elmwood Park.....	3
Bradley City.....	7	Evansville	2
Breese	10	Evergreen Park.....	6
Broadview	3	Fayetteville	3
Brownsburg	2	Fieldon	3
Brussels	2	Fordville	2
Buckley	2	Fox Lake	41
Buckner	10	Forest Park.....	43
Bulpitt	4	Frankfort	4
Bunker Hill.....	3	Franklin Park.....	7
Bureau Junction.....	4	Freeburg	9
Burksville	3	Galena	20
Burlington	2	Gardner	3
Burnham	10	Gillespie	17
Burr Oak.....	10	Glen Carbon.....	7
Campus	3	Glenview	6
Carbon Hill.....	2	Glenwood	1
Cardiff	4	Goodenow	1
Cairo	46	Grand Tower.....	2
Carlinville	11	Granite City.....	48
Carlyle	6	Grantfork	3
Cary	4	Granville	2
		Harmon	3

City or Village	Saloons	City or Village	Saloons
Harvey	13	New Douglas	2
Havana	15	New Hanover	1
Hazel Crest	1	New Memphis	2
Hecker	3	New Minden	2
Hennepin	2	Niles Center	9
Herrin	27	Nokomis	7
Highland	14	North Aurora	2
Hillside	8	North Chillicothe	2
Hollowayville	2	Oak Lawn	2
Homewood	4	O'Fallon	13
Hoyleton	2	Oglesby	27
Itasca	2	Okawville	5
Joliet	143	Ottawa	46
Kangley	1	Palatine	5
Kankakee	47	Palos Park	1
Kingston Mines	1	Panama	6
Kolze	6	Pekin	36
Ladd	11	Peoria	257
Lake Zurich	3	Peoria Heights	4
Lansing	8	Peru	26
LaSalle	58	Prairie du Rocher	3
Lebanon	6	Quincy	124
Lemont	14	Radom	2
Lenzburg	4	Redbud	8
Leonore	4	Renault	2
Livingston	16	Rentchler	2
Lockport	7	River Grove	8
Lyons (Cook Co.)	24	Roanoke	5
Lyons (Vermillion Co.)	7	Ruma	1
Madison	60	Schiller Park	6
Maeystown	2	Seatonville	6
Manhattan	2	Seneca (See Crotty)	
Manito	3	Sesser	4
Maple Park	4	Shermerville	4
Mar'ne	6	Sigel	3
Mark	11	Smithton	4
Maryville	6	South Wilmington	18
Mascoutah	14	Spring Grove	2
Matteson	4	Spring Valley	39
McHenry	11	St. Jacob	4
Melrose Park	19	St. John	1
Mendota	14	St. Libory	3
Metamora	2	St. Peter	2
Millstadt	10	Standard	9
Minonk	8	Staunton	23
Mitchell	4	Steelville	3
Modoc	1	Steger	5
Mokena	3	Streator	59
Monee	5	Sublette	3
Montgomery	2	Summerfield	3
Morton	5	Summit	17
Morton Grove	13	Tamms	1
Mound City	4	Teutopolis	4
Mounds	7	Thornton	4
Mt. Olive	14	Tinley Park	5
Mt. Prospect	2	Toluca	19
Mt. Pulaski	10	Trenton	5
Murphrysboro	20	Troy	7
Nameoki	2	Troy Grove	2
Nashville	7	Union	5
National City	2	Utica	5
Nauvoo	6	Valmeyer	5
New Athens	7	Venice	19
New Baden	7	Warsaw	7

City or Village	Saloons	City or Village	Saloons
Waterloo	9	Wheeling	5
Welga	1	White Ash	2
West Chicago	6	Willow Springs	5
West City	8	Witt	10
West Dundee	3	Worden	5
West Hammond	32	Worth	4
West McHenry	9		
Westville	38	Total	8,301

The following table gives the number of saloons in the state by counties:

County	In Cities and Villages	Outside of Cities and Villages	Total in County
Adams	124	..	124
Alexander	47	..	47
Bond	1	..	1
Bureau	100	..	100
Calhoun	2	1	3
Cass	21	..	21
Christian	4	..	4
Clinton	42	..	42
Cook	5,621	20	5,641
Dupage	21	..	21
Effingham	10	9	19
Fayette	2	..	2
Franklin	22	..	22
Grundy	38	..	38
Hancock	13	..	13
Iroquois	2	..	2
Jackson	22	1	23
Jersey	3	..	3
Jo Daviess	45	..	45
Kankakee	61	1	62
Kane	65	..	65
Lake	48	4	52
LaSalle	242	..	242
Lee	11	..	11
Livingston	7	..	7
Logan	10	..	10
Macoupin	96	..	96
Madison	323	21	344
Marshall	19	..	19
Mason	21	..	21
Monroe	35	17	52
Montgomery	23	..	23
McHenry	35	..	35
Peoria	294	9	303
Perry	22	..	22
Pulaski	11	..	11
Putnam	24	..	24
Randolph	19	4	23
Sangamon	9	..	9
Shelby	3	..	3
St. Clair	452	22	474
Tazewell	43	..	43
Vermillion	46	..	46
Washington	25	6	31
Will	169	2	171
Williamson	31	..	31
Woodford	17	..	17
Totals	8,301	117	8,418

Number of saloons in Cook County, 5,641.

Number of saloons in balance of state, 2,777.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Boone.....	15,481	Hardin.....	7,015	Piatt.....	16,376
Brown.....	10,397	Henderson...	9,724	Pike.....	28,622
Carroll	18,035	Henry	41,736	Pope.....	11,215
Champaign...	51,829	Jasper.....	18,157	Richland....	15,970
Clark.....	23,517	Jefferson....	29,111	Rock Island..	70,404
Clay.....	18,661	Johnson....	14,331	Saline.....	30,204
Coles.....	34,517	Kendall.....	10,777	Schuyler....	14,852
Crawford....	26,281	Knox.....	46,159	Scott.....	10,067
Cumberland..	14,281	Lawrence....	22,661	Stark.....	10,098
Dekalb.....	33,457	McDonough..	26,887	Stephenson...	36,821
Dewitt.....	18,906	McLean.....	68,008	Union.....	21,856
Douglas.....	19,591	Macon.....	54,186	Wabash.....	14,913
Edgar.....	27,336	Marion.....	35,094	Warren.....	23,313
Edwards.....	10,049	Massac.....	14,200	Wayne.....	25,697
Ford.....	17,096	Menard.....	12,796	White.....	23,052
Fulton.....	49,549	Mercer.....	19,723	Whiteside...	34,507
Gallatin.....	14,628	Morgan.....	34,420	Winnebago...	63,153
Greene.....	22,363	Moultrie....	14,630		
Hamilton....	18,227	Ogle.....	27,864		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More But Less Than 100,000

Bloomington	25,768	Decatur	31,140	Rockford	45,401
Danville	27,871	Elgin	25,976	Springfield ..	51,678

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population or More But Less Than 25,000

Canton	10,453	Galesburg ...	22,089	Moline	24,199
Champaign ..	12,421	Jacksonville .	15,326	Oak Park	19,444
Evanston	24,978	Lincoln	10,892	Rock Island..	24,335
Freeport	17,567	Mattoon	11,456	Waukegan ..	16,069

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population or More But Less Than 10,000

Belvidere	7,253	Kewanee	9,307	Mount Vernon	8,007
Berwyn	5,841	LaGrange	5,282	Olney	5,011
Carbondale ...	5,411	Litchfield	5,971	Pana	6,055
Centralia	9,860	Macomb	5,774	Paris	7,664
Charleston ...	5,884	Marion	7,093	Pontiac	6,090
Clinton	5,165	Maywood	8,033	Sterling	7,467
Dekalb	8,102	Monmouth	9,128	Taylorville ...	5,446
Dixon	7,216	Mount Carmel	6,934	Urbana	8,245
Harrisburg ...	5,309				

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Abingdon	2,464	Ashland	1,096	Barrington ...	1,444
Albion	1,281	Assumption ...	1,918	Barry	1,647
Aledo	2,144	Astoria	1,357	Batavia	4,436
Altamont	1,328	Athens	1,340	Bement	1,530
Anna	2,809	Atlanta	1,367	Benton	2,675
Arcola	2,100	Auburn	1,814	Braidwood ...	1,958
Arthur	1,080	Augusta	1,146	Bridgeport	2,703

Brookfield ....2,186	Grafton .....1,116	Moweaqua ...1,513
Brookport ....1,443	Grayville .....1,940	Naperville ....3,449
Bushnell .....2,619	Greenfield ....1,161	Neoga .....1,074
Cambridge ...1,272	Greenup .....1,224	New Baden ...1,372
Camp Point ...1,148	Greenville ....3,178	Newman .....1,264
Cardiff .....1,031	Griggsville ...1,262	Newton .....2,108
Carlinville ...3,616	Gross Point ..1,008	Nokomis .....1,872
Carmi .....2,833	Hamilton .....1,627	Normal .....4,024
Carp'nt'rsville 1,128	Harvard .....3,008	Norris City ...1,055
Carrier Mills ..1,558	Henry .....1,687	N. Chicago....3,306
Carrollton ...2,323	Highland Park 4,209	Oakland .....1,159
Cartersville ...2,971	Highwood ....1,219	Oblong .....1,482
Carthage .....2,373	Hillsboro ....3,424	Odell .....1,035
Casey .....2,157	Hinsdale .....2,451	Odin .....1,400
Chatsworth ...1,112	Homer .....1,086	Onarga .....1,273
Chenoa .....1,314	Hoopestown ..4,698	Oregon .....2,180
Chester .....2,737	Jerseyville ....4,113	Palestine ....1,399
Chrisman .....1,193	Johnston City 3,248	Park Ridge ...2,009
Christopher ...1,825	Jonesboro ....1,169	Pawnee .....1,399
Colchester ...1,445	Keithsburg ...1,515	Paxton .....2,912
Crotty .....1,005	Knoxville ...1,818	Pecatonica ...1,022
Crystal Lake ..1,242	Lacon .....1,495	Peotone .....1,207
Cuba .....2,019	LaGrange P'rk 1,131	Percy .....1,033
Dallas City ...1,288	LaHarpe ....1,349	Petersburg ...2,587
Delavan .....1,175	Lake Forest ..3,349	Pinckneyville 2,722
Des Plaines ...2,348	Lanark .....1,175	Pittsfield ....2,095
Dorrisville ...1,184	Lawrenceville 3,235	Plainfield ...1,019
Down'rs Grove 2,601	Lebanon .....1,907	Plano .....1,627
Dwight .....2,156	Lena .....1,168	Polo .....1,828
Earlville .....1,059	Leroy .....1,702	Princeton ....4,131
East Moline...2,665	Lewistown ...2,312	Prophetstown 1,083
Effingham ....3,898	Lexington ...1,318	Rantoul .....1,384
El Paso .....1,470	Libertyville ...1,724	Ridgway .....1,054
Eldorado .....3,366	Lockport .....2,555	River Forest ..2,456
Elmwood .....1,390	Lovington ...1,011	Riverside ....1,702
Equality .....1,180	McLeansboro ..1,796	Riverton .....1,911
Eureka .....1,525	Manteno .....1,229	Robinson ....3,863
Fairbury .....2,505	Marengo .....1,936	Rochelle .....2,732
Fairfield .....2,479	Marissa .....2,004	Rock Falls ...2,657
Farmer City ..1,603	Maroa .....1,160	Roodhouse ...2,171
Farmington ..2,421	Marseilles ....3,291	Rossville ....1,422
Flora .....2,704	Marshall ....2,569	Rushville ....2,422
Ft. Sheridan..1,575	Mason City ...1,842	St. Anne .....1,065
Fulton .....2,174	Metropolis ....4,655	St. Charles...4,046
Galva .....2,498	Milford .....1,316	St. Elmo .....1,227
Geneseo .....3,199	Momence .....2,201	St. Francisville 1,391
Geneva .....2,451	Monticello ...1,981	Salem .....2,669
Genoa .....1,257	Morgan Park ..3,694	Sandoval .....1,563
Georgetown ..2,307	Morris .....4,563	Sandwich ....2,557
Gibson City ..2,086	Morrison ....2,410	Savanna .....3,691
Gilman .....1,305	Morrisonville ..1,126	Sesser .....1,292
Girard .....1,891	Mounds .....1,686	Shawneetown ..1,863
Glencoe .....1,899	Mount Carroll 1,759	Sheffield ....1,009
Glen Ellyn ...1,763	Mount Morris 1,132	Shelbyville ...3,590
Golconda .....1,088	Mt. Sterling ..1,986	Sheldon .....1,143

Silvis	1,163	Vermont	1,118	W. Frankfort	2,111
Sorento	1,018	Vienna	1,124	Wethersfield	1,593
Sparta	3,081	Villa Grove	1,828	Wheaton	3,423
Stockton	1,096	Virden	4,000	White Hall	2,854
Stonington	1,118	Virginia	1,501	Willisville	1,082
Sullivan	2,621	Warren	1,331	Willmette	4,943
Sumner	1,413	Warsaw	2,254	Wilmington	1,450
Sycamore	3,926	Washington	1,530	Winchester	1,639
Thayer	1,012	Watseka	2,476	Winnetka	3,168
Toulon	1,208	Waverly	1,538	Woodstock	4,331
Tower Hill	1,040	Wenona	1,442	Wyoming	1,506
Vandalia	2,974	West Chicago	2,378	Zion	4,789

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Adeline	155	Belknap	404	Bush	565
Akin	200	Belle Prairie... ..	87	Butler	233
Albany	618	Belle Rive.....	312	Byron	932
Alexis	829	Belleflower	394	Cabery	321
Allenville	245	Bellmont	550	Cable	360
Allerton	379	Bentley	89	Calhoun	250
Alma	380	Berlin	251	Camargo	323
Alpha	358	Bethany	859	Campbell Hill..	414
Alto Pass.....	551	Biggsville	400	Campus	241
Altona	528	Bingham	191	Cantrall	318
Alvin	319	Birds	382	Capron	562
Andalusia	299	Bishop Hill ..	289	Carbon Cliff....	366
Andover	222	Blandinsville ..	987	Catlin	952
Annawan	398	Bloomingtonale ..	462	Cave in Rock..	306
Apple River....	581	Blue Mound....	900	Cedarville	311
Area	358	Bluffs	766	Cerro Gordo....	876
Argenta	519	Bolton	485	Chadwick	527
Armington	327	Bonefield	162	Chandlerville ..	884
Aroma Park... ..	271	Bone Gap.....	517	Channahon	208
Arrowsmith ...	366	Bonnie	130	Chapin	552
Ashkum	416	Bowen	606	Chatham	666
Ashley	913	Bradford	770	Chebanse	590
Ashmore	511	Brighton	595	Cherry Valley..	433
Ashton	779	Brimfield	576	Chesterfield ...	364
Atkinson	805	Bristol	394	Cisco	379
Atwood	659	Broadlands	480	Cisne	373
Ava	780	Broadwell	246	Cissna Park....	652
Avon	865	Brocton	558	Claremont	186
Baalton	144	Brookside		Clarke City....	230
Baldwin	358	Brookville	398	Clay City.....	837
Barclay	252	Broughton	470	Clayton	940
Bardolph	285	Browning	551	Clifton	634
Bartlett	408	Browns	419	Coal Valley....	190
Bartelso	344	Brownstown ...	415	Coatsburg	262
Basco	255	Bryant	237	Cobden	988
Batchtown	300	Buckingham ...	272	Coffeen	980
Baylis	385	Buckhart		Coleta	250
Beaverville	401	Buda	887	Colfax	965
Beecher	543	Buffalo	475	Colona	217
Beecher City... ..	355	Buncombe	200	Columbus	134

Compton	387	Elliott	371	Grantsburg ...	250
Concord	149	Ellis Grove.....	252	Grape Creek...	300
Cooksville	332	Ellisville	218	Grayslake	603
Cordova	324	Elsah	267	Grant Park.....	692
Cornell	536	Elvaston	250	Greenview	921
Cortland	207	Elwood	211	Gridley	750
Corvin		Emden	411	Hainesville	66
Coulterville	949	Elmington	190	Hamburg	335
Cowden	711	Emmington ...	190	Hamlettsburg ..	215
Crainville	446	Energy	385	Hammond	492
Creal Springs..	936	Enfield	927	Hampshire	697
Crescent City..	341	Erie	804	Hampton	348
Creston	323	Essex	342	Hanover	650
Crossville	574	Ewing	317	Hardin	654
Cullom	579	Exeter	201	Hartland	
Cutler	324	Fairmount	847	Hartsburg	350
Cypress	311	Fairview	482	Harvel	396
Dahlgren	654	Fancher	215	Hebron	644
Dakota	227	Farina	774	Henderson	171
Dalton City....	400	Farmersville ..	533	Hennepin	451
Danforth	410	Layette		Henning	364
Danvers	593	Ferris	299	Herrick	618
Davis	352	Fidelity	211	Herscher	461
Dawson	620	Fillmore	499	Hettick	306
DeLand	503	Findlay	827	Heyworth	681
DeSoto	644	Fisher	850	Hidalgo	190
Deer Creek....	332	Fithian	386	Hillview	309
Deerfield	476	Flagg		Hinckley	661
Detroit	127	Flanagan	590	Hindsboro	498
Dewitt	220	Flat Rock.....	840	Hopedale	586
Dieterich	493	Fordyce	392	Hooppole	150
Dongola	702	Forest City....	306	Hudson	375
Donnellson	405	Forrest	967	Huly	205
Donovan	346	Foreston	870	Hull	541
Dora		Fosterburg	90	Hunt City.....	235
Dorchester	102	Fount'n Green.		Humboldt	356
Dorr		Franklin	696	Hume	572
Douglas		Franklin Grove	572	Hutsonville	722
Dover	181	Galatia	745	Hurst	345
Durand	527	Gardner	946	Illipolis	849
East Alton....	589	Garrett	290	Ina	484
E. Galesburg...	753	Gaskins City...	685	Indianola	365
Easton	407	Gays	322	Industry	580
Eddyville	145	Germantown ..	711	Iola	450
Edgewood	419	Gifford	600	Ipava	652
Edinburg	918	Gilberts	268	Iroquois	286
Edison Park...	543	Gladstone	385	Irving	678
El Dara.....	195	Glasford	625	Irvington	223
Elburn	613	Glasgow	215	Irwin	150
Elco	150	Godley	194	Iuka	364
Eldred	241	Golden	579	Ivesdale	436
Elizabeth	703	Golden Gate....	311	Jeffersonville ..	237
Elizabethtown..	633	Good Hope.....	361	Jewett	366
Elkhart	418	Goreville	554	Johnsonville ...	225
Elkville	732	Grand Ridge...	403	Joppa	734

Joy	516	Mahomet	565	New Salem....	260
Jubilee		Makanda	400	Niantic	685
Junction	300	Malden	255	Nora	251
Kampsville	506	Malta	450	Norris	560
Kane	521	Manchester	480	North Aurora..	352
Kansas	945	Manlius	218	North Crystal	
Kappa	142	Mansfield	681	Lake	689
Kaskaskia	142	Maple Park.....	389	Oak Lawn.....	287
Keensburg	405	Maquon	472	Oakford	317
Kempton	269	Marietta	329	Oakwood	423
Kendall		Martinton	312	Oconee	293
Kenilworth	881	Marysville	742	Ogden	428
Kenney	570	Mason	345	Nilwood	401
Keyesport	670	Mathersville ..	200	Noble	618
Kilbourne	424	Maunie	512	Ohio	527
Kinderhook	371	McLean	707	Old Marissa....	314
Kingston	294	Mazon	471	Old Ripley....	146
Kinmundy	997	Mechanicsburg..	417	Olmsted	288
Kinsman	219	Media	226	Omaha	586
Kirkland	685	Medora	444	Onedia	589
Kirkwood	926	Melvin	509	Oquawka	907
LaMoille	555	Mendon	640	Ophir	
LaPrairie	187	Meredosia	951	Orangeville	370
LaRose	155	Metcalf	449	Orion	655
Lafayette	287	Middleton	751	Orland	369
Lake Bluff.....	726	Milan	727	Oswego	600
Lake Villa.....	342	Mill Creek.....	221	Otterville	179
Latham	438	Mill Shoals....	700	Owaneco	365
Leaf River.....	469	Milledgeville ..	630	Palmer	404
Ledford	599	Millersburg	417	Palmyra	873
Lee	303	Millington	223	Panola	108
Leland	545	Milton	330	Rapineau	183
Lerna	391	Mineral	349	Parkersburg ...	238
Lima	797	Minier	690	Patoka	676
Lisbon	197	Minooka	361	Pawpaw	709
Littleton	260	Modesto	298	Payson	467
Little York....	358	Montrose	347	Pearl	842
Loammi	530	Mount Auburn..	463	Pearl City....	485
Loda	603	Mount Erle....	299	Perry	649
Lomat	159	Mount Zion....	830	Pesotum	376
Lombard	883	Mulberry Grove	716	Phillipstown ...	105
London Mills...	555	Muncie	251	Philo	562
Long Point.....	239	Murrayville ...	450	Pigeon	
Longview	257	Naples	457	Pingree Grove..	135
Lorraine	417	Nebo	520	Piper City....	663
Lostant	458	Neponset	542	Pittsburg	227
Louisville	670	Newark	406	Plainville	251
Ludlow	305	New Berlin....	690	Pleasant Hill...	576
Lyndon	390	New Boston....	718	Pleasant Plains	625
Lynnville	94	New Burnside..	369	Plymouth	829
McLean	707	New Canton...	473	Pocahontas	749
Macedonia	285	New Grand		Pontoosuc	285
Mackinaw	725	Chain	490	Poplar Grove..	297
Macon	683	New Haven....	514	Port Byron....	642
Magnolia	368	New Holland...	387	Potomac	764

Prairie City....	719	Shabbona.....	594	Towanda.....	404
Princeville....	982	Shannon.....	633	Tremont.....	782
Pulaski.....	592	Sheridon.....	506	Ullin.....	670
Raleigh.....	238	Sherman.....		Varna.....	406
Ramsey.....	769	Sherrard.....	906	Venedy.....	160
Rankin.....	858	Shipman.....	392	Vergennes....	342
Ransom.....	370	Shobonier....	306	Vermilion....	287
Rapids City....	143	Shumway.....	291	Vernon.....	333
Raymond.....	881	Sibley.....	385	Verona.....	350
Reddick.....	288	Sidell.....	741	Versailles....	557
Redmon.....	240	Sidney.....	481	Victoria.....	334
Reeves.....	658	Silver Creek...		Viola.....	760
Reynolds.....	367	Simpson.....	161	Waggoner.....	270
Richland.....		Sims.....	399	Waldron.....	261
Richmond.....	554	Smithboro....	301	Walnut.....	763
Richview.....	366	Smithfield....	389	Walshville....	169
Ridge Farm....	967	Somonauk.....	591	Waltonville...	400
Ridott.....	173	South Elgin...	580	Wapella.....	498
Ripley.....	234	Sparland.....	461	Warrensburg..	504
Roberts.....	466	Spaulding....	308	Washburn....	777
Rochester.....	444	Spillertown...	249	Wataga.....	444
Rockbridge...	275	Spring Bay...	119	Waterman.....	398
Rock City.....	122	Spring Garden.	150	Watertown...	525
Rockefeller...	358	Springerton...	418	Watson.....	330
Rockton.....	841	Stanford.....	525	Wayne City....	620
Rockwood.....	140	Steward.....	353	Waynesville...	546
Rodgers.....		Stewardson...	720	Weldon.....	521
Rome.....	233	Stillman.....		Wellington....	295
Romeoville....	98	Valley.....	500	West Brooklyn.	266
Rose Hill.....	229	Stoy.....	488	West Point....	292
Roseville.....	882	Strasburg....	526	West Salem...	725
Rosiclare.....	609	Strawn.....	277	Western Spgs..	905
Round Grove..		Stronghurst...	762	Westfield.....	927
Round Lake...	182	Sunfield.....	142	Weston.....	191
Royalton.....	357	Swedona.....	97	Wetaug.....	218
Russellville...	257	Symerton.....	157	Wheeler.....	225
Rutland.....	754	Table Grove...	544	Williamsfield..	480
Sadorus.....	336	Tallula.....	742	Williamsville..	600
Sailor Springs..	388	Tamaroa.....	910	Wilmington...	231
St. Augustine..	187	Tampico.....	849	Willow Hill...	444
St. David.....	915	Taylor Springs	380	Windsor.....	987
St. Jacob.....	534	Tennessee....	274	Winnebago....	415
Ste. Marie.....	450	Thawville....	318	Winslow.....	426
Sandusky.....	143	Thebes.....	717	Winthrop.....	
San Jose.....	446	Thomasboro...	321	Harbor.....	439
Sand Ridge...		Thompsonville.	573	Woodburn.....	175
Sato.....	49	Thomson.....	487	Woodhull.....	692
Saunemin.....	357	Tilden.....	774	Woodland.....	295
Saybrook.....	805	Tilton.....	710	Woodlawn.....	315
Scales Mound..	388	Time.....	158	Wood River...	84
Schram City...	516	Tiskilwa.....	857	Woodson.....	257
Sciota.....	160	Toledo.....	900	Wyanet.....	872
Scottville.....	301	Tolono.....	760	Xenia.....	634
Sears.....	236	Tonica.....	483	Yates City....	586
Seaton.....	326	Topeka.....	130	York.....	169
Secor.....	358	Torino.....	514	Yorkville.....	431

INDIANA

Area, 36,045 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 36,045 sq. mile.
Population (1910), 2,700,876.	Population under no-license 2,700,876
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,798,142
Urban population, 1,143,835.	Rural population, 1,557,041
Per cent urban population, 42.4.	Per cent rural population, 57.6
Density of population per square mile.....	74.9
Foreign-born population, 159,663.	Per cent foreign-born, 5.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 350,551.	Per cent, 13.0
Negro population, 60,320.	Per cent, 2.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 66,213	Per cent, 3.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 33,583.	Per cent, 4.1
Total number of families, 654,891.	Number persons to a family, 4.1
Families owning homes, 352,295.	Per cent, 53.8
Families renting homes, 302,596.	Per cent, 46.2
Children of school age, 686,826.	Number pupils enrolled, 531,459
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 102,357.	Per cent, 32.8
Number church communicants, 938,405.	Per cent of population, 34.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....	197,503
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	115.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	167.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	78.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	106.3
*Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	
Number druggists	1,728
Number breweries (1917), 34.	Number distilleries (1917), 28
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	1,548,615
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	43,361,275.9
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	1,565,614.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	9,120,065
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 92.	Population dry counties, 2,700,876
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 233,650
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less	
than 100,000, 4.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less	
than 25,000, 20.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but	
less than 10,000, 26.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but	
less than 5,000, 144.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	276
Population	138,131
Area under no-license, 36,045 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,700,876.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

*Number for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Prohibition became effective in the state of Indiana on April 2, 1918. The state-wide Prohibition law was passed by the General Assembly in February, 1917. In the House of Representatives the vote in favor of this measure was 70 to 28, and in the Senate the vote stood 38 to 11 for its passage.

When this law went into effect on April 2, 1918, approximately 3,500 saloons in the state of Indiana were closed.

The validity of the state prohibitory law was attacked in a suit brought by the F. W. Cook Brewing Company against the Evansville Chief of Police, but the Supreme Court of Indiana, by four to one, upheld the validity of the law and declared "The act is valid as to all its provisions brought in question."

The improvement in conditions under the operation of the prohibitory law is shown by the following figures, which give the number of arrests for drunkenness, and also the number of arrests for all causes, in the several cities of the state, during April and May, 1917, when the state was wet, and during March, April and May, 1918. (The law was in effect during April and May, 1918.)

ARRESTS FOR ALL CAUSES

City	April, 1917	May, 1917	March, 1918	April, 1918	May, 1918
Bicknell	17	10	10	1	5
Clinton	213	14	64	24	63
Columbus	28	26	64	24	50
Crown Point.....	..	..	3	..	..
Dunkirk	8	8	1	1	0
Evansville	263	221	272	152	229
Ft. Wayne.....	195	264	205	116	136
Garrett	33	9	16	2	3
Huntington	30	19	14	9	18
Indianapolis	1,271	1,376	894	1,131	778
Kendallville	6	11	4	4	0
Logansport	67	75	62	40	11
Madison	21	20	5	0	1
Marion	95	97	138	66	46
Mishawaka	34	37	54	19	35
North Vernon.....	14	7	6	3	4
Richmond	89	122	88	54	74
Seymour	16	14	12	3	1
South Bend	369	439	297	154	179
Tell City.....	0	0	5	5	1
Vincennes	60	94	80	53	45
	2,829	2,863	2,294	1,861	1,679

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

City	April, 1917	May, 1917	March, 1918	April, 1918	May, 1918
Bicknell	9	5	7	1	1
Clinton	158	11	27	6	25
Columbus	17	12	9	3	1
Crown Point.....	..	..	3	0	0
Dunkirk	3	4	1	1	0
Evansville	49	62	69	27	30
Ft. Wayne.....	115	127	67	32	8
Garrett	22	7	12	1	1
Huntington	12	10	8	5	3
Indianapolis	192	167	118	34	24
Kendallville	4	6	2	2	0
Logansport	25	26	44	11	3
Madison	2	10	4	0	0

or a reduction of 79 per cent. There were also 452 fewer arrests in April, this year, than March, a reduction of 68 per cent; and there were 495 fewer arrests in May than in March, a reduction of 75 per cent.

Prior to the enactment of the state-wide Prohibition law, the state of Indiana was under local option, the local option law providing for a vote on the liquor question in cities and townships. Prior to 1908 the state was under the remonstrance law, which provided for the abolishing of saloons in townships and city wards by the remonstrance method.

In 1908 a special session of the Legislature enacted a county local option law. This law was repealed in 1911 by the law which provided for voting in cities and townships.

In 1903 there were only two dry counties in the state. These were Hendricks and Brown. At that time, moreover, every city in the state was wet, and fewer than 500,000 people lived in dry territory.

The next regular session of the Indiana Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

IOWA

Area, 55,586 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 55,586 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,224,771.	Population under no-license, 2,224,771
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,221,038
Urban population, 680,054.	Rural population, 1,544,117
Per cent urban population, 30.6.	Per cent rural population, 69.4
Density of population per square mile.....	40
Foreign-born population, 273,765.	Per cent foreign-born, 12.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 632,181.	Per cent, 28.4
Negro population, 14,973.	Per cent, 0.7
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 29,889.	Per cent, 1.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,204.	Per cent, 2.1
Total number of families, 512,515.	Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 292,951.	Per cent, 57.1
Families renting homes, 219,564.	Per cent, 42.9
Children of school age, 634,060.	Number pupils enrolled, 510,661
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 102,773.	Per cent, 38.0
Number church communicants, 788,667.	Per cent of population, 35.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	63,113
Number paupers in Almshouses per 100,000 population.....	80.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	241.7
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	62.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	60.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	1,089
Number druggists	1,644
Number breweries (1917), 1.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	27,494.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 99.	Population dry counties, 2,224,771

Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 8.	Population .....330,091
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 9.	Population .....137,107
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 9.	Population .....59,402
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 157.	Population .....325,324
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	652
Population	265,264
Area under no-license, 55,586 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,224,771.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Iowa is under statutory Prohibition by virtue of an act of the Legislature of 1915 which repealed the Mulct law, thus leaving in full force the old prohibitory statute enacted in 1884. This act became operative January 1, 1916. The Legislature of 1915, however, submitted the question of constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people to be taken at the November election in 1917. Under the Iowa constitution it was necessary that the Legislature of 1917 ratify this submission before the amendment election could be held. The ratification measure came up in both houses of the Legislature in January, 1917. It was passed by the Senate by a vote of 45 to 3, and was passed by the House by a vote of 100 to 5. At the special election, which was held October 15, 1917, the prohibitory amendment was defeated by less than 1,000 votes.

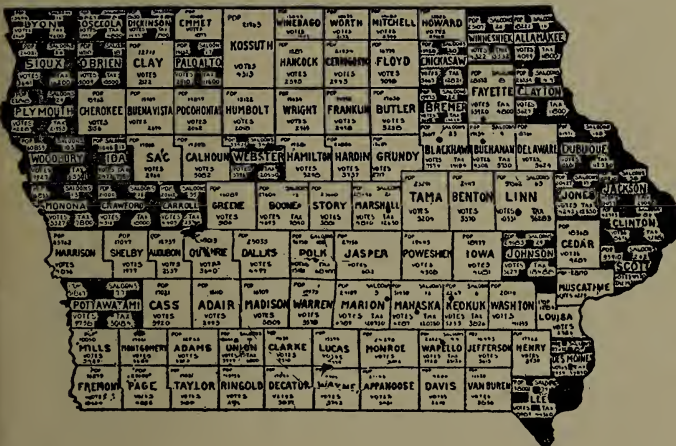
The Legislature of 1917 also enacted a "bone-dry" law, which prohibits interstate shipments, except to registered pharmacists, veterinarians, dentists and doctors. The place of delivery was declared to be the place of sale. Other measures were enacted, prohibiting advertising and soliciting for intoxicating liquors, and strengthening the search and seizure law. During the year more than ten carloads of liquor were destroyed in Des Moines.

The Mulct law provided for the existence of saloons in counties where petitions requesting the license showed the valid signatures of 65 per cent of the voters who voted at the "last general election" and in cities of 5,000 population or more where the special petition showed the valid signatures of a majority of such voters. In cities of 2,500 population and under 5,000 the law required a petition with the signatures of 88 per cent of the voters in order to make liquor selling legal.

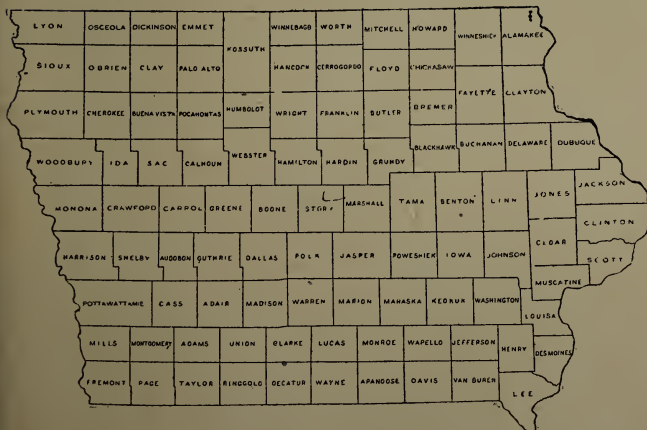
The Legislature of 1907 enacted the "Five Year Limit Law" by which the temperance people were enabled to defeat the renewal of Mulct petitions in 15 counties and six large cities. This does not take into account the numerous petitions appealed to the District and Supreme Courts. These victories reduced the number of saloon cities and towns from 227 to 127, and the number of saloons from 1,293 to 731.

The Legislature of 1909 enacted the "Removal Laws," affecting ALL peace officers, Mayors, Sheriffs, Deputies and County Attorneys. The Thirty-fourth General Assembly extended these laws to reach the Boards of Supervisors. These laws set forth

July, 1911



January 1, 1918



the duties of County Attorneys, Sheriffs and Deputies, and provide for the removal of these officers if they fail to do this duty.

The same Legislature enacted the law prohibiting drunken persons, or drinking and carrying intoxicating liquors upon railroad trains in Iowa; also the law prohibiting others than "qualified electors" engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting persons, firms, corporations or associations interested in manufacturing, brewing, distilling or refining intoxicating liquors, furnishing or owning buildings, furniture, fixtures and places for selling intoxicating liquors; also the more stringent druggist law, including the consecutively numbered request to be signed in ink by the applicant (and with stub attached), stating for what purpose the liquor would be used.

The General Assembly of 1911 passed the law prohibiting the drinking or carrying of intoxicating liquors in or around a mine; also the law increasing the penalty of keeping with intent to sell; or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the law from \$50 to \$200 upon conviction for the first offense, and \$300 for the second offense, with commitment to the county jail until the fine is paid; also the law compelling the County Attorney to obtain from the Federal revenue officer a certified list of names of those who hold government tax stamps, and to file this list with the County Auditor for public inspection. The holding of these stamps becomes prima facie evidence of keeping liquor with intent to sell in violation of the law.

By virtue of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court, Des Moines, the capital city, went dry on February 15, 1915. Iowa City also went dry on July 1, 1915, by act of the Legislature. On this same date 32 saloons were closed in Davenport and 32 in Dubuque.

In the prosecution of near-beer cases, the dry forces have established the ruling that any beverage containing alcohol is intoxicating liquor under the law. In January, 1918, the dry forces succeeded in holding an automobile which was transporting liquor, and the court ordered it to be sold, the proceeds to go to the school fund.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

KANSAS

Area, 81,774 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 81,774 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,690,949.	Population under no-license, 1,690,949
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,807,221
Urban population, 493,790.	Rural population, 1,197,159
Per cent urban population, 29.2.	Per cent rural population, 70.8
Density of population per square mile	20.7
Foreign-born population, 135,450.	Per cent foreign-born, 8.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 292,105.	Per cent, 17.2
Negro population, 54,030.	Per cent, 3.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 28,968.	Per cent, 2.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,716.	Per cent, 2.9
Total number of families, 395,771.	Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 228,504.	Per cent, 57.7

Families renting homes, 167,267.	Per cent, 42.3
Children of school age, 502,212.	Number pupils enrolled, 398,746
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 90,906.	Per cent, 44.2
Number church communicants, 458,190.	Per cent of population, 27.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....	41,259
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	43.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	172.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	63.2
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	90.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	167
Number druggists	1,138
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries, (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 105.	Population dry counties, 1,690,949
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 3.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 9.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more but less than 10,000, 13.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 107.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	340
Population	152,652
Area under no-license, 81,774 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 1,690,949.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Kansas is under constitutional Prohibition which was adopted in 1881 by a vote of 92,302 for and 84,304 against. This constitutional provision, and the enforcement measures which have since been adopted by the Legislature are thoroughly enforced. No law on the statute books is held in higher esteem or is better enforced than the one prohibiting the traffic in intoxicants.

General Wood, who is in charge of Camp Funston, made the statement that in his 25 years of experience in the army, he had never seen anything like the revolution that had been effected in morale and discipline by establishing the dry zone. He said that under ordinary circumstances the guardhouse in such a camp as Camp Funston would have an average population of 200. Then, turning to the telephone, he made inquiry as to the number of men under arrest, and learned there was just one. Just one man in the guardhouse, out of 35,000 soldiers, and his offense was not drunkenness, not brawling, but a small infraction of some little rule.

"Nothing like such order," said General Wood, "has ever been known before in a military camp. I find," he went on to say, "that the Kansas boys and men grade far higher in morals, obedience

and stamina than the men of other camps in times past. The percentage of vice diseases among them is the smallest that has ever been found in a camp, and the discipline is the best I have ever seen. We attribute this," said the General, "to the dry zone order, and to Kansas Prohibition, which prevent the sale of liquor. These Kansas boys were brought up in clean atmosphere—they started right.

"You can tell the Kansas people for me," said he, "that they have got the finest, the cleanest, the healthiest, and the most vigorous soldiers in point of endurance, we have ever seen. The official records show this."

Pro-liquor advocates have charged that Kansas has a larger number of state prisoners in proportion to the population than certain license states. The statistics used by these advocates are taken from the Federal reports, which include with the state prisoners of Kansas all the federal prisoners which are in the great Federal prison at Leavenworth, to which Federal prisoners from numerous states throughout the West are sent by the Federal courts. There are more state prisoners in the penitentiary in Kansas than there are in some other states for the reason that there is no capital punishment for any crime in Kansas; therefore, the number of life prisoners is naturally larger than in states having capital punishment. Moreover, there are several laws of Kansas which are more strict than those of many other states, the violation of which is punished by confinement in the penitentiary. The wife and family desertion law provides for a term in the penitentiary not exceeding two years (sections 3410-3416, General Statutes of 1915). Stealing domestic fowls in the night time is a felony (section 3448). The second conviction of any offense against the intoxicating liquor laws is a felony (section 5541). Many offenses under the law relating to gambling are punished by confinement in the penitentiary (sections 3622-3624, 3631, 3638, 3717, 3718). The crime of rape in Kansas is different from that which is defined as rape in many other states, the age limit being 18 years. The white slave law, sections 3646 et seq., makes many acts under this subject felonies, which are not felonies in many other states.

As a result of these and other provisions of Kansas laws, many persons are sent to the penitentiary who would not be sentenced to the penitentiary in other states.

The next regular session of the State Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

KENTUCKY

Area, 40,181 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 38,574 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,289,905.	Population under no-license, 1,850,000
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,365,185
Urban population, 555,442.	Rural population, 1,734,463
Per cent urban population, 24.3.	Per cent rural population, 75.7
Density of population per square mile.....	57
Foreign-born population, 40,162.	Per cent foreign-born, 1.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 124,704.	Per cent, 5.4
Negro population, 261,656.	Per cent, 11.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 208,084.	Per cent, 12.1

Illiterate males of voting age, 87,516.	Per cent, 14.5
Total number of families, 494,788.	Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 251,059.	Per cent, 50.7
Families renting homes, 243,729.	Per cent, 49.3
Children of school age, 707,581.	Number pupils enrolled, 494,863
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 104,587.	Per cent, 36.5
Number church communicants, 858,324.	Per cent of population, 37.4
Average number of wage earners employed	64,586
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	66.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	154.5
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population	94.0
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population	119.2
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	2,537
Number druggists	859
Number breweries (1917), 17.	Number distilleries (1917), 166
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	673,272
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	36,407,614.9
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	7,815,805.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	7,882,461
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	226,343
Number dry counties, 107.	Population dry counties, 1,617,653
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 8.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 72.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	281
Population	97,006
Area under no-license, 38,574 sq. miles.	96.0 per cent.
Area under license, 1,607 sq. miles.	4.0 per cent.
Population under no-license, 1,850,000.	80.8 per cent.
Population under license, 439,905.	19.2 per cent.

Kentucky was the third state to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. It was the first wet state to ratify this amendment. The amendment was ratified in the House of Representatives, on January 14, 1918, by a vote of 67 to 11, and in the Senate, on the same day, by a vote of 28 to 6.

An amendment to the state Constitution, providing for state-wide Prohibition, was also submitted by the 1918 Legislature, by a vote of 28 to 5 in the Senate and 80 to 11 in the House. This amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people at the November election, 1919, and if adopted will become effective June 30, 1920.

The Legislature of 1918, moreover, enacted a strong law prohibiting the owning or operating of moonshine stills, and passed an anti-shipping liquor law which prohibits the carrying or ship-

but one city, and three others in but two places. More than 96 per cent of the area of Kentucky is now dry and about 80.8 per cent of the population lives in no-license territory.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

Adair.....	16,503	Grayson.....	19,958	Metcalfe.....	10,453
Allen.....	14,882	Green.....	11,871	Monroe.....	13,663
Anderson....	10,146	Greenup.....	18,475	Montgomery..	12,868
Ballard.....	12,690	Hancock.....	8,512	Morgan.....	16,259
Barren.....	25,293	Hardin.....	22,696	Muhlenberg..	28,598
Bath.....	13,988	Harlan.....	10,566	Nicholas.....	10,601
Bell.....	28,447	Harrison.....	16,873	Ohio.....	27,642
Boone.....	9,420	Hart.....	18,173	Oldham.....	7,248
Bourbon.....	17,462	Henry.....	13,716	Owen.....	14,248
Boyle.....	14,668	Hickman.....	11,750	Owsley.....	7,979
Bracken.....	10,308	Hopkins.....	34,291	Pendleton....	11,985
Breathitt....	17,540	Jackson.....	10,734	Perry.....	11,255
Breckinridge.	21,034	Jessamine....	12,613	Pike.....	31,679
Bullitt.....	9,487	Johnson.....	17,482	Powell.....	6,268
Butler.....	15,805	Knott.....	10,791	Pulaski.....	35,986
Caldwell.....	14,063	Knox.....	22,116	Robertson....	4,121
Calloway....	19,867	Larue.....	10,701	Rockcastle...	14,473
Carlisle.....	9,048	Laurel.....	19,872	Rowan.....	9,438
Carroll.....	8,110	Lawrence....	20,067	Russell.....	10,861
Carter.....	21,966	Lee.....	9,531	Scott.....	16,956
Casey.....	15,479	Leslie.....	8,976	Shelby.....	18,041
Clark.....	17,987	Letcher.....	10,623	Simpson.....	11,460
Clay.....	17,789	Lewis.....	16,887	Spencer.....	7,567
Clinton.....	8,153	Lincoln.....	17,897	Taylor.....	11,961
Crittenden...	13,296	Livingston...	10,627	Todd.....	16,488
Cumberland..	9,846	Logan.....	24,977	Trigg.....	14,539
Edmonson....	10,469	Lyon.....	9,423	Trimble.....	6,512
Elliott.....	9,814	McCreary....	New	Union.....	19,886
Estill.....	12,273	McLean.....	13,241	Warren.....	30,579
Fleming.....	16,066	Madison.....	26,951	Washington..	13,940
Floyd.....	18,623	Magoffin....	13,654	Wayne.....	17,518
Fulton.....	14,114	Marshall....	15,771	Webster.....	20,974
Gallatin.....	4,697	Martin.....	7,291	Whitley.....	31,982
Garrard.....	11,894	Mason.....	18,611	Wolfe.....	9,864
Grant.....	10,581	Menifee.....	6,153	Woodford....	12,571
Graves.....	33,539	Mercer.....	14,063		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less Than 10,000

Bowling Green	9,173	Maysville	6,141	Richmond	5,340
Danville	5,420	Middlesboro ...	7,305	Winchester ...	7,156
Mayfield	5,916	Paris	5,859		

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Augusta	1,787	Burnside	1,117	Central City ..	2,545
Barboursville.	1,633	Cadiz	1,005	Clay	1,098
Bardwell	1,087	Campbellsville	1,206	Clinton	1,497
Beattyville ...	1,360	Carlisle	1,293	Cloverport ...	1,403
Berea	1,510	Carrollton ...	1,906	Columbia	1,022

Corbin	2,589	Jackson	1,346	Owenton	1,024
Cynthiana	3,603	LaGrange	1,152	Pikeville	1,280
Dawson Sp'gs	1,350	Lancaster	1,507	Pineville	2,161
Drakesboro ...	1,126	Lawrenceb'g	1,723	Prestonburg ...	1,120
Earlington ...	3,931	Leitchfield ...	1,053	Princeton	3,015
Eddyville	1,442	Livermore	1,220	Providence	2,084
Elizabethtown	1,970	London	1,638	Russell	1,038
Elkton	1,123	Louisa	1,356	Russellville ...	3,111
Eminence	1,274	Madisonville ..	4,966	Scottsville ...	1,327
Falmouth	1,180	Marion ...	1,627	Sebree	1,500
Flemingsburg	1,219	Monticello	1,338	Shelbyville ...	3,412
Franklin	3,063	Morehead	1,105	Somerset	4,491
Fulton	2,575	Morganfield ..	2,725	Springfield ...	1,329
Georgetown ..	4,533	Mortons Gap ...	1,266	Stanford	1,532
Glasgow	2,316	Mt. Sterling ...	3,932	Sturgis	1,467
Greenville	1,604	Murray	2,089	Uniontown	1,356
Guthrie	1,096	Nicholasville	2,935	Vanceburg	1,145
Harrodsburg ...	3,147	Oakdale	2,073	Versailles	2,268
Hawesville ...	1,002	Olive Hill	1,132	Williamsburg ...	2,004

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Adairville	683	Brownsville	313	Cromwell	163
Albany	579	Bryantsville ...	85	Cropper	159
Allensville	436	Buffalo	298	Curdsville	235
Anchorage	384	Burgin	679	Deanfield	75
Arlington	555	Burkesville	817	Defoe	141
Athens	197	Burkley	183	Dexter	260
Auburn	631	Burlington	172	Dixon	741
Bagdad	184	Butler	426	Dover	386
Bandana	337	Cairo	121	Dry Ridge.....	143
Barlow	532	Calhoun	742	Dublin	125
Barnsley	357	Calvert	124	Dunmor	138
Baskett	270	Campbellsburg.	269	Dunnville	144
Beaver Dam...	762	Campton	326	Dycusburg	176
Bedford	269	Cane Valley....	163	East Bernstadt.	698
Beech Grove...	208	Caneyville	430	Eastview	77
Benton	824	Canmer	131	Eden	381
Berry	339	Carrsville	298	Ekron	168
Bethlehem	68	Carter	259	Elizaville	135
Birmingham...	349	Caseyville	230	Elkhorn	94
Blackford	449	Centertown	299	Eubank	182
Blaine	136	Cerulean Sp'gs.	272	Ezel	128
Blandville	229	Chaplin	170	Fairview	108
Bloomfield	352	Chicago	155	Fallsburg	134
Bluff City.....	132	Clarkson	376	Fancy Farm....	271
Bonnieville	257	Clay City.....	581	Farmers	427
Booneville	236	Columbus	970	Farmington	136
Bradfordsville..	330	Concord	213	Ferguson	404
Brandenburg ..	482	Corinth	252	Flat Gap.....	68
Bremen	254	Corydon	942	Florence	250
Briensburg	77	Crab Orchard..	467	*Ford	702
Brodhead	477	Crittenden	189	Fordsville	649
Brooksville	492	Crofton	402	Foster	158

Fountain Run.. 188	Lily 161	Rochester 437
Fredonia 421	Lisman 154	Rockport 658
Frenchburg 172	Livingston 685	Rocky Hill..... 138
Germantown 287	Lockport 153	Rosewood 89
Gest 87	Lynnville 118	Rosine 166
Ghent 421	McHenry 530	Rowletts 233
Gilbertsville 458	McKee 146	Rumsey 413
Glasgow Junct'n 303	Mackville 190	Russell Sp'gs... 104
Glencoe 237	Manchester 626	Sacramento ... 438
Gordonsville 43	Mannsville 109	Sadieville 467
Grange 106	Mays Lick..... 308	St. Charles..... 660
Gratz 213	Middleburg 98	St. Helens..... 151
Grayson 735	Midway 937	St. Mary..... 154
Greensburg 450	Milburn 207	Salem 320
Greenup 680	Millersburg 799	Saloma 45
Hamilton 300	Milton 355	Salt Lick..... 532
Hanson 509	Minerva 154	Salyersville ... 310
Hardin 366	Monterey 260	Sanders 250
Hardinsburg ... 737	Morgantown ... 569	Sardis 261
Hartford 976	Mount Carmel.. 81	Science Hill.... 257
Hazard 537	Mount Eden... 157	Sharpsburg 410
Hazel 395	Mount Olivet... 321	Shepherdsville. 318
Hazel Green.... 257	Mount Pleasant. 657	Sherburne 253
Hellier 525	Mount Vernon.. 930	Simpsonville .. 185
Hickory Grove.. 148	Munfordville ... 475	Skilesville 53
Hillsboro 182	Nebo 298	Slaughtersville. 443
Hindman 370	Nepton 235	Smithland 557
Hiseville 179	New Castle..... 468	Smiths Grove.. 726
Hodgensville ... 744	New Columbus. 118	Sonora 250
Horse Branch.. 103	New Liberty... 214	S. Carrollton... 365
Horse Cave..... 881	New Market... 79	Sparta 107
Huntsville 118	Newfoundland.. 72	Spottsville 448
Hustonville ... 384	N. Middletown. 390	Stamping
Hyden 316	N. Pleasureville 235	Ground 381
Irvine 272	Nortonville 254	Stanton 278
Irvington 665	Oakland 257	Stephensport .. 205
Island 647	Owingsville ... 942	Sullivan 171
Jamestown 177	Paintsville 942	Sulphur 255
Jeffersontown .. 345	Paradise 91	Summersville .. 320
Jeffersonville... 86	Pellville 104	Taylorsville ... 622
Jellico 546	Penrod 68	Tilton 113
Jonesville 150	Perryville 407	Tolu 180
Junction City... 747	Petersburg 393	Tompkinsville . 639
Kevil 304	Pewee Valley.. 651	Trenton 653
Kirkmansville . 200	Pittsburg 934	Turners Station 115
Knottsville 212	Pleasureville .. 522	Tyrone 544
Kuttawa 889	Poole 179	Upton 141
LaCenter 426	Poplar Plains.. 190	Verona 208
Lafayette 266	Port Royal..... 152	Vine Grove..... 570
Lairsville 12	Prestonville ... 162	Waddy 254
Lebanon Junct'n 807	Proctor 143	Walnut Grove.. 174
Lee City..... 269	Pryorsburg 242	Walton 650
Lenoxburg 65	Quincy 285	Warsaw 900
Lewisburg 253	Raywick 182	Washington 433
Lewisport 596	Richpond 115	Water Valley... 228
Liberty 330	Robard 334	

Waverly	311	Whitesburg	321	Wingo	404
West Liberty...	442	Whitesville	452	Woodburn	217
West Louisville.	192	Whitley	157	Woodbury	173
West Point.....	782	Wickliffe	989	Worthville	326
Wheatcroft	490	Willard	177	Yosemite	98
White Plains...	281	Williamstown .	800	Zion	224

LOUISIANA

Area, 45,409 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 36,679 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,656,388.	Population under no-license, 875,830
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,801,306
Urban population, 496,516.	Rural population, 1,159,872
Per cent urban population, 30.0.	Per cent rural population, 70.0
Density of population per square mile	36.5
Foreign-born population, 52,766.	Per cent foreign-born, 3.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 112,717.	Per cent, 6.8
Negro population, 713,874.	Per cent, 43.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 352,179.	Per cent, 29.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 118,716.	Per cent, 28.6
Total number of families, 344,144.	Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 106,953.	Per cent, 31.0
Families renting homes, 237,191.	Per cent, 69.0
Children of school age, 538,326.	Number pupils enrolled, 263,617
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 48,275.	Per cent, 23.0
Number church communicants, 778,901.	Per cent of population, 47.0
Average number of wage earners employed	77,665
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	11.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	130.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population	66.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population	144.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...	3,113
Number druggists	696
Number breweries (1917), 10.	Number distilleries (1917), 7
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	514,361
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	26,545,832
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	1,177,697.9
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	100,221
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	53,383,385
Number dry counties, 35.	Population dry counties, 658,901
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 1.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 2.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 26.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	67
Population	33,847

Area under no-license, 36,679 sq. miles. 82.9 per cent.

Area under license, 8,730 sq. miles. 17.1 per cent.

Population under no-license, 875,830. 52.9 per cent.

Population under license, 780,558. 47.1 per cent.

The Louisiana Legislature met in regular session in May, 1918. On the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, the House of Representatives voted in favor of ratification, by a vote of 70 to 44, while the vote in the Senate was a tie, 20 to 20, thus failing to pass the resolution. There was, however, a possibility that the ratification resolution would be adopted before the close of the session. The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1920.

Louisiana is under local option, the law providing for a vote by parishes. Under the provisions of this law, 30 parishes have abolished the saloon and in most of these parishes the law is well enforced.

The Gay-Shattuck law, which is a license regulation provision, went into effect January 1, 1909. This law prohibits the selling of liquors to whites and negroes in the same building. It also prohibits saloons within 300 feet of any school or church and makes it unlawful to throw dice or gamble in any room in saloons.

This law is openly violated in New Orleans and other wet towns in the state. But little effort seemingly is made to enforce the Sunday closing law in New Orleans. The Louisiana Legislature in 1916 passed a bill known as the Johnson Near-Beer bill, prohibiting the sale of all malt liquor in dry territory.

More than three-fourths of the territory of the state is under no-license, and more than 40 per cent of the population is living in this dry territory. The fight is on for state-wide Prohibition.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Allen	New	E. Feliciana..	20,055	Richland.....	15,769
Avoyelles....	34,102	Evangeline .	New	Sabine.....	19,874
Beauregard .	New	Franklin.....	11,989	St. Helena...	9,172
Blenville....	21,776	Grant.....	15,958	Tangipahoa..	29,160
Bossier.....	21,738	Jackson.....	13,818	Union.....	20,451
Caddo.....	58,200	Jeff Davis... New		Vernon.....	17,384
Calcasieu....	62,767	Lincoln.....	18,485	Vermillion... 26,390	
Caldwell.....	8,593	Livingston... 10,627		Washington.. 18,886	
Cameron....	4,288	Moorehouse.. 18,786		Webster..... 19,186	
Catahoula...	10,415	Natchitoches. 36,455		West Carroll. 6,249	
Claiborne....	25,050	*Ouachita... 25,830		Winn.....	18,357
De Soto.....	27,689	Red River.... 11,402			

*Note: Ouchita parish voted dry but the law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1920.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More But Less Than 100,000

Shreveport28,015

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Lake Charles.11,449

Monroe10,209

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Amite1,677

Homer1,855

Mansfield1,799

Arcadia1,079

Independence .1,004

Minden3,002

Bunkie1,765

Jackson2,146

Natchitoches .2,532

Colfax1,049

Jennings3,925

Ponchatoula ...1,055

DeRidder2,100

Jonesboro1,134

Rayville1,079

Franklin3,857

Kentwood3,609

Ruston3,377

Fullerton1,238

Lake Arthur ..1,093

Welsh1,250

Gibbsland1,065

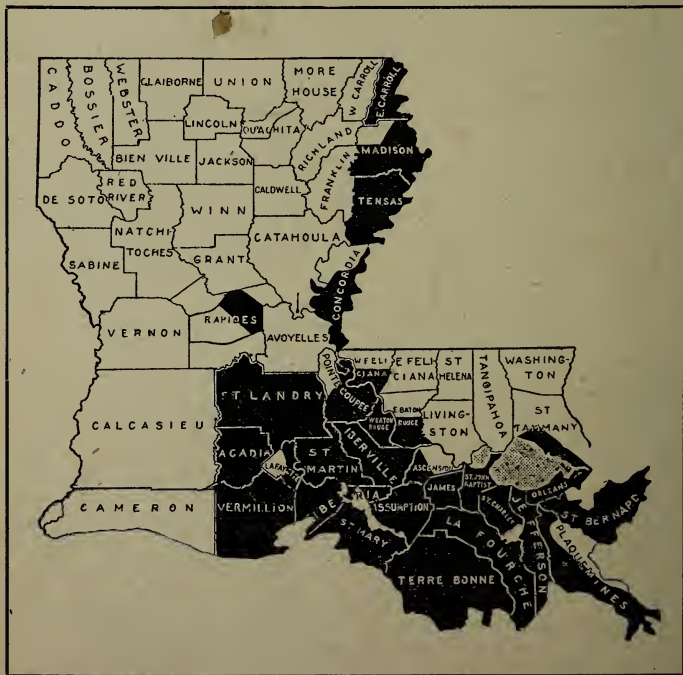
Leesville2,043

West Monroe..1,127

Hammond2,942

Winnfield2,925

WET AND DRY MAP OF LOUISIANA, JUNE 1, 1918



Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Angie	346	Farmerville ...	598	Oak Ridge.....	332
Athens	514	Franklinton ...	814	Oberlin	232
Atlanta	311	Grand Cane....	485	Olla	260
Bastrop	854	Greensburg ...	268	Pearl River....	277
Benton	318	Harrisonburg..	361	Plain Dealing..	474
Bernice	781	Haughton	249	Pleasant Hill...	442
Bienville	606	Haynesville ...	663	Pollock	675
Bonita	273	Hornbeck	459	Provencal	262
Bossier City...	775	Jena	689	Robeline	438
Campti	664	Jonesville	287	Roseland	586
Chatham	181	Kinder	635	Rosepine	325
Cheneyville ...	498	Logansport	420	Simsboro	282
Clinton	918	Mamou	175	Tangipahoa ...	394
Collinston	333	Mangham	470	Tioga	633
Columbia	500	Mansura	695	Verda	182
Cottonport	866	Many	683	Ville Platte....	603
Coushatta	564	Marion	226	Vivian	826
DeQuincy	715	Marthaville	285	Walker	592
Delhi	685	Mer Rouge.....	436	Wilson	762
Denham Spr'gs.	574	Montgomery ..	174	Winnsboro	821
Dodson	845	Noble	453	Zachary	419
Dubach	714	Oak Grove.....	398	Zwolle	973
Evergreen	299				

MAINE

Area, 29,895 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 29,895 sq. miles
Population (1910), 742,371.	Population under no-license, 742,371
Population (estimated, 1915)	767,638
Urban population, 381,443.	Rural population, 360,928
Per cent urban population, 51.4.	Per cent rural population, 48.6
Density of population per square mile.....	24.8
Foreign-born population, 110,562.	Per cent foreign-born, 14.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 134,955.	Per cent, 18.2
Negro population, 1,363.	Per cent, 0.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 24,554.	Per cent, 4.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 13,070.	Per cent, 5.5
Total number of families, 177,960.	Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 109,298.	Per cent, 61.4
Families renting homes, 68,662.	Per cent, 38.6
Children of school age, 172,230.	Number pupils enrolled, 144,278
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 27,408.	Per cent, 35.2
Number church communicants, 212,988.	Per cent of population, 28.7
Average number of wage earners employed	82,149
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	127.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	169.5
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	78.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	98.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	1,277
Number druggists	430

Number breweries (1917), 5.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	866
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 16.	Population dry counties, 742,371
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
	84,818
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 5.	Population
	206,993
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more but less than 10,000, 16.	Population
	107,505
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 35.	Population
	115,641
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	9
Population	5,032
Area under no-license, 29,895 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 742,371.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Maine is under constitutional Prohibition which was adopted in 1884. Statutory Prohibition was enacted in Maine in 1846. This law was rudimentary and was more restrictive than prohibitory. It permitted the sale of intoxicants for medicinal and mechanical purposes and did not apply to liquors imported from foreign countries and sold in the state in quantities of not less than 28 gallons. With all the weaknesses of this law, however, its provisions were very beneficial, especially in the rural sections.

The first real prohibitory law was enacted in 1851. This law contained a search and seizure clause. The law was repealed in 1856 and the state went under license for two years. In 1858, however, the law was re-enacted, but did not go into effect until the electors had an opportunity to vote upon it. When the vote was taken, the law was endorsed by 28,864 to 5,912.

In 1884, a prohibitory constitutional amendment was submitted to the vote of the people with the result that it was adopted by a vote of 70,783 for and 23,811 against the measure.

The law forbids transportation of intoxicating liquors, when such liquor is intended for illegal use, forbids liquor advertising, the sale of cider for beverage purposes, provides for search and seizure, and seizure in transit, makes places where liquor is sold and drinking places of public resort, nuisances which may be abated, makes liquor debts illegal, the payment of United States revenue liquor tax prima facie evidence of guilt, and the delivery of intoxicants a proof of sale.

From the very beginning the prohibitory laws of Maine have been more or less nullified especially in the larger centers of population. This nullification has been fostered and promoted by out-of-state wholesale liquor sellers who have paid certain officials to whom the enforcement of the liquor laws is assigned

a percentage on all intoxicating liquor sold within their official territory to permitted local liquor sellers.

These local liquor sellers have assisted with money and votes in the election and re-election of officials pledged to the nullification of the liquor laws.

Every possible scheme has been resorted to by out-of-state liquor sellers to get intoxicants into Maine, to promote drunkenness, and the data of non-enforcement in order to discredit Prohibition in Maine and to so provide material to be used against attempted Prohibition in other states.

Unfortunately the only method Maine has for the removal of recreant enforcement officials is through the Legislature which meets but once in two years and at the very beginning of the first year of all state and county official service.

In 1905, at the request of Governor Cobb, what has been known as the Sturgis law was passed. This law created an enforcement commission of three to be appointed by the Governor, and gave them the power of Sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws. They were empowered to appoint Deputy Commissioners having the power of Sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws, and to send them into centers where the local authorities failed to enforce the liquor laws.

The enactment of this law gave to Maine the most effective and widespread enforcement of the liquor laws the state ever had. Since 1892, the Democratic party of Maine has committed itself in its platform to the resubmission of constitutional Prohibition. This party came into power in the fall of 1910, electing the Governor and a majority of the Senators and Representatives.

Among the first acts of this Legislature was the repeal of the Sturgis law and the passage of a resolve resubmitting constitutional Prohibition. The vote on resubmission was taken September 11. It was preceded by a vigorous campaign by friends and foes alike. No speeches were made for repeal. That side of the campaign relied upon the distribution of literature, personal canvass by paid workers, and the purchase of votes.

The friends of repeal predicted a majority of from 15,000 to 24,000 for repeal, but Prohibition was retained by a majority of 758.

A leading cause for the small majority was the large stay-at-home vote. In the city of Portland there were in round numbers 13,000 registered voters and 10,000 votes were cast. In a rural town having 228 registered voters, 113 voted. The total vote cast was 120,948, while the total vote for Governor in September, 1910, was 141,564. The total vote on Prohibition was 20,616 less than for Governor.

A special session of the Legislature was called by Governor Plaisted to convene on March 20, 1912, avowedly to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for local option. The Legislature, however, rejected the proposed amendment in the House.

In the campaign of 1912 for state officers, the Democrats in their platform declared it "to be their purpose to use all possible endeavor to amend the constitution" by adding a local option provision.

The Republicans in their platform, said: "The people by majority vote have declared against the abrogation of the amendment of the constitution relating to Prohibition. We accept the verdict of the people and are emphatically opposed to all attempts to reopen this question in any form. We demand that the statute be strictly and honestly enforced. Ours is a government of law. The law must be respected."

In the election of September, 1914, on account of a three-cornered fight for the Governorship, Governor Haines was defeated in spite of the fact that he polled a very much larger vote than he did in 1912.

Under Governor Curtis, a Democrat, a wide-open saloon condition existed in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox and Penobscot during 1915 and 1916, the Governor refusing to do anything in the way of preventing this official nullification of law, pleading as an excuse for his inactivity that he lacked power.

Hon. Carl E. Milliken, an active Christian and a thorough believer in Prohibition enforced, was nominated and elected Governor by the Republicans in 1916. His plurality was nearly 14,000. Before his election he declared for the full enforcement of the state prohibitory law.

The annual report of the sheriff and jailer of the city of Portland, for 1917, showed the number of prisoners in the Cumberland county jail on December 31, 1917, to be 25, as compared with 89 one year before. The total committed for this county during the year was 517, as against 992 in 1916. The report of the probation officer showed that during 1916 a total of 1,072 cases of intoxication were turned over to him, and six cases of unlawful possession, while during 1917 there were 328 cases of intoxication committed to his charge and 46 for unlawful possession.

The next regular session of the state Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

MARYLAND

Area, 9,941 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 8,479 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,295,346.	Population under no-license, 635,662
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,351,941
Urban population, 658,192.	Rural population, 637,154
Per cent urban population, 50.8.	Per cent rural population, 49.2
Density of population per square mile.....	130.3
Foreign-born population, 104,944.	Per cent foreign-born, 8.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 191,838.	Per cent, 14.8
Negro population, 232,250.	Per cent, 17.9
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 73,397.	Per cent, 7.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 31,238.	Per cent, 8.5
Total number of families, 274,824.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 117,297.	Per cent, 42.7
Families renting homes, 157,527.	Per cent, 57.3
Children of school age, 361,402.	Number pupils enrolled, 238,393
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 37,779.	Per cent, 24.8
Number church communicants, 473,257.	Per cent of population, 36.5

Average number of wage earners employed.....	111,585
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	129.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	248.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population	61.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population	165.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	3,106
Number druggists	599
Number breweries (1917), 19	Number distilleries (1917), 22
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	1,164,121
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	24,965,320
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	4,328,479.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	432,759
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	30,580,667
Number dry counties, 18.	Population dry counties, 459,835
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None. Pop., None	
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None. Population	None
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 2. Population	26,918
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 3. Population	21,706
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 25. Population	49,356
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	73
Population	32,987
Area under no-license, 8,479 sq. miles. 85.3 per cent.	

Area under license, 1,462 sq. miles. 14.7 per cent.

Population under no-license, 635,662. 49.1 per cent.

Population under license, 659,684. 50.9 per cent.

Maryland was the sixth state to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution for ratification was adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote of 58 to 36, and in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 7. The Legislature at the same session passed bone-dry laws for Somerset and Caroline counties, and also by statute closed the saloons at Chesapeake Beach, Calvert county. These saloons were owned by the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company, which gave a round trip fare of 25 cents to Washington.

The city of Annapolis is now dry under order of the Navy Department, as are also Highlandtown and Canton by the act of the Federal government. About 150 saloons in the state have thus been closed.

A state-wide prohibitory measure was introduced in the 1918 Legislature, which would prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, would prohibit the use of liquor in clubs or houses of public resort, and would forbid the advertising of alcoholic liquors in any way whatever.

Maryland has no general local option law, but many of the counties have secured the right to vote on the liquor question

WET AND DRY MAP OF MARYLAND, JUNE 1, 1918



through special acts passed by the Legislature upon request of the delegations representing the various counties in the Legislature. Under the operation of this plan of procedure, Garrett, Carroll, St. Mary's, Charles, Washington, Frederick and Harford counties have voted dry in the last three years.

Of the 23 counties of the state, 18 are now dry, and all of the wet counties have more or less dry territory. This is also true of the city of Baltimore, where, in certain sections, the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited.

The question of state-wide Prohibition in the form of a statute with a referendum attached was presented to the Legislature of 1916. A majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature had been pledged to the support of such a law. The bill, however, was finally changed so that the law, when passed, provided for each unit to vote separately. That is to say—Baltimore City as one unit, Baltimore county, Allegany county, Prince George's county, Ellicott City in Howard, Havre de Grace in Harford and Annapolis in Anne Arundel as separate units and Curtis Bay and Brooklyn in the fifth district of Anne Arundel county as one unit.

A tremendous campaign inaugurated early in the summer of 1916 and pushed with all possible aggressiveness resulted in adding two of the richest and most populous counties of the state, namely, Frederick and Washington, and Havre de Grace, which was the only wet spot in Harford county, to the other dry territory of the state. The action of these three units in voting dry closed 113 saloons.

From 1907-1917 the number of liquor licenses in the city of Baltimore was reduced from 2,411 to 1,193. This was due, in large measure, to two causes: First, the increase in the license fee from \$250 to \$1,000, and, second, the activity of the Liquor License Board in ferreting out and refusing licenses to the more disreputable places backed by a growing public sentiment against the saloon. The policy of the board in this regard, which was in-

augurated in 1912, has been very closely followed by the new board which took office in 1916.

The 1916 Legislature enacted a law adding \$100 to the license fees of the entire state, so that the license in Baltimore City is now \$1,100.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Calvert.....	10,325	Frederick ..	52,673	Somerset....	26,445
Caroline.....	19,216	Garrett.....	20,105	St. Mary's...	17,030
Carroll.....	33,934	Harford	27,965	Talbot.....	19,620
Cecil.....	23,759	Kent.....	16,957	Washington.	49,617
Charles.....	16,386	Montgomery.	32,089	Wicomico....	26,815
Dorchester...	28,669	Queen Anne's	16,389	Worchester..	21,841

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Hagerstown..	16,507	Frederick ...	10,411
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Annapolis	8,609	Cambridge ...	6,407	Salisbury	6,690
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Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Bel Air	1,005	Emmitsburg ..	1,054	Port Deposit ..	1,394
Berlin	1,317	Federalsburg .	1,050	Princess Anne	1,006
Brunswick	3,721	Havre de		Rockville	1,181
Centreville ...	1,435	Grace	4,212	St. Michaels ...	1,517
Chestertown ..	2,735	Hyattsville ...	1,917	Snow Hill	1,844
Crisfield	3,468	Laurel	2,415	Takoma Park ..	1,242
Denton	1,481	Oakland	1,366	Westminster ...	3,295
Easton	3,083	Oxford	1,191	Williamsport ..	1,571
Elkton	2,487	Pocomoke City	2,369		

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Aberdeen	616	Delmar	959	Kensington	689
Arundel-on-the-Bay	9	El. New Market	280	Kitzmillersville	865
Betterton	308	Friendsville ...	466	LaPlata	269
Bishopville	262	Funkstown ...	568	Laytonsville ..	133
Bloomington ...	372	Gaithersburg ..	625	Leonardtwn ..	526
Boonsboro	759	Galena	262	Loch Lynn	
Bridgetown	19	Garrett Park...	185	Heights	216
Brookeville ...	132	Girdletree	325	Manchester	523
Burkittsville ...	228	Glen Echo.....	203	Middletown ...	692
Cecilton	518	Goldsboro	201	Millington	399
Charletown	274	Grantville.....	248	Mount Airy.....	622
Church Hill.....	306	Greensborough.	609	Mountain Lake	
Clear Spring ..	521	Hampstead	555	Park	335
Crumpton	228	Hancock	893	New Market....	320
Damascus	170	Hillsboro	209	New Windsor...	446
Deer Park.....	988	Hurlock	516	North East....	974
		Keedysville ...	367	Ocean City.....	476

Perryville	635	Rock Hall.....	781	Sykesville	565
Piscataway	73	Secretary	409	Taneytown	824
Pittsville	300	Sharpsburg ...	960	Thurmont	903
Point of Rocks..	476	Sharptown	722	Trappe	273
Pollesville	175	Smithburg	481	Union Bridge...	804
Preston	288	Solomons	318	Vienna	332
Queenstown	279	Somerset	173	Walkersville ..	582
Ridgely	943	Sudlersville ...	247	Woodsboro ...	362
Rising Sun.....	416				

MASSACHUSETTS

Area, 8,039 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 5,574 sq. miles
Population (1910), 3,366,416.	Population under no-license, 1,072,689
Population (estimated, 1915)	3,662,339
Urban population, 3,125,367.	Rural population, 241,049
Per cent urban population, 92.8.	Per cent rural population, 7.2
Density of population per square mile	418.8
Foreign-born population, 1,059,245.	Per cent foreign-born, 31.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,170,447.	Per cent, 34.8
Negro population, 38,055.	Per cent, 1.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 141,541.	Per cent, 5.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 61,909.	Per cent, 6.1
Total number of families, 734,013.	Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 240,445.	Per cent, 32.7
Families renting homes, 493,568.	Per cent, 67.3
Children of school age, 727,344.	Number pupils enrolled, 535,869
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 105,600.	Per cent, 29.2
Number church communicants, 1,562,621.	Per cent of population, 46.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	606,698
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	194.7
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	344.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	60.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	199.2
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	4,559
Number druggists	1,785
Number breweries (1917), 33	Number distilleries (1917), 8
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	2,518,887
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	12,511,179.8
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	6,038,171.6
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	34,430
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	16,277,774
Number dry counties, 3	Population dry counties, 194,972
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 2.	Pop., 224,134
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 13.	Population.....589,309
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 18.	Population.....272,556
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 40.	Population
Number dry towns of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 128.	Population.....275,415
	283,645

Area under no-license, 5,874 sq. miles. 73.1 per cent.

Area under license, 2,165 sq. miles. 26.9 per cent.

Population under no-license, 1,308,989. 38.9 per cent.

Population under license, 2,057,527. 61.1 per cent.

The prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 145 to 91 in the House of Representatives on March 26, 1918, and by a vote of 27 to 12 in the Senate, on April 2, 1918.

Massachusetts is under municipal local option. This law went into effect in 1881. From that time to May 1, 1917, there had been held in the cities and towns of Massachusetts 12,520 local option elections, of which number 9,541 resulted in no-license victories and 2,979 resulted in license victories.

Of the above number 1,197 elections were held in cities, of which 555 resulted in no-license victories and 642 in license victories. Seventy per cent of the town elections during these 36 years have resulted in no-license victories.

Two cities and three towns have always voted yes, and six cities and 123 towns have always voted no, during the 36 years of local option. The following shows the situation for the year beginning May 1, 1917.

Cities—License, 13; no-license, 24. Towns—License, 65; no-license, 252. Total—License, 78; no-license, 276. Last year, total license, 87; no-license, 266; net gain for no-license of *seven cities and three towns.

Total vote for license, 211,130, a decrease of 1,772. Total vote for no-license, 232,972, an increase of 2,510. Majority for no-license. 21,842, an increase of 4,282.

City vote for license, 163,869, an increase of 4,692 in the state, and outside of Boston a decrease of 2,610. City vote for no-license, 161,994; an increase of 9,052 in the state, but outside of Boston an increase of 10,601. Town vote for license, 47,261; a decrease of 5,464. Town vote for no-license, 70,978; an increase of 6,542.

Changed to no-license: Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Leominster, North Adams, Taunton—six cities; Athol, Dennis, Douglas, Enfield, Granville, Hampden, Maynard, New Marlboro, Oak Bluffs, Oxford, Sheffield, Shelburne, Sutton, Winchendon, Worthington—15 towns.

Changed to license: Buckland, Dana, Ipswich, Lee, Lenox, Montague, Mt. Washington, Peru, Russell, Southwick, Washington—11 towns.

The municipal elections are now being held, and the vote at these elections determines the license policy for the year beginning May 1, 1918. Thus far there have been five changes from dry to wet—Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, North Adams and Taunton, all of which are normally license cities but temporarily turned dry for a single year.

*Methuen voted as a city for first time.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following table gives the population by counties under license and no-license for the year beginning May 1, 1917:

COUNTIES	License		No-License	
	No. of Cities and Towns	Population 1915	No. of Cities and Towns	Population 1915
Barnstable	1	1,500	14	27,318
Berkshire	11	71,116	21	43,593
Bristol	1	109,568	19	237,396
Dukes .....	..	.....	7	4,904
Essex .....	..	126,695	27	336,967
Franklin	9	29,535	17	18,721
Hampden	11	246,515	12	16,429
Hampshire	7	49,118	16	20,431
Middlesex	4	127,432	50	606,192
Nantucket .....	..	.....	1	3,166
Norfolk .....	..	.....	28	201,907
Plymouth	1	2,290	26	155,013
Suffolk	2	789,465	2	37,336
Worcester	25	287,739	35	142,964
	79	1,840,973	275	1,852,337

The license vote in the state, for the period from 1900 to 1917, is as follows:

LICENSE VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

			Majority	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1900-'01	184,600	166,900	17,700	
1901-'02	174,800	174,700	100	
1902-'03	182,200	173,600	8,600	
1903-'04	188,000	183,000	5,000	
1904-'05	195,000	179,000	16,000	
1905-'06	204,000	189,000	15,000	
1906-'07	188,000	181,000	7,000	
1907-'08	191,000	210,000		19,000
1908-'09	191,000	218,000		*27,000
1909-'10	217,000	208,000	9,000	
1910-'11	197,295	192,350	4,945	
1911-'12	196,000	194,000	2,000	
1912-'13	199,132	199,323		191
1913-'14	216,357	213,886	2,471	
1914-'15	203,300	221,700		18,400
1915-'16	212,900	230,400		17,500
1916-'17	211,130	232,972		21,842

*The largest majority ever cast upon either side.

Argument is frequently advanced that Prohibition carries by small majorities and that in consequence the law cannot be enforced because it is not backed by public sentiment.

During the last ten years 23 cities have given a clear majority of the registered vote for or against license 76 times, and these were divided into 46 for No and 30 for Yes.

Dividing the 10-year period in halves, we find that in the first half there were 39 times when the majority of the registered vote was cast, 21 being No, and 18 Yes. In the last five-year period there were 37 instances of such majorities, 25 favoring No and 12 Yes. Thus it will be seen that no-license not only recorded the larger number of decisive majorities, but that their proportion increased in the latter period while the license majorities were less in total and declined in number in the latter period.

The Boston no-license campaign in 1916 resulted in a license majority of 23,089; 53,417 voting for license, and 30,328 voting against license. The vote for and against license in the city of Boston for the period from 1905 to 1916 is as follows:

	License Vote	No-License Vote	License Majority
1905	55,045	26,432	28,613
1910	54,094	26,972	27,122
1914 (January).....	48,344	26,839	21,505
1915	46,115	31,877	14,238
1916	53,417	30,328	23,089

The above years are compared because they were record years for the license vote in Boston. January, 1914, is chosen for comparison instead of December, 1914, as there was a very light vote on the license question in December of that year.

The following table shows gains and losses for no-license by districts for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916:

District	License Majority Jan. 1914	License Majority Dec. 1915	Gain for No- License 1915	License Majority Dec. 1916	Loss for No- License 1916
East Boston	2,078	1,256	822	2,331	1,075
Charlestown	1,982	695	1,287	2,139	1,444
Business Boston—					
North and West Ends...	2,364	1,865	499	2,579	714
South End	1,919	912	1,007	1,510	598
Back Bay	2,360	1,526	834	579	1,947
South Boston	2,390	1,380	1,010	3,168	1,788
Roxbury	5,210	3,390	1,820	6,374	2,984
Dorchester	1,937	2,070	†133	3,388	1,318
Jamaica Plain	1,625	1,207	418	1,025	†182
W. Roxbury and Roslindale..	*64	61	†125	*233	†294
Brighton and Allston	76	237	†161	358	121
Hyde Park	*372	*361	†11	*129	232
Totals	21,505	14,238	7,267	23,089	8,857

*No-license majority. †Loss for no-license. ‡Gain for no-license.

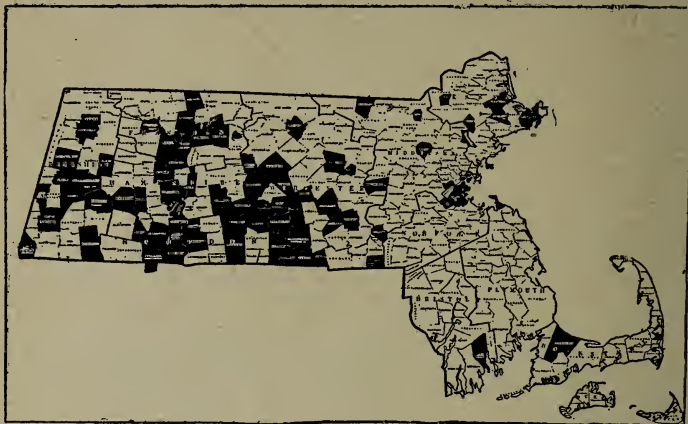
In 1916 the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League secured the passage of its Liquor Transportation bill which prohibits licensed liquor dealers from transporting and delivering liquors in dry communities. This bill was passed after a three years' fight in the Legislature. It has stopped absolutely liquor peddling in no-license towns from wagons sent out by licensed liquor dealers, a condition which had become intolerable in many communities.

The Massachusetts League centered its legislative efforts during the session of 1917 on what was known as the "Express Permit Bill." The law as interpreted by the Supreme Court compelled the local authorities in no-license cities and towns to grant a liquor-carrying permit to at least one express company. Being thus forced to grant at least one permit it became very difficult to discriminate between applicants for this permit and the practical result was that in many cities and towns large number of such permits were issued.

The "Express Permit Bill" provided that the local authorities may refuse to grant any and all such permits.

After a very long-drawn-out and difficult contest this bill was enacted by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS, JUNE 1, 1918



As a result of this legislation a large number of no-license communities were freed from the saloon on wheels.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Dukes 4,504 Nantucket .. 2,962 Norfolk187,506

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 100,000 Population or More

CAMBRIDGE104,839 FALL RIVER119,295

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More But Less Than 100,000

BROCKTON .....56,878	NEWTON .....39,806
Brookline .....27,792	QUINCY .....32,642
EVERETT .....33,484	SALEM .....43,697
FITCHBURG .....37,826	SOMERVILLE .....77,236
HAVERHILL .....44,115	TAUNTON .....34,259
LYNN .....89,336	WALTHAM .....27,834
MALDEN .....44,404	

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Arlington .....11,187	NORTH ADAMS .....22,019
ATTLEBORO .....16,215	PEABODY .....15,721
BEVERLY .....18,650	Plymouth .....12,141
Framingham .....12,948	Revere .....18,219
LEOMINSTER .....17,580	Wakefield .....11,404
Medford .....23,150	Watertown .....12,875
MELROSE .....15,715	Weymouth .....12,875
METHUEN .....11,448	Winthrop .....10,132
NEWBURYPORT .....14,949	WOBURN .....15,308

Capitals—Cities. Small Letters—Towns.

Names and Population of All No-License Towns of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Abington .....5,455	Fairhaven ....5,122	Norwood .....8,014
Amesbury ....9,894	Franklin .....5,641	Orange .....5,282
Amherst .....5,112	Hudson .....6,743	Reading .....5,818
Andover .....7,301	Mansfield .....5,183	Rockland .....6,928
Athol .....8,536	Marblehead ..7,338	Saugus .....8,047
Belmont .....5,542	Maynard .....6,390	Stoneham .....7,090
Braintree ....8,066	Middleboro ..8,214	Stoughton ....6,316
Bridgewater ..7,688	Milton .....7,924	Swampscott ..6,204
Chelmsford ....5,010	Natick .....9,866	Wellesley ....5,413
Concord .....6,421	Needham .....5,026	Westboro .....5,446
Danvers .....9,407	N. Andover ...5,529	Whitman .....7,292
Dartmouth ...4,378	N. Attleboro ..9,562	Winchendon ..5,678
Dedham .....9,284	Northbridge ..8,807	Winchester ...9,309
Easton .....5,139		

Names and Population of All No-License Towns of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Acton .....2,136	Hatfield .....1,986	Oak Bluffs....1,084
Acushnet ....1,692	Hingham .....4,965	Orleans .....1,077
Ashburnham .2,107	Hinsdale ....1,116	Oxford .....3,361
Ashland .....1,682	Holbrook ....2,816	Pembroke ....1,336
Auburn .....2,420	Holden .....2,147	Plainville ...1,385
Avon .....2,013	Holliston ....2,711	Provincetown .4,369
Ayer .....2,797	Hopedale ....2,188	Randolph ....4,301
Barnstable ...4,676	Hopkinton ...2,452	Raynham ....1,725
Bellingham ...1,696	Hubbardston .1,073	Rehoboth ....2,001
Billerica ....2,789	Kingston ....2,445	Rochester ....1,090
Bourne .....2,474	Lakeville ....1,141	Rockport ....4,211
Canton .....4,797	Lancaster ....2,464	Rowley .....1,368
Carver .....1,663	Lanesboro ....947	Rutland .....1,743
Chatham .....1,564	Leicester ....3,237	Salisbury ....1,658
Cohasset ....2,585	Lexington ...4,918	Scituate .....2,482
Colrain .....1,741	Lincoln .....1,175	Seekonk .....2,397
Clarksburg ...1,207	Littleton ....1,229	Sharon .....2,310
Dalton .....3,568	Longmeadow .1,084	Sheffield ....1,817
Dennis .....1,919	Ludlow .....4,948	Shelburne ...1,498
Dighton .....2,235	Lunenburg ...1,393	Sherborn ....1,428
Douglas .....2,152	Manchester ...2,673	Shirley .....2,139
Dracut .....3,461	Marion .....1,460	Shrewsbury ...1,946
Duxbury ....1,688	Marshfield ...1,738	Somerset .....2,798
E. Br'dgewater 3,363	Mattapoisset .1,233	Southboro ...1,745
E. L'ngmead'w 1,553	Medfield .....3,466	South Hadley .4,894
Edgartown ...1,191	Medway .....2,696	Stockbridge ..1,933
Essex .....1,621	Merrimac ....2,202	Stow .....1,115
Falmouth ....3,144	Millis .....1,399	Sudbury .....1,120
Foxboro .....3,863	Nantucket ...2,962	Sunderland ...1,047
Freetown ....1,471	Newbury .....1,482	Swansea .....1,978
Georgetown ..1,958	New Marlboro.1,124	Templeton ...3,756
Groton .....2,155	Norfolk .....960	Tewksbury ...3,750
Groveland ...2,253	Northboro ...1,713	Tisbury .....1,196
Hanover .....2,326	Northfield ...1,642	Topsfield ....1,174
Hanson .....1,854	N. Reading...1,059	Townsend ....1,761
Harvard .....1,034	Norton .....2,544	Upton .....2,071
Harwich .....2,115	Norwell .....1,410	Uxbridge .....4,671

Walpole .....4,892	Westford .....2,851	Wilbraham ...2,332
Wareham ....4,102	Westminster ..1,353	Williamstown 3,708
Wayland .....2,206	W. Newbury..1,473	Wilmington ..1,858
Wenham .....1,010	Weston .....2,106	Wrentham ...1,743
West Boylston.1,270	Westport .....2,928	Yarmouth ....1,420
W. Bridgew't'r.2,231	Westwood ....1,266	

MICHIGAN

Area, 57,480 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 57,480 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,810,173.	Population under no-license, 2,810,173
Population (estimated, 1915)	3,015,442
Urban population, 1,327,044.	Rural population, 1,483,129
Per cent urban population, 47.2.	Per cent rural population, 52.8
Density of population per square mile	48.9
Foreign-born population, 597,550.	Per cent foreign-born, 21.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 964,882.	Per cent, 34.3
Negro population, 17,115.	Per cent, 0.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 74,800.	Per cent, 3.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 38,703.	Per cent, 4.4
Total number of families, 657,418.	Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 398,616.	Per cent, 60.6
Families renting homes, 258,802.	Per cent, 39.4
Children of school age, 758,747.	Number pupils enrolled, 541,501
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 108,032.	Per cent, 33.7
Number church communicants, 982,479.	Per cent of population, 34.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....	271,090
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	105.7
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	238.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	56.0
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	92.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	6,043
Number druggists	1,724
Number breweries (1917), 62.	Number distilleries (1917), 2
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	2,338,521
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	819,907.7
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	947,280.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	5,490,549
Number dry counties, 83.	Population dry counties, 2,810,173
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 2.	Pop., 578,337
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 7.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 15.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 24.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 138.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	250
Population	128,811
Area under no-license, 57,480 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,810,173.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Michigan is under constitutional Prohibition, which went into effect on May 1, 1918. The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on November 7, 1916. As a result of the election held on that date, the amendment was adopted by a majority of 68,624. The votes cast for the measure numbered 353,378, while those cast against it numbered 284,754.

At the same election at which the prohibitory amendment was adopted, a so-called home rule provision initiated by the liquor forces of the state, which was proposed for the defeat of state-wide Prohibition and the repeal of the county local option law, was buried under a majority of 122,599 votes.

By this amendment to the state Constitution the fiat of Michigan's electorate has gone forth in these words:

"The manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, bartering or furnishing of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented,

WET AND DRY MAP OF MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1916



spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific or sacramental purposes shall be, after April 30, 1918, prohibited in the state forever. The Legislature shall by law provide regulations for the sale of such liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific and sacramental purposes.'

The Constitutional Prohibition Amendment went into effect on May 1, 1918. Reports in the first thirty days from every city in the state showed a tremendous reduction in the number of arrests, not only for drunkenness but for crimes of every nature. So reduced were the number of prisoners committed to the Prison Farm in the county of Kent, which contains Grand Rapids, the second city of the state, that the officials could not work the prison farm, and endeavored to make arrangements with the nearby counties for the most of them to close their county jails and Kent county to take care of the prisoners from a large group

WET AND DRY MAP OF MICHIGAN, JUNE 1, 1918



of counties in order that the prison farm project might not be closed for lack of prisoners to work it.

Even under this arrangement it is very doubtful if enough prisoners would be available to keep it going.

Detroit, the largest Prohibition city in the world, made a phenomenal record. In May, 1917, there were 1,692 arrests for drunkenness; in May, 1918, there were only 183. In May, 1917, with saloons, Detroit had 5,898 arrests for felonies and misdemeanors, while during May, this year, without saloons, arrests on these charges numbered but 3,123. In April, this year, the last wet month, the same class of arrests totaled 5,050. In May a year ago, there were twelve deaths from alcoholism, while in May this year the number was two. Miscellaneous accidental deaths were cut from 28 to 15, and railway deaths from five to none. There was also a decrease in the number of deaths due to auto accidents. A draft official is quoted as saying that whereas from 20 to 25 per cent of the drafted men left Detroit before May 1 under the influence of liquor, there have been only two cases of intoxication in the last seventeen trainloads of selects.

The great mining districts of the state where trouble was feared on law enforcement report splendid conditions even in the first thirty days. The production of the mines increased 30 and 40 per cent, some mines reporting not a single employee absent on Monday mornings through May for the first time in the history of the mine.

Enforcement of the law under the State Enforcement Department is reported as the most effective of any state in the Union, in its first thirty days of Prohibition. Liquor forces, before the amendment went into effect, started a propaganda with petitions to amend the constitutional Prohibition amendment by inserting a clause permitting the sale of beer, wines, ale, etc., and also providing for the return of the saloon one to every one thousand population, and placing the old liquor law of 1916 in the Constitution with some provisions changed, such as the increase of the license from \$500 to \$750 and the placing of the granting of licenses in the hands of the Circuit Judges. Should the liquor element succeed in placing this initiative amendment upon the ballot it would be voted on in the November election of 1918. Practically the same amendment was defeated in 1916 by a 122,000 majority.

Before November 7, 1916, 45 counties of the 83 had been carried for local option.

Statutory Prohibition was adopted in Michigan in 1853 and remained on the statute books until repealed by the Legislature in 1875. Constitutional Prohibition was voted on in 1887 and defeated, the record being 178,636 for, and 184,251 against the amendment.

The county unit local option law was enacted by the Legislature of 1889. Weak in its provisions of enforcement, it was not a success. Several counties abolished the saloon under its provisions, but the sentiment necessary to sustain the law was lacking, and county after county slipped back into the license column—all except Van Buren. Nineteen hundred and seven revealed only the one white county and the saloons in the state totaled nearly 6,000. Beginning with 1909 each session of the Legislature has seen the county unit law strengthened by amend-

ments until it, with supplementary legislation, gave the state township, village and county local option with splendid search and seizure laws, as well as many restrictions on physicians and druggists.

On November 2, 1915, a great mass convention of temperance workers was held in Lansing and petitions were circulated, calling for a vote on a constitutional Prohibition amendment, which vote was taken on November 7, 1916. When the amendment went into effect on May 1, 1918, 3,285 saloons and 62 breweries were closed.

Between 1906 and 1915 the number of saloons in Michigan was reduced by 1,955. The county option elections of 1915 closed 342 additional saloons, and those of 1916 added 26 to the total put out of business.

The Legislature of 1909 enacted a search and seizure law and provided that the number of saloons should not exceed one to 500 of the population. As a result of this law, more than 200 saloons in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan went out of business on May 1, 1912, after the provisions of the law had been clearly set forth in a decision by the State Supreme Court.

According to the report of the Attorney General of Michigan for the year ended June 30, 1910, there were 226 prosecutions for violations of the local option law in 37 dry counties of the state during the year, while there were 691 prosecutions for violations of the saloon laws in 47 wet counties. This means that during the year there were more than two violations of the liquor laws in wet counties to every one in dry counties.

In 1911 the Legislature enacted a law permitting the saloons to open on Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday and Columbus Day. The anti-liquor forces, however, succeeded in tacking an amendment to this holiday bill, giving to Councils of cities and villages, as well as Township Boards, the right to reject any and all liquor bonds.

The Legislature of 1915 passed what is known as the Stevens bill, which provided that before the consignee of liquor shipments could receive the same, he must make affidavit that he was of full legal age and not disqualified under the law of Michigan to receive the same. The same Legislature also passed an anti-liquor advertisement bill. It gave the Township Boards the right to reject all applications for liquor licenses and passed a law to prohibit the selling or furnishing of intoxicating liquors at lumber camps, or on or along the right of way of logging railroads to any employee thereof.

A statutory Prohibition bill containing a referendum clause was presented to the Legislature of 1915 for adoption, but failed of passage because the date of referendum provided therein was at the spring election rather than at the fall election, and because of numerous provisions for the enforcement of the law contained therein, and also because of the fact that there seemed to be a general opinion that when state-wide Prohibition was submitted it should be submitted on one issue, and with a constitutional amendment rather than a statutory provision to be voted upon by the people.

Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in 1916, great progress had been made in the no-license campaigns held from year to year in the counties of Michigan. Under the pro-

visions of the county local option law, 45 of the 83 counties of the state had been carried for no-license. In January, 1908, there was just one dry county in the state. In January, 1909, there were 11 dry counties. In January, 1910, there were 30; in January, 1911, there were 40; in January, 1912, there were 39; in January, 1913, there were 35; in January, 1914, there were 33; in January, 1915, there were 34; in January, 1916, there were 44, and in January, 1917, there were 45. At the April, 1917, election, Iron county gave a wet majority, returning to the license column for one year.

The next regular session of the Michigan Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

MINNESOTA

Area, 80,858 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 66,692 sq. miles.
Population (1910), 2,075,708.	Population under no-license, 1,250,000
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,246,761
Urban population, 850,294.	Rural population, 1,225,414
Per cent urban population, 41.0.	Per cent rural population, 59.0
Density of population per square mile.....	25.7
Foreign-born population, 543,595.	Per cent foreign-born, 26.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 941,136.	Per cent, 45.4
Negro population, 7,084.	Per cent, 0.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 49,336.	Per cent, 3.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 23,603.	Per cent, 3.7
Total number of families, 416,452.	Number persons to a family, 5.0
Families owning homes, 251,092.	Per cent, 60.3
Families renting homes, 165,360.	Per cent, 39.7
Children of school age, 610,258.	Number pupils enrolled, 440,083
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 97,589.	Per cent, 37.7
Number church communicants, 834,442.	Per cent of population, 40.2
Average number of wage earners employed	92,834
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	33.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	228.5
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	42.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	77.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	4,123
Number druggists	1,003
Number breweries (1917), 57.	Number distilleries (1917), 2
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	1,539,321
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	2,559,089.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 60.	Population dry counties, 1,031,809
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 1.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 9.	Population

Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but
 less than 5,000, 78. Population.....146,679
 Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....314
 Population134,120

Area under no-license, 66,692 sq. miles. 82.4 per cent.

Area under license, 14,166 sq. miles. 17.6 per cent.

Population under no-license, 1,250,000. 60.2 per cent.

Population under license, 825,708. 39.8 per cent.

The Legislature of 1917 submitted the question of constitutional Prohibition for the state to a vote of the people. The vote will be taken at the regular election in the fall of 1918. If the amendment is adopted it will go into effect on July 1, 1920. The resolution submitting the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people was passed by the House of Representatives on January 31, 1917, by a vote of 80 to 49, and by the Senate on February 15, 1917, by a vote of 85 to 27.

The next regular session of the state Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

At the present time Minnesota is under county and municipal option.

The municipal local option law applies to all villages, towns and cities of less than 10,000 and was enacted by the Legislature in 1913. The county option law was enacted by the Legislature of 1915. Since the adoption of the county option law, March 1, 1915, 53 counties have held county option elections and 46 of them voted out the saloons. In addition to this, eight counties are dry by local option and six are dry under the provisions of the Chipewewa Indian treaty. Minnesota therefore has 60 dry counties, out of a total of 86.

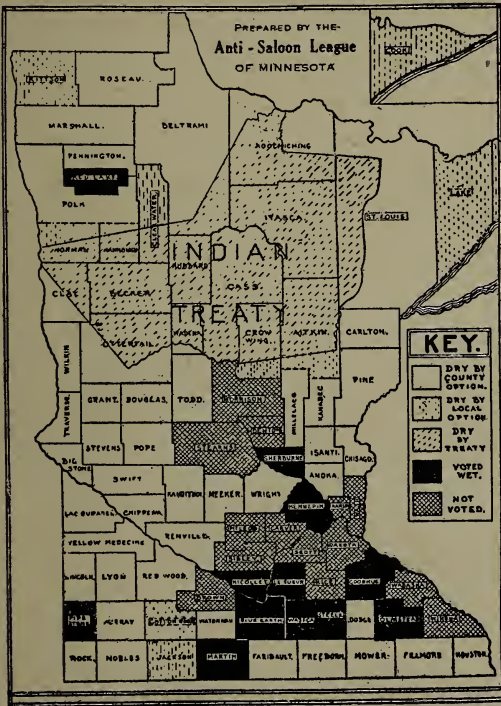
In the 1915 session of the Legislature a roadhouse bill was passed, thus closing up the saloons in the rural districts adjoining the larger cities, and bringing to an end these obnoxious places.

In June, 1916, the city of Duluth, under the provisions of its charter, held a wet and dry election and succeeded in voting out the saloons by a majority of 364. Duluth is now a city of 90,000 people and contained 167 saloons.

The Western Brewer is authority for the statement that the production of beer in Minnesota for the year 1915 decreased 217,000 barrels; retail value, \$5,300,000. Thus in eight months the county option law caused the evaporation of 107,632,000 drinks. During the current year, 1918, the decline has been very rapid. In May, 1918, Minnesota made and sold 44,477 fewer barrels of beer than in May, 1917.

Hennepin county including the city of Minneapolis voted on the liquor question in 1915. On the face of the returns Prohibition was defeated by a majority of 9,491 but there are indications of extensive frauds which unquestionably had much to do with this result. The vote for Governor in Hennepin county in 1914

WET AND DRY MAP OF MINNESOTA, JUNE 1, 1918



was 51,987. In the county option election the total vote showed the amazing increase of 33 1-3 per cent over the gubernatorial vote.

Aggressive action on the part of the United States Indian Bureau has helped in decidedly reducing the number of saloons in the various sections of Minnesota. As a result of these operations, together with the results of the county option elections, about 500 saloons were closed during 1915 together with 12 wholesale houses and an equal number of small breweries.

Prior to 1913 the only local option law in Minnesota was one which provided for a vote on the liquor question in towns and villages, but an amendment adopted by the Legislature in June, 1913, made the provisions of the law apply as well to cities of the fourth class.

In 1914, under the operation of this amended law, 46 additional towns were transferred from the wet to the dry column closing about 200 saloons and thus bringing the total number of

dry towns and villages in the state up to 304. The activity of the United States Indian Bureau, moreover, during 1914 resulted in the closing of about 200 saloons in the portion of the territory covered by the old Indian treaty.

On January 1, 1914, the state had 2,941 saloons. On January 1, 1918, there were 1,405 saloons in the state, thus showing a decrease of 1,536 for the four years.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Aitkin	10,371	Hubbard....	9,831	Otter Tail...	46,036
Anoka.....	12,493	Isanti.....	12,615	Pennington..	9,376
Becker	18,840	Itasca.....	17,208	Pine.....	15,878
Beltrami	19,337	Jackson	14,491	Polk.....	36,001
Big Stone....	9,367	Kanabec....	6,461	Pope.....	12,746
Carlton.....	17,559	Kandiyohi..	18,969	Redwood....	18,425
Cass.....	11,620	Kittson.....	9,669	Renville....	23,123
Chippewa...	13,458	Koochiching.	6,431	Rock.....	10,222
Chisago.....	13,537	Lac qui Parle	15,435	Roseau.....	11,338
Clay.....	19,640	Lake.....	8,011	St. Louis...	163,274
Clearwater .	6,870	Lincoln.....	9,874	Stevens.....	8,293
Cook.....	1,336	Lyon.....	15,722	Swift.....	12,949
Cottonwood..	12,651	Mahnomen..	3,249	Todd.....	23,407
Crow Wing..	16,861	Marshall....	16,338	Travers.....	8,049
Dodge.....	12,094	Meeker	17,022	Wadena.....	8,652
Douglas.....	17,669	Mille Lacs...	10,705	Watsonwan...	11,382
Faribault...	19,949	Mower.....	22,640	Wilkin.....	9,063
Fillmore....	25,680	Murray.....	11,755	Wright.....	28,082
Freeborn....	22,282	Nobles.....	15,210	Yellow	
Grant.....	9,114	Norman.....	13,446	Medicine..	15,406
Houston.....	14,297				

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More But Less Than 100,000

Duluth78,466

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Albert Lea	6,192	Brainerd	8,526	Crookston ...	7,599
Austin	6,960	Chisholm	7,684	Fergus Falls ..	6,887
Bemidji	5,099	Cloquet	7,031	Hibbing	8,832

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Ada	1,432	Buffalo	1,227	Fairmont	2,958
Adrian	1,112	Caledonia	1,372	Farmington ..	1,024
Aitkin	1,638	Canby	1,528	Fosston	1,075
Alexandria ...	3,001	Cannon Falls .	1,385	Frazee	1,645
Anoka	3,972	Cass Lake	2,011	Glenwood	2,161
Appleton	1,221	Chatfield	1,228	Grand Rapids .	2,230
Barnesville ...	1,353	Coleraine	1,613	Granite Falls .	1,454
Benson	1,677	Dawson	1,318	Hutchinson ...	2,368
Blue Earth....	2,319	Delano	1,031	International	
Bovey	1,377	Detroit	2,807	Falls	1,487
Breckenbridge	1,840	E. Grand Fr'ks	2,533	Jackson	1,907
Browns Valley	1,058	Excelsior	1,015	Kenyon	1,237

Lake City ....3,142	Osakis .....1,013	St. Louis Pk..1,748
Lake Crystal .1,055	Park Rapids ..1,801	Staples 2,558
Litchfield .....2,333	Perham .....1,376	Thief River
Long Prairie .1,250	Pine City .....1,258	Falls .....3,714
Luverne .....2,540	Pipestone ....2,475	Tracy .....1,876
Madison .....1,811	Plainview ....1,175	Two Harbors 4,990
Marshall .....2,152	Preston .....1,193	Wadena .....1,820
Medelia .....1,273	Princeton ....1,555	Warren .....1,613
Milaca .....1,102	Redwood Falls 1,666	Wells .....1,755
Montevideo ...3,056	Renville .....1,182	Wheaton .....1,300
Moorhead ....4,840	Richfield .....2,673	Willmar .....4,135
Morris .....1,685	Rushford .....1,011	Windom .....1,749
Mountain Lake 1,081	Sandstone ....1,818	Worthington .2,385
Nashwauk ....2,080	Spring Valley 1,817	Zumbrota ....1,138
Ortonville ....1,774	St. James ....2,102	

**Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less
Than 1,000 Population**

Adams 576	Brooton 562	Deer River.... 900
Albertville ....222	Browerville 633	Deerwood 586
Alden 544	Brownsdale ... 264	DeGraff 215
Alpha 223	Brownsville ... 361	Delavan 284
Amboy 435	Bruno 229	Dent 244
Annandale 624	Buffalo Lake... 371	Dexter 281
Argyle 744	Burtrum 217	Dilworth 400
Ashby 334	Butterfield 377	Dodge Center.. 957
Atwater 600	Byron 272	Donnelly 276
Auduben 300	Callaway 276	Dover 233
Avoca 212	Calumet 245	Dovray 200
Badger 395	Cambridge 900	Eagle Bend.... 551
Bagley 801	Campbell 303	Eagle Lake.... 231
Balaton 364	Canton 345	Easton 262
Barnum 262	Carlton 597	Echo 430
Barrett 278	Center City.... 252	Eden Valley... 740
Battle Lake... 567	Chandler 225	Edgerton 381
Beardsley 481	Chisago City... 276	Eitzen 275
Becker 201	Chokio 328	Elbow Lake.... 776
Belgrade 448	Clara City.... 587	Eldred 200
Bellingham 359	Claremont 275	Elgin 324
Belview 290	Clarissa 364	Ellendale 261
Bertha 296	Clarkfield 603	Ellsworth 536
Bethel 221	Clarks Grove ... 275	Elmore 795
Big Falls..... 325	Clearwater 311	Emmons 223
Big Lake..... 229	Climax 269	Erskine 324
Bingham Lake. 285	Clinton 384	Evansville 389
Bird Island... 931	Cohasset 521	Eyota 423
Blackduck 942	Cokato 718	Fairfax 815
Borup 225	Comstock 275	Fertile 614
Boyd 431	Cottonwood ... 770	Fisher 328
Braham 406	Currie 329	Foley 710
Brandon 276	Danube 217	Foreston 204
Brewster 311	Danvers 215	Fountain 321
Bricelyn 352	Dassel 643	Foxhome 206
Brookpark 300	Deer Creek..... 313	Franklin 439

Freeborn	275	Kasson	932	Nassau	213
Freeburg	200	Keewatin	695	Nerstrand	292
Fulda	743	Kelliher	294	Nevis	238
Garvin	450	Kellogg	372	Newfolden	375
Gary	251	Kennedy	232	New London... 418	
Ghent	210	Kensington	244	New Richland. 635	
Glennville	368	Kent	238	New York Mills 474	
Glyndon	295	Kerkhoven	432	North Branch. 642	
Gordonville ..	275	Kiester	258	Northome	206
Graceville	987	Kimball	312	Nymore	834
Grañada	333	Knife River... 491		Odessa	235
Grand Marais.. 355		LaCrescent	372	Ogilvie	270
Grand Meadow. 552		Lake Benton... 844		Olivia	960
Grandy	200	Lakefield	924	Onamia	314
Greenbush	274	Lake Park.... 740		Oslo	344
Grey Eagle..... 378		Lake Wilson... 219		Ostrander	300
Grove City..... 351		Lamberton	652	Ottertall	176
Hallock	910	Lancaster	204	Parker's Prairie 383	
Halstad	494	Lanesboro	987	Paynesville	901
Hancock	524	Lansing	225	Pequot	260
Hanley Falls... 275		La Salle	175	Paterson	266
Hanover	267	LeRoy	702	Pillager	216
Hanska	310	Lewisville	218	Pine Island.... 834	
Hardwick	292	Lindstrom	522	Pine River.... 329	
Harmony	655	Lismore	263	Porter	253
Harris	673	Lowry	252	Racine	275
Hartland	227	Lyle	552	Raymond	334
Hassman		Lynd	225	Reading	225
Hasty	275	McIntosh	634	Richville	255
Hawley	800	Mabel	549	Robbinsdale ... 765	
Hayfield	586	Mahnomen	796	Rockford	287
Hayward	300	Mantorville ... 410		Rolling Stone.. 205	
Hector	866	Maple Lake.... 522		Roosevelt	252
Hendricks	406	Marble	887	Roseau	644
Hendrun	355	Marietta	338	Rose Creek.... 202	
Henning	603	Marine Mills .. 526		Rothsay	343
Herman	604	Maynard	386	Round Lake.... 237	
Heron Lake.... 803		Menagha	346	Rush City..... 964	
Hewitt	322	Mentor	222	Rushmore	237
Hill City	220	Milan	468	Russell	262
Hills	398	Minneiska	395	Ruthton	290
Hinckley	673	Minneota	819	Sabin	300
Hitterdal	325	Minnesota Lake 445		Sacred Heart.. 587	
Hoffman	391	Minnetonka		Sanborn	462
Hokah	400	Beach	166	Scandon	572
Holloway	215	Monticello	858	Sebeka	428
Holmes City ... 200		Montrose	284	Shafer	250
Houston	700	Moose Lake.... 526		Slayton	850
Howard Lake.. 626		Mora	892	South Haven... 287	
Hubbard	264	Morgan	553	Spicer	228
Iona	300	Morristown ... 592		Spring Grove... 620	
Isanti	316	Morton	761	St. Francis 400	
Ivanhoe	484	Motley	428	St. Hilaire.... 468	
Jasper	704	Murdock	288	St. Michale.... 401	
Jeffers	227	Nashua	271	St. Paul Park.. 832	

St. Vincent.....	328	Tyler	614	Watkins	366
Stacy	250	Ulem	438	Waubun	230
Starbuck	497	Underwood ...	425	Waverly	460
Stephen	618	Vergas	237	Wayzata	492
Steen	275	Verndale	538	Westbrook ...	429
Stewartville ...	794	Vernon Center.	289	West Concord.	584
Storden	450	Vesta	243	White Earth... 325	
Taconite	549	Villard	260	Willow River.. 212	
Taunton	205	Vining	212	Wilmont	258
Taylors Falls..	454	Wabasso	343	Wilton	215
Tenstrike	250	Wahkow	450	Winger	300
Theilman	200	Waite Park ...	406	Wolverton 350	
Tintah	217	Walker	917	Wood Lake.... 292	
Truman	451	Walnut Grove..	366	Wykoff	456
Twin Valley....	543	Warroad	927	Wyoming	207

MISSISSIPPI

Area, 46,362 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 46,362 sq. miles.
Population (1910), 1,797,114.	Population under no-license, 1,797,114
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,926,778
Urban population, 207,311.	Rural population, 1,589,803
Per cent urban population, 11.5.	Per cent rural population, 88.5
Density of population per square mile	38.8
Foreign-born population, 9,770.	Per cent foreign-born, 0.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 19,489.	Per cent, 1.1
Negro population, 1,009,487.	Per cent, 56.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 290,235.	Per cent, 22.4
Illiterate males of voting age, 107,843.	Per cent, 25.3
Total number of families, 384,724.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 127,157.	Per cent, 33.0
Families renting homes, 257,567.	Per cent, 67.0
Children of school age, 611,119.	Number pupils enrolled, 469,137
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 90,972.	Per cent, 39.0
Number church communicants, 657,381.	Per cent of population, 31.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....	46,702
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	24.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	110.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	74.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	127.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...	274
Number druggists	598
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917, None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 82.	Population dry counties, 1,797,114
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None

Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None. Population	None
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None. Population	None
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 5. Population	88,885
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 59. Population	120,824
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	266
Population	96,156
Area under no-license, 46,362 sq. miles. 100 per cent.	
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 1,797,114. 100 per cent.	
Population under license, None.	

Mississippi has the honor of being the first state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution providing for ratification was adopted on January 8, 1918, by a vote of 28 to 5 in the Senate and 93 to 3 in the House.

Mississippi has had state-wide Prohibition since January 1, 1909. Prior to that date the state was under a local option law adopted in 1886. As a result of the operation of this law, 69 of the 77 counties in the state had adopted Prohibition before the state-wide law was enacted, leaving only about 10 per cent of the state's entire area to be changed from the license to the no-license column when the Prohibition law went into effect.

The Legislature of 1918 had the distinction of putting on the statute books of Mississippi a bone-dry law. No whisky for any purpose whatever can be shipped into the state, and no person can "have, control or possess" any whisky whatever.

The usual exceptions of wine for sacramental purposes and grain or pure alcohol for medicinal and mechanical purposes are made. The penalty for buying or possessing whisky is not less than \$100 or 30 days in county jail, or both; and for making or distilling any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years. This law provides also that no property rights inhere in liquors used in violation of this law, nor in any fixtures, furniture or vehicle, conveyance, boats or vessels when kept or used for the purpose of violating any laws of this state.

The advertising of liquor in any manner whatever is prohibited, and the law is universally obeyed.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary on June 1, 1917, was 1,406; on June 1, 1918, 1,292, a net loss of 133 under the bone-dry law.

The Prohibition laws of Mississippi have been improved by every Legislature since the local option law was passed in 1886. The Prohibition legislation has been sustained by a healthy public sentiment. There have been no reactions.

MISSOURI

Area, 68,727 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 61,854 sq. miles
Population (1910), 3,293,335.	Population under no license, 1,745,467
Population (estimated, 1915)	3,391,789
Urban population, 1,398,817.	Rural population, 1,894,513

MISSOURI

229

Per cent urban population, 42.5.	Per cent rural population, 57.5
Density of population per square mile	47.9
Foreign-born population, 229,779.	Per cent foreign-born, 7.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 518,201.	Per cent, 15.8
Negro population, 157,452.	Per cent, 4.8
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 111,116.	Per cent, 4.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 51,284.	Per cent, 5.3
Total number of families, 749,812.	Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 374,461.	Per cent, 49.9
Families renting homes, 375,351.	Per cent, 50.1
Children of school age, 971,534.	Number pupils enrolled, 707,031
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 142,022.	Per cent, 35.4
No. church communicants, 1,199,239.	Per cent of population, 36.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	152,182
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	72.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	187.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population	74.1
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population	107.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	7,231
Number druggists	2,439
Number breweries (1917), 42.	Number distilleries (1917), 29
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	3,434,174
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	289,660.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	4,074,795.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	71,778
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 85.	Population dry counties, 1,475,127
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 11.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 114.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	445
Population	168,350

Area under no-license, 61,854 sq. miles. 90 per cent.

Area under license, 6,873 sq. miles. 10 per cent.

Population under no-license, 1,745,467. 53.0 per cent.

Population under license, 1,547,868. 47.0 per cent.

Missouri is under local option, the law adopted in 1887, permitting the liquor question to be settled by a vote of the people in each county, exempting from the operation of the law cities containing a population of 2,500 or more, and permitting these cities to vote as separate units.

Under the law, the elections cannot be held in either cities or counties more frequently than once in four years. There are 114 counties besides the city of St. Louis (it being a separate civic unit) in the state. Of these 85 are dry and 14 others are dry outside of cities of 2,500 population exempted from the effect of the county vote.

The Legislature of 1917 passed two clean election laws. One will permit the dry forces to put a challenger in the polling places throughout the state when a Prohibition measure is being voted on under the initiative or referendum. The other establishes the right to contest an election in case of apparent fraud.. This Legislature also referred a Constitutional State-Wide Prohibition Amendment to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1918. If Prohibition is adopted by a majority vote of the people it will go into effect January 1, 1920.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

On April 1, 1918, the number of dramshops in the state was 3,100. Fifty-three per cent of the population is now living in no-license territory, and 90 per cent of the area of the state is dry.

In order to assist in carrying out the great program mapped out for this year, an Advisory Committee, made up of representatives of all the temperance forces of the state, has been organized. The Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been charged with the major responsibility for the conduct of the campaign. A thorough campaign of organization, so as to reach every individual voter, is being carried out. The objective for this program is five-fold: to vote more wet territory dry and to hold all present dry territory; to adopt state-wide Prohibition; to elect a Legislature that will ratify the resolution for National Prohibition; to press the battle for war-time Prohibition, and to elect officers who will be pledged to enforce Prohibition laws.

When the National Prohibition resolution was pending in the Congress of the United States, 12 of the 16 Representatives from Missouri voted in favor of the resolution, and three voted against the resolution, Speaker Clark not voting. In the Senate, Senator Stone voted in favor of the National Prohibition Amendment and Senator Reed against it.

Prohibition sentiment in Missouri has made a splendid growth during recent years in spite of the handicap of the world's largest brewing interest and a large foreign population.

The Legislature of 1913 enacted a county option law providing for a vote on the liquor question in each county without exempting the cities of any class. The liquor forces secured a referendum on this law, however, and in the general election of 1913 it was voted down along with the 14 other amendments on the ballot. The defeat of the local option law and the other measures which were voted down at the same time arose almost entirely from the peculiar difficulties of the referendum and initiative in the state of Missouri.

During 1916 the following battles were fought by the Prohibition forces with the result that the liquor traffic LOST in every

case, either by being voted out entirely or their wet majority being materially reduced:

Place	Date	Previous Vote	1916 Vote
Cooper county	January 8	500 wet	311 dry
Fulton	January 23	500 wet	311 dry
Maryville	February 3	36 wet	702 dry
Morgan county	March 14	136 wet	150 dry
Knox county	March 23	540 dry	970 dry
Adair county	May 27	125 dry	700 dry
Benton county	June 3	531 wet	164 wet
Platte county	June 3	816 wet	116 wet
Chillicothe	June 12	28 wet	212 dry
Lexington	July 5	600 wet	311 wet
Richmond	August 11	dry	145 dry

In these contests the dry vote of the state was increased by 4,255 and the former wet majorities were reduced by 1,358; in other words, the dry vote was increased by 5,613.

During 1916 there was waged a campaign for state-wide Prohibition. This contest was forced upon the state by two individuals who, taking advantage of the initiative law, put the contest on in spite of the protest of every organized temperance force of the state. When the election was called, however, the Anti-Saloon League threw its force into the fight, organized the counties and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in carrying the state, outside of St. Louis, dry by over 5,000 majority—St. Louis rolling up more than 100,000 wet, thus holding the state but at a reduced wet majority of 96,000 votes.

MISSOURI, 1906, 1910, 1915 AND 1916



January 1, 1906



January 1, 1910



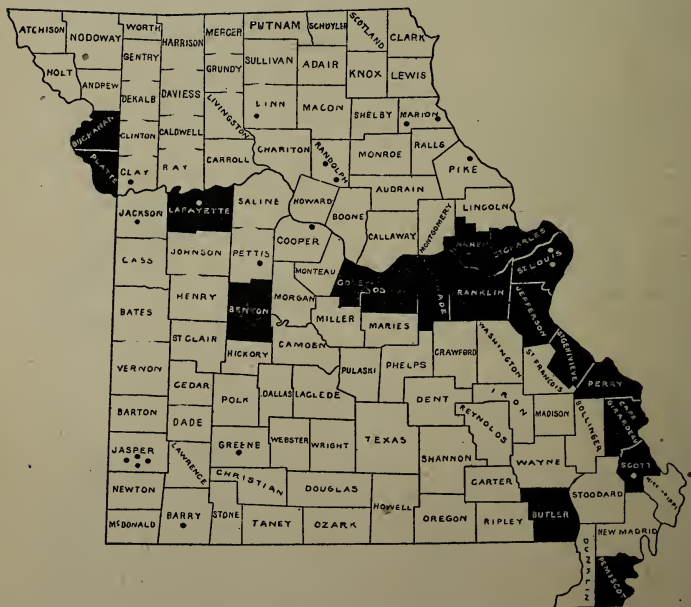
January 1, 1915



January 1, 1916

Place	Previous Vote	1915 Vote
Excelsior Springs	300 wet	36 wet
Farmington	wet	29 dry
Oregon county	300 dry	624 dry
Taney county	71 dry	700 dry
Miller county	580 dry	1,468 dry
St. Francois county	500 wet	968 dry
Monett	49 wet	1 wet
Carrollton	21 wet	185 dry
Clinton	250 wet	236 dry
Kennett	86 dry	69 dry
Carroll county	501 wet	1,331 dry
Rich Hill	144 wet	90 dry
Brookfield	194 wet	202 wet
Boonville	105 wet	236 wet
Lafayette county	781 wet	71 wet
Moberly	873 wet	509 wet
Washington county	214 dry	345 dry

WET AND DRY MAP OF MISSOURI, JUNE 1, 1918



The amount of license tax paid by each dramshop under the law passed by the 1917 Legislature and now in force is \$400 for state; \$500 to \$800 for county purposes, and the municipality may place the tax at any figure that is not considered confiscatory by the courts.

The licensing authority in the county is the County Court with the exception of the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph and St. Louis county. The state appoints one Excise Commissioner for St. Louis, two Police Commissioners for Kansas City, two for St. Joseph, and two Excise Commissioners for St. Louis county. In Kansas City the licensing power is divided between these Police Commissioners and the County Court of Jackson county. St. Joseph, being under special charter, claims exclusive power in the matter of dramshops.

The voters elect the County Courts and the Governor and Legislature that appoint the Excise and Police Commissioners, and the people in the block or township or municipality must directly ask for a dramshop. Therefore, no saloon can exist in Missouri without the direct consent and petition of the people.

The following are dry counties which contain wet cities:

County—Dry	Population	City—Wet	Pop.
Clay	20,302	Excelsior Springs	3,900
Cooper	20,311	Boonville	4,252
Barry	23,869	Monett	4,177
Green	63,831	Springfield	35,201
		{ Carterville	4,539
		{ Carthage	9,483
Jasper	89,673	{ Joplin	32,073
		{ Webb City	11,817
Jackson	283,522	{ Kansas City	249,000
Marion	30,572	{ Hannibal	18,341
Linn	25,253	{ Palmyra	16,000
Pike	22,556	{ Brookfield	5,749
Pettis	33,913	{ Louisiana	4,454
Randolph	26,182	{ Sedalia	17,822
		{ Moberly	10,923

The following is a list of wet counties which contain dry cities:

County—Wet	Population	City—Dry	Pop.
Lafayette	30,154	Higginsville	2,628
Scott	22,372	Sikeston	3,327
St. Louis	82,417	{ Webster Groves	7,080
		{ Kirkwood	4,171

The following is a list of wet counties of the state:

Buchanan	93,020	Franklin	29,830	Perry	14,898
Benton	21,957	Gasconade	19,559	Platte	14,429
Butler	20,624	Jefferson	27,878	St. Charles	24,695
Cape Girardeau	27,621	Osage	14,283	St. Genevieve	10,607
Cole	14,283	Pemiscot	19,559	Warren	9,123

(The city of St. Louis, which is under license, is a separate unit. Population (estimated), 750,000.)

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

Population figures according to 1910 census.

Adair	22,700	Audrain	21,687	Rollinger	14,576
Andrew	15,282	Barton	16,747	Boone	30,533
Atchison	13,604	Bates	25,869	Caldwell	14,605

Callaway ...	24,400	Iron.....	8,563	Polk.....	21,561
Camden.....	11,582	Johnson.....	26,297	Pulaski.....	11,433
Carroll.....	23,098	Knox.....	12,403	Putnam.....	14,308
Carter.....	5,504	Laclede.....	17,363	Ralls.....	12,913
Cass.....	22,973	Lawrence...	26,583	Ray.....	21,451
Cedar.....	16,080	Lewis.....	15,514	Reynolds....	9,592
Chariton....	23,503	Lincoln.....	17,033	Ripley.....	13,099
Christian....	15,832	Livingston .	19,453	St. Clair....	16,412
Clark.....	12,811	McDonald...	13,539	St. Francois.	35,738
Clinton.....	15,297	Macon.....	30,868	Saline.....	29,448
Crawford....	13,576	Madison.....	11,273	Schuyler....	9,062
Dade.....	15,613	Maries.....	10,088	Scotland....	11,869
Dallas.....	13,181	Mercer.....	12,335	Shannon....	11,443
Daviess.....	17,605	Miller.....	16,717	Shelby.....	14,864
De Kalb....	12,531	Mississippi..	14,557	Stoddard....	27,807
Dent.....	13,245	Moniteau....	14,375	Stone.....	11,559
Douglas....	16,664	Monroe.....	18,304	Sullivan....	18,598
Dunklin....	30,328	Montgomery.	15,604	Taney.....	9,134
Gentry.....	16,820	Morgan	12,863	Texas.....	21,458
Grundy.....	16,744	New Madrid	19,488	Vernon.....	28,827
Harrison....	20,466	Newton.....	27,136	Washington..	13,378
Henry.....	27,242	Nodoway ...	28,833	Wayne.....	15,181
Hickory....	8,741	Oregon.....	14,681	Webster....	17,377
Holt.....	14,539	Ozark.....	11,926	Worth.....	8,007
Howard.....	15,653	Phelps.....	15,796	Wright.....	18,315
Howell.....	21,065				

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Bonne Terre...	Fulton	5,228	Nevada	7,176
Chillicothe ...	Independence ..	9,859	Trenton	5,656
Columbia	Kirksville	6,347	W'bst'r Groves	7,080
Flat River	Mexico	5,939		

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Albany	1,922	Carrollton ...	3,452	Glasgow	1,507
Appleton City	1,018	Centralia	2,117	Granby	2,442
Ash Grove ...	1,075	Charleston ...	3,144	Grant City...	1,207
Aurora	4,148	Clarence	1,322	Greenfield ...	1,434
Bethany	1,931	Clinton	4,992	Hamilton	1,761
Bevier	1,900	Crane	1,002	Harrisonville	1,947
Bloomfield ...	1,147	Deepwater ...	1,398	Hibbard	1,243
Bolivar	1,975	Dexter	2,322	Higginsville ..	2,628
Bowling Green	1,585	Doniphan	1,225	Kahoka	1,758
Braymer	1,027	Edina	1,562	Kennett	3,033
Breckenbridge	1,025	Eldon	1,999	Kirkwood	4,171
Brunswick ...	1,606	Eldorado Spgs	2,503	LaBelle	1,017
Butler	2,894	Esleberry	1,018	LaGrange	1,360
California	2,154	Elvins	2,071	LaPlata	1,605
Cameron	2,980	Farmington ..	2,613	Lamar	2,316
Campbell	1,781	Fayette	2,586	Lathrop	1,038
Canton	2,218	Fredericktown	2,632	Lebanon	2,430
Carl Junction	1,115	Gallatin	1,825	Lees Summit ..	1,455

Liberty	2,980	Odessa	1,531	Savannah	1,583
Macon	3,584	Oran.....	1,023	Senath	1,029
Malden	2,116	Oregon	1,002	Shelbina	2,174
Marionville ...	1,272	Oronogo	1,912	Sikeston	3,327
Marshall	4,869	Osceola	1,114	Slater	3,238
Marshfield	1,193	Paris	1,474	Stanberry	2,121
Maryville	4,762	Pattonsburg ..	1,044	Sweet Springs ..	1,122
Maysville	1,051	Piedmont	1,154	Tarkio	1,966
Memphis	1,984	Pierce City ...	2,043	Thayer	1,613
Milan	2,191	Plattsburg	1,650	Tipton	1,273
Monroe City ...	1,949	Pleasant Hill ..	2,065	Troy	1,120
M'tgom'ry Cty.	1,789	Princeton	1,385	Unionville	2,000
Morehouse ...	1,636	Rich Hill	2,755	Vandalia	1,595
Mound City ...	1,575	Richmond	3,664	Versailles	1,598
Mount Vernon ..	1,161	Rockport	1,053	Warrensburg ...	4,689
Mountain Grv.	1,722	Rolla	2,261	Wellsville	1,194
Neosho	3,661	St. James	1,100	West Plains ...	2,914
New Madrid ...	1,882	Salem, Dent Co.	1,796	Willow Spgs. ...	1,401
Norborne	1,241	Salisbury	1,834	Windsor	2,241
Novinger	1,711	Sarcoxie	1,311		

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Adrain	929	Bell City.....	316	Buffalo	820
Advance	621	Bernie	742	Bunceton	788
Agency	429	Belton	922	Bunker	556
Aldrich	225	Benton.....	320	Burgess	249
Allendale	243	Benton City....	233	Burlington	
Altamont	270	Bertrand	346	Junction	942
Altona	67	Bethel	235	Burnham	73
Amazonia	456	Bigelow	156	Cabool	789
Amity	173	Billings	760	Cainesville	887
Amoret	307	Birch Tree.....	497	Cairo	220
Amsterdam	162	Birmingham ...	136	Caledonia	128
Anderson	721	Bismark	848	Calhoun	684
Annapolis	160	Blackburn	389	Callao	526
Anniston	364	Blackwater ..	371	Camden	477
Arbela	131	Blairstown ...	288	Camden Point..	169
Arcadia	289	Blodgett	422	Canalou	296
Archie	246	Blue Ridge....	67	Cardwell	874
Argyle	176	Blue Springs...	561	Cassville	781
Arkoe	87	Blythedale	345	Cedar City.....	208
Armstrong	579	Bogard	316	Center	540
Arrow Rock....	336	Bolckow	376	Chilhowee	425
Ashburn	295	Bosworth	767	Chula	384
Ashland	341	Bourbon	382	Clark	300
Atlanta	523	Bowers Mill....	82	Clarksburg ...	399
Aurora Springs.	135	Brashear	458	Clarksdale	416
Auxvasse	411	Brimson	104	Clarksville	918
Ava	713	Bronaugh	263	Clarkton	682
Baring	379	Browning	629	Clayton, Village	49
Barnard	338	Brownington ..	348	Clearmont	263
Barnett	118	Bucklin	790	Cleveland	170
Bates City.....	74	Buckner	410	Clever	248

Clyde	368	Foster	318	Humphreys	292
College Mound.	230	Frankfort	793	Hunnewell	406
Collins	259	Freeburg	331	Huntsdale	91
Commerce	544	Freeman	251	Hurdland	322
Concordia	931	Gainesville	195	Iberia	428
Connelsville ...	652	Galena	353	Ionia	105
Conran	196	Galt	583	Irondale	338
Conway	394	Garden City....	713	Ironton	721
Cora	110	Gentry	226	Jacksonville ...	200
Corning	253	Gerald	225	Jameson	358
Cosby	170	Gerster	123	Jamesport	611
Cottonwood Pt.	170	Gibbs	226	Jamestown	305
Cowgill	363	Gibson	143	Jasper	664
Craig	621	Gideon	702	Jerico Springs.	395
Creighton	400	Gifford	58	Johnstown	84
Crowder	288	Gilman	537	Jonesburg	456
Cuba	619	Gilliam	299	Kearney	631
Curryville	238	Glenallen	106	Keytesville	963
Cyrene	94	Glenwood	375	Kidder	306
Dadeville	401	Golden City....	882	King City	966
Dalton	261	Gorin	84	Kingston	535
Danville	113	Gower	370	Kingsville	238
Darlington	352	Graham	365	Knob Noster...	670
Dean Lake....	186	Grain Valley...	133	Knox City....	395
Deerfield	129	Graniteville ...	393	Koshkonong ...	452
Dekalb	391	Green City	844	Laclede	740
Deray	175	Green Ridge...	436	Laddonia	614
Des Arc	287	Green Top	275	Lakenan	137
Dewitt	423	Green Castle...	454	Lamonte	684
Dixon	715	Greenville	914	Lancaster	964
Dangola	72	Guilford	207	Laredo	758
Dover	214	Hale	587	Larussell	261
Downing	513	Hallsville	195	Lawson	604
Drexel	512	Hardin	635	Leeton	420
Dudley	150	Harris	395	Levasy	66
Eagleville	330	Harrisburg	146	Lewistown	405
East Lynne....	277	Hartsburg	175	Liberal	800
Elmen	512	Hartville	507	Licking	351
Elmo	342	Harviell	201	Lilbourn	484
Eolia	343	Harwood	208	Lincoln	336
Essex	548	Hawk Point....	299	Linn Creek....	435
Ethel	423	Henderson		Linneus	882
Everton	522	Mound	191	Lockspring	255
Ewing	327	Henrietta	443	Lockwood	961
Exeter	375	Holcomb	279	Lowry City....	462
Fair Haven....	62	Holland	135	Lucerne	264
Fair Play	421	Holliday	262	Lupus	164
Fairfax	666	Hollister	111	Luray	163
Farley	96	Hollywood	36	Lutesville	551
Federal	499	Holt	336	McFall	385
Fillmore	232	Hopkins	909	McKittrick	127
Foley	227	Hornersville ...	390	Madison	638
Forest City....	534	Houston	644	Maitland	736
Forest Park....	478	Houstonia	349	Malta Bend....	399
Forsyth	187	Humansville ...	913	Manley	100
Fortuna	203	Hume	514		

Mansfield	477	Northview	78	Rush Hill.....	168
Marble Hill....	313	Novelty	232	Rushville	566
Marquand	339	Oak Grove.....	641	Rutledge	418
Marston	258	Oak Ridge.....	256	St. Catherine ..	127
Martinsburg ...	436	Old Monroe....	251	St. Clair	397
Matthews	237	Olean	214	Salem	349
Mayview	308	Orrick	435	Sandy Hook....	71
Meadville	580	Osborn	360	Schell City.....	562
Melbourne	111	Osgood	204	Seneca	981
Mendon	408	Otterville	453	Seymour	590
Mercer	533	Ozark	813	Shelbyville ...	685
Merwin	195	Papinsville	87	Sheldon	528
Meta	399	Parkville	765	Sheridan	409
Metz	240	Parma	905	Silex	276
Miami	431	Parnell	438	Siloam Spgs....	86
Middle Brook..	80	Peculiar	205	Skidmore	562
Middle Grove...	88	Perry	895	Smithton	346
Middletown ...	323	Phelps City....	97	Smithville	680
Mill Grove.....	252	Philadelphia ...	199	South Gifford..	148
Miller	343	Pickering	264	South Gorin...	746
Millersville ...	99	Pilot Grove....	654	S. Greenfield...	274
Milo	128	Pilot Knob.....	445	South Lineville	77
Minden Mines..	591	Pleasant Green.	68	Southwest	483
Mineral Point..	290	Pocahontas ...	125	Sparta	271
Missouri City..	559	Point Pleasant.	99	Spickardsville..	638
Modena	111	Polo	526	Spoonerville ...	241
Mokane	646	Portageville ...	218	Sprague	156
Monegaw Spgs.	122	Potosi	772	Spring Garden.	60
Montevallo	146	Prairie Hill....	113	Steelville	773
Montecello	283	Prairie Home...	184	Stewartsville ..	543
Montrose	667	Purcell	994	Stockton	590
Montserrat	157	Purdin	337	Stotesbury	159
Mooresville	205	Purdy	459	Stotts City.....	548
Morrison	257	Puxico	814	Stoutsville	315
Morrisville	360	Queen City.....	701	Stover	386
Moscow Mills..	395	Quitman	231	Strasburg	180
Moselle	148	Randolph	123	Summersville ..	236
Moundville	247	Ravanna	251	Sumner	394
Mt. Leonard....	167	Ravenwood	341	Syracuse	193
Mt. Moriah.....	350	Raymore	218	Taneyville	124
Mountain View	552	Rayville	239	Tina	304
Naylor	406	Reeds	298	Tracy	176
Neck City.....	528	Renick	213	Trimble	222
Nelson	480	Republic	884	Triplett	473
New Cambria..	387	Revere	196	Turney	212
New Conception	132	Rhineland	190	Tuscumbia	285
New Florence...	424	Richards	303	Union Star.....	388
New Franklin..	794	Richland	884	Urich	484
New Hampton.	456	Ridgeway	841	Vanduser	388
New London...	942	Roanoke	110	Verona	466
Newark	217	Rocheport	434	Vibbard	110
Newburg	932	Rockville	566	Wakenda	279
Newtonia	293	Roscoe	182	Walker	364
Newtown	261	Rosendale	359	Washburn	219
Nixa	276	Rothville	245	Watson	245

Wayland	384	Westline	120	Winfield	422
Waynesville ...	257	Whiteside	129	Winona	444
Weatherby	171	Whitewater	250	Winston	257
Weaubleau	347	Whiting	242	Wooldridge	119
Wentworth	154	Williamstown..	204	Worland	159
Westboro	333	Williamsville..	477	Wyaconda	480

MONTANA

Area, 146,201 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 146,201 sq. miles
Population (1910), 376,053.	Population under no-license, 376,053
Population (estimated, 1915)	446,054
Urban population, 133,420.	Rural population, 242,633
Per cent urban population, 35.5.	Per cent rural population, 64.5
Density of population per square mile.....	2.6
Foreign-born population, 94,713.	Per cent foreign-born, 25.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 106,809.	Per cent, 28.4
Negro population, 1,834.	Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 14,457.	Per cent, 4.8
Illiterate males of voting age, 8,812.	Per cent, 5.7
Total number of families, 86,602.	Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 48,757.	Per cent, 56.3
Families renting homes, 37,845.	Per cent, 43.7
Children of school age, 83,860.	Number pupils enrolled, 66,141
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 13,799.	Per cent, 37.2
Number church communicants, 98,984.	Per cent of population, 26.3
Average number of wage earners employed	13,704
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	110.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	185.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	44.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	256.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	2,470
Number druggists	303
Number breweries (1917), 19.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	319,313
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	244,772.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	36,270.4
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	230,686
Number dry counties, 41.	Population dry counties, 376,053
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less	
than 100,000, 1. Population	39,165
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less	
than 25,000, 5. Population	59,497
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but	
less than 10,000, 3. Population	16,015
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but	
less than 5,000, 17. Population	37,578
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	31
Population	16,351

Area under no-license after Dec. 31, 1918, 146,201 sq. miles. 100 pct.
Area under license, None.
Population under no-license, 376,053. 100 per cent.
Population under license, None.

Montana has adopted constitutional Prohibition, which will go into effect on December 31, 1918. A referendum measure, providing for state-wide, bone-dry Prohibition, was submitted to a vote of the people, by the 1915 Legislature. The vote was taken on November 7, 1916, and resulted in a dry majority of 28,886, there being 102,776 votes cast for the amendment while only 73,890 votes were cast against it.

At a special session of the Legislature, which convened February 14, 1918, for the purpose of enacting war emergency measures, the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified, by a vote of 35 to 2 in the Senate and 77 to 8 in the House.

At the present time the county option law is in operation in Montana and will continue to operate until state-wide Prohibition goes into effect. This law provides that one-third of the electors qualified to vote for representative in the last preceding election may petition the County Commissioners to call an election. If the Commissioners find the petition sufficient, they must call an election within 60 days, and if the county votes dry the saloons must be closed within 30 days after the vote has been canvassed. The supreme court has sustained the validity of the county option law and ruled that any county can operate thereunder until the state-wide Prohibition law goes into effect.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a law to abate places wherein or whereon liquor is sold contrary to law, also a law to abate houses of prostitution or assignation, gambling resorts, or places used contrary to the provisions of the "wine room laws" of the state.

A comprehensive measure, embracing search and seizure, abatement of blind pigs, removal from office of officers found guilty of refusal to enforce the Prohibition laws of the state, and defining the manner in which pure grain alcohol may be sold for scientific and manufacturing purposes, or denatured alcohol for mechanical purposes and wine for sacramental purposes, was passed by the 1917 Legislative Assembly. It will become operative January 1, 1919. A bill regulating pool halls was also passed by the legislative assembly of 1917. Under its provisions minors, under 18 years of age, are not permitted in pool halls unless they obtain the written consent of their parents; and a fine of from \$50 to \$300 is provided as a penalty against those found guilty of gambling in any form on pool tables, and also against the person owning or renting the property.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted the following laws:

Anti-Race Track Gambling law, which makes it unlawful to bet on a contest of speed, skill or endurance of animal or beast.

Closing of saloons within one mile of cities of first class from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 a. m. Closing of saloons from 10 p. m. Saturday until 1 p. m. Sunday.

Law prohibiting sale of liquor within five miles of railroad grade, public works, etc., under construction, except where sold in a town of 50 or more persons, or by dealer in business two years before the beginning of such works.

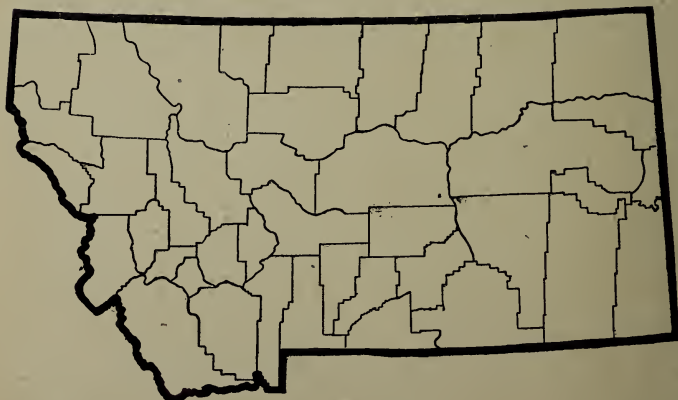
The issuance of new licenses on a basis of one to every 500 persons.

After December 31 all saloons were to be closed in places having less than 50 persons within one-fourth mile of the place where the liquors are to be sold.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MONTANA, JANUARY 1, 1916



WET AND DRY MAP OF MONTANA, JANUARY 1, 1918



The law provides for the filing of protests against the re-issuance of saloon licenses and the Commissioners are given discretionary power in the issuance thereof. The petitioners for, or the remonstrants against, the issuance of a license are given the power of appeal to the District Court.

Law prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors to drunkards, minors or Indians, and holding the person breaking this law liable for damages to any person injured thereby in property, money or means of support. Under this law a married woman may sue in her own name and a minor by guardian.

NEBRASKA

Area, 76,808 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 76,808 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,192,214.	Population under no-license, 1,192,214
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,258,624
Urban population, 310,852.	Rural population, 881,362
Per cent urban population, 26.1.	Per cent rural population, 73.9
Density of population per square mile	15.5
Foreign-born population, 176,662.	Per cent foreign-born, 14.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 362,353.	Per cent, 30.4
Negro population, 7,689.	Per cent, 0.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 18,009.	Per cent, 1.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 8,545.	Per cent, 2.4
Total number of families, 265,549.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 153,155.	Per cent, 57.6
Families renting homes, 112,394.	Per cent, 42.4
Children of school age, 358,856.	Number pupils enrolled, 281,375
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 59,890.	Per cent, 39.8
Number church communicants, 345,803.	Per cent of population, 29.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....	25,144
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	46.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	166.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	38.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	55.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	1,888
Number druggists	891
Number breweries (1917), 14.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	362,354
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	2,938,594.1
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	365,111.5
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	592,050
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 93.	Population dry counties, 1,192,214
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 124,096
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 11.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 80.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	363
Population	128,672
Area under no-license, 76,808 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 1,192,214.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Nebraska has adopted constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by popular vote at the regular election on November 7, 1916, by a majority of 29,442, there having been cast 146,574 votes for the amendment and 117,132 votes against it. The law went into effect May 1, 1917.

The constitutional amendment was submitted under the in-

used as a beverage provided it contains over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. Intoxication is made a misdemeanor, drinking in public places forbidden and soliciting orders is prohibited with heavy fines attached. The advertising of liquor is made unlawful and public peace officers authorized to remove signs or advertisements when they are brought to their notice. Clubs are dealt with very severely. They are not only subject to the general provisions of the law but, if found guilty of its violation, they forfeit their charter.

The law makes it unlawful to possess liquor or to keep it anywhere in Nebraska except in a private dwelling house. It then provides that "no person shall keep or possess intoxicating liquor in his private dwelling house in an amount more than is reasonably sufficient for his personal use and needs." However, it makes the possession of any amount of liquor "prima facie evidence that such liquor was kept by such person with the purpose of unlawful sale, use or disposition in violation of law."

The shipment, keeping by wholesale and retail druggists for the excepted purposes, the use by physicians and for scientific purposes are all very carefully hedged about to aid in the enforcement of the law.

At the time state-wide Prohibition went into effect, a large part of the territory of the state had been made dry under the local option law. Forty-four municipalities, ranging in size from 1,000 to 5,000 population, and 263 municipalities having a population of less than 1,000 each, had outlawed the saloon. The state law compelled saloons to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m. All territory in the state, within two miles of an incorporated city or village, was under absolute Prohibition. County authorities might, however, grant licenses outside of this restricted district. At the time state-wide Prohibition went into effect there were about 25 saloon licenses in the state, issued by county authorities.

Another state law forbids the sale of liquor on dining cars within the state, and this law is rigidly enforced by the railroads themselves.

At a special session of the Nebraska Legislature, early in 1918, the House of Representatives voted, 66 to 7, to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Senate, however, by a vote of 18 to 13, adopted a resolution to confine consideration in the special session to the matters specified in the call issued by Governor Neville. The next regular session of the Legislature will convene in January, 1919, at which time the ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be an issue.

NEVADA

Area, 109,821 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 11,490 sq. miles
Population (1910), 81,875.	Population under no-license, 15,000
Population (estimated, 1915)	102,730
Urban population, 13,367.	Rural population, 68,508
Per cent urban population, 16.3.	Per cent rural population, 83.7
Density of population per square mile.....	0.7
Foreign-born population, 19,691.	Per cent foreign-born, 24.1

Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 20,951.	Per cent, 25.5
Negro population, 513.	Per cent, 0.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 4,702.	Per cent, 6.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 2,399.	Per cent, 6.0
Total number of families, 23,677.	Number persons to a family, 3.5
Families owning homes, 11,925.	Per cent, 50.3
Families renting homes, 11,752.	Per cent, 49.7
Children of school age, 17,439.	Number pupils enrolled, 10,200
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 2,308.	Per cent, 34.3
Number church communicants, 14,944.	Per cent of population, 18.2
Average number of wage earners employed	3,655
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	194.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	280.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	118.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	353.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	1,184
Number druggists	48
Number breweries (1917), 4.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	14,869
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, None.	Population dry counties, None
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	17
Population	2,975

Area under no-license, 11,490 sq. miles. 10.5 per cent.

Area under license, 98,331 sq. miles. 89.5 per cent.

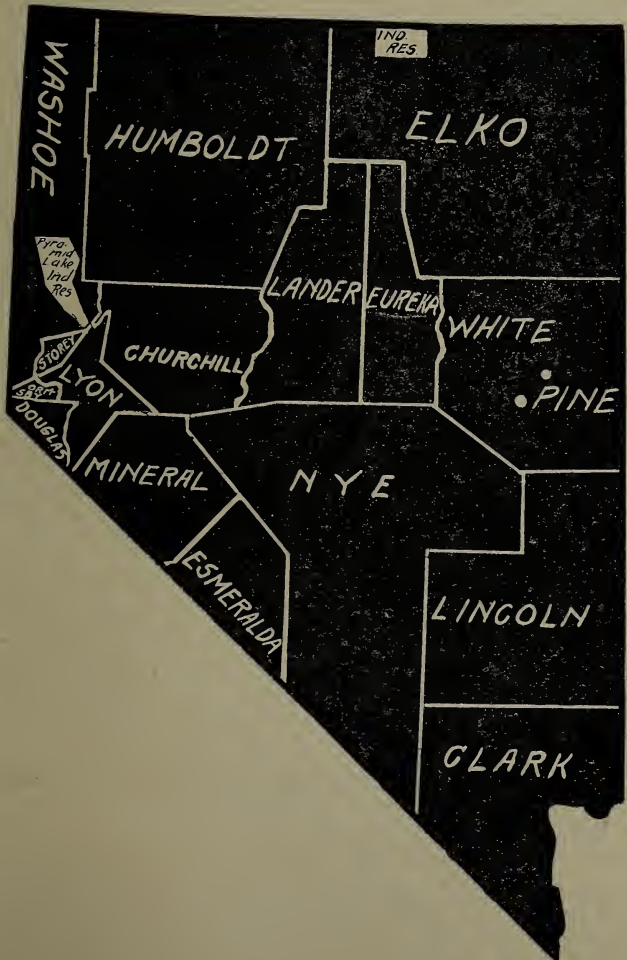
Population under no-license, 15,000. 18.4 per cent.

Population under license, 66,875. 81.6 per cent.

The state of Nevada is under license. There is, however, a provision in the law making it possible to close saloons in rural districts upon petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers in any school district, if the petitioners can testify to the fact that the saloons are detrimental to the public health and the public morals of the community.

By means of these petitions the county commissioners of

WET AND DRY MAP OF NEVADA, JUNE 1, 1918



several counties have closed saloons in a few rural sections. This has been especially true in Elko county. The town of Elko, however, with a population of 3,500, has 25 saloons.

Imlay, a division point on the Southern-Pacific Railroad, and Montello are both under no-license by reason of the fact that the deeds to all property in both of these towns prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Race-track, card-table and pool room gambling have been re-established in the state, and slot machines are openly operated, especially in Reno, the commercial and educational center of the state. Easy divorce, requiring but six months for citizenship, has also been re-established. The divorce colony in Reno seldom numbers less than 1,000. Many of these are vicious folks and are liberal patrons of the cabarets and cafes. The night life of Reno, a city of 15,000, is on a par with almost any American metropolitan city. It has 110 liquor licenses.

Nevada has the initiative and referendum, the former requiring 10 per cent of the qualified electors of the state in valid signatures, to be filed with the Secretary of State 30 days before the next regular meeting of the Legislature. Such a petition asking for Prohibition was filed December 15, 1916, and was rejected by the Legislature January 31, 1917. It now automatically goes to the people for a vote at the next general election, which is in November, 1918. The bill is modeled after the West Virginia law, and was signed by 25 per cent of the voters of the state.

Nevada has more retail liquor establishments in proportion to the population, less proportionate territory under no-license and more people living in wet territory in proportion than any other state in the Union.

The petition calling for the submission of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people was signed by 7,465 names, being more than 26 per cent of the votes cast at the last general election, and 21 2-3 per cent of the total registration of the state.

The Socialist party by a referendum vote has elected to embody a Prohibition plank in its platform, only 13 members voting against the proposal. Since the Socialists have a voting strength of 8,000 in the state, they hold the balance of power on most public questions.

The state of Nevada has a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants, and a voting strength of near 40,000, as women have the full franchise. In every locality where the voters have been tested by petitions asking licensing boards of counties and cities to abolish the saloons, there has been no case in which less than 80 per cent of the voters have signed the petitions. Churchill county as a whole had 80 per cent of the voters on the petition, which was refused by the board. Rochester had 90 per cent, and the licensing board of Humboldt county put the saloons out. Packard, another camp in the same county, did the same, and obtained like results. There is not a mining camp in Humboldt county in which there is a saloon, and the same can be said of Lander county. The mining camp of Wonder had 85 per cent of the voters on the petition to

close the saloons, but the petition was rejected by the wet board of Churchill county.

The liquor licenses have decreased over 200 in the last year.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population (unincorporated)

(Note: Population estimated.)

Alamo	100	Lund	225	Preston	100
Bunkerville ...	200	Metropolis	100	Rochester	250
Copper Canyon,		Musquite	50	Ruth	700
Galena, Cop-		Nixon	100	Shurz	150
per Basin....	250	Overton	200	St. Thomas....	100
Imlay	200	Packard	100		
Logandale	50	Panaca	100		

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Area, 9,031 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 9,031 sq. miles
Population (1910), 430,572.	Population under no-license, 430,572
Population (estimated, 1915)	440,584
Urban population, 255,099.	Rural population, 175,473
Per cent urban population, 59.2.	Per cent rural population, 40.8
Density of population per square mile.....	47.7
Foreign-born population, 96,667.	Per cent foreign-born, 22.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 103,117.	Per cent, 23.9
Negro population, 564.	Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 16,386.	Per cent, 4.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 8,413.	Per cent, 6.2
Total number of families, 103,156.	Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 52,052.	Per cent, 50.4
Families renting homes, 51,104.	Per cent, 49.6
Children of school age, 93,004.	Number pupils enrolled, 63,972
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 13,442.	Per cent, 29.3
Number church communicants, 190,298.	Per cent of population, 44.2
Average number of wage earners employed.....	78,993
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	230.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	211.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	67.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	118.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	708
Number druggists	225
Number breweries (1917), 4.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	268,564
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	107,732.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 10.	Population dry counties, 430,572
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None

Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2. Population.....	96,085
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 6. Population	78,044
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 6. Population.....	40,074
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 14. Population	45,222
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	Population
Area under no-license, 9,031 sq. miles. 100 per cent.	
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 430,572. 100 per cent.	
Population under license, None.	

New Hampshire is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been enacted in April, 1917. It was signed by the Governor on April 17, 1917, and went into effect May 1, 1918. An important feature of the law is that which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Law Enforcement, who is appointed by the Governor, and whose compensation is fixed by him, thus making the Governor personally responsible for the enforcement of the law. The President of the Anti-Saloon League has been appointed as the present Law Enforcement Commissioner.

Prior to May 1, 1918, the state was under local option. From 1855 until 1903 the state of New Hampshire was under Prohibition. In 1903, however, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns were required to vote at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years, on the question of license, or no-license. If a majority of the votes on this question were in the affirmative the license provisions went into effect on the first day of the May following and continued for two years in the towns and four years in the cities, when another vote must be taken. If the majority of the votes cast was against license, then the prohibitory law of 1855, with its amendments, remained in full force and effect.

The following figures show the number of arrests for drunkenness during May 1918 (the first month after Prohibition had gone into effect) and May 1917, under license:

	1918	1917		1918	1917
Berlin	3	79	Nashua	24	81
Concord	6	54	Portsmouth	11	95
Dover	6	37	Somersetworth	3	22
Franklin	2	39			
Manchester	48	345	Total	103	752

In 1909 a law was enacted by the Legislature prohibiting license holders shipping liquors from any part of the state into no-license cities and towns. This law is known as "the Preston amendment." In 1911 and 1913 the organized liquor interests made most strenuous efforts to have this law repealed, but were defeated. They also tried to make it possible to get lighter penalties in case of violations. These efforts also failed.

The first vote was taken in the whole state at a special election in May, 1903, when the 11 cities and 59 towns voted for license, and 165 towns voted against license.

In 1906, when next the whole state voted, six cities and 193 towns voted no-license.

In 1910, seven cities and 23 towns voted for license, and four cities and 201 towns voted against license. Two cities and 12 towns changed from dry to wet, and 14 towns changed from wet to dry.

In 1912, November 5, all the towns^e voted. Twenty-one voted for license and 203 voted against license. Eleven towns changed from license to no-license; eight towns changed from no-license to license. None of the cities voted in 1912.

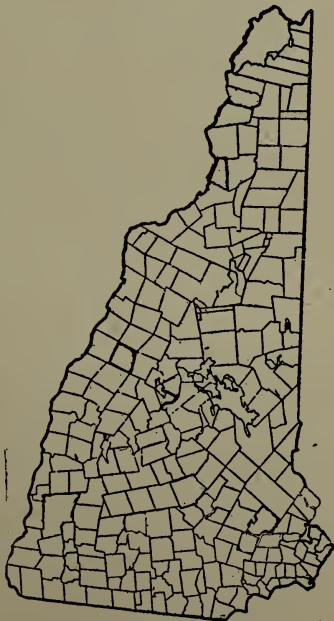
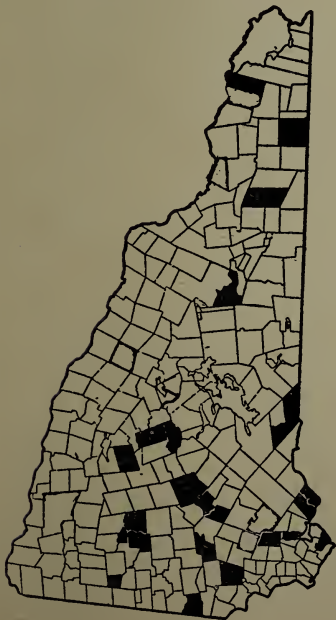
The total license vote in the towns in 1912 was 14,518, while the total no-license vote was 27,875.

In 1914, every city and town voted on the question of license or no-license. The total license vote was 32,776, the no-license vote 40,439, giving a majority of 7,663, the largest no-license majority ever given. One city and four towns changed from no-license to license, and five towns changed from license to no-license.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1917 and 1918

January 1, 1917

June 1, 1918



In November, 1916, every town voted, but not the cities. Seventeen towns voted license; 207 towns no-license.

In the Legislature of 1915 the liquor interests introduced several bills to weaken the license law, but under the pressure for the repeal of the license law they withdrew those bills and concentrated on retaining the license law, which effort succeeded.

A law was also enacted providing that if a person is convicted of drunkenness in the no-license towns, it shall be unlawful for him to have liquor in his possession for 12 months, and any liquor found in his possession must be destroyed by order of the court.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

NEW JERSEY

Area, 7,514 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 1,016 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,537,167.	Population under no-license, 235,448
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,881,840
Urban population, 1,907,210.	Rural population, 629,957
Per cent urban population, 75.2.	Per cent rural population, 24.8
Density of population per square mile.....	337.7
Foreign-born population, 660,788.	Per cent foreign-born, 26.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 777,797.	Per cent, 30.7
Negro population, 89,760.	Per cent, 3.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 113,502.	Per cent, 5.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 51,086.	Per cent, 6.6
Total number of families, 558,202.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 191,177.	Per cent, 34.2
Families renting homes, 367,025.	Per cent, 65.8
Children of school age, 624,292.	Number pupils enrolled, 429,727
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 68,143.	Per cent, 23.7
Number church communicants, 857,548.	Per cent of population, 33.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	373,605
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	84.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	238.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	44.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	118.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).	10,920
Number druggists	1,157
Number breweries (1917), 36.	Number distilleries (1917), 19
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	3,402,420
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	54,493.8
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	3,209,265.0
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	.....
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	.....
Number dry counties, None.	Population dry counties, None
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 1.	Population.....
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 4.	Population
Number dry cities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 3.	Population
	18,941

Number dry cities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 28. Population64,180
 Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....26
 Population10,080
 Area under no-license, 1,016 sq. miles. 13.5 per cent.

Area under license, 6,498 sq. miles. 86.5 per cent.

Population under no-license, 235,448. 8.17 per cent.

Population under license, 2,301,719. 91.83 per cent.

New Jersey is under license. Prior to January, 1918, there were very few municipalities where liquor was not sold, and in these the freedom from the saloon was obtained by special provisions in the municipal charter, or because the court had refused to grant license.

After many years of strenuous effort a municipal local option law was passed by the Legislature of 1917-1918, and signed by the Governor on January 29, 1918. This law provides for submitting the question, "Shall the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in this municipality be prohibited?" to a vote of the people at special and general elections. A 30 per cent petition is essential to secure a special election; 20 per cent places the question on the ballot at the regular election. On June 19, 49 municipalities had voted dry, containing a population of 180,278.

A second local option law was enacted by the same Legislature, which provides for submitting to a referendum of the people ordinances for the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic. The provisions of this act are very broad. The regulations for the elections under this second local option law are identical with those for the main law providing for wet and dry elections.

A number of amendments to the standard liquor law of the state, known as the Bishops act, were obtained from the same Legislature at the solicitation of the Anti-Saloon League. These provisions very much simplify the method of procedure for revocation of license, and in other ways render the law more effective in controlling the saloon.

A very drastic law was obtained, permitting the abatement as a nuisance of any place where the sale of liquor is habitually conducted in violation of law. This act will be found as Chapter 202, page 739, of the Pamphlet Laws of 1918, and under its provisions any liquor dealer, who habitually violates the law, may be proceeded against by any citizen in the court of chancery, and if convincing testimony is furnished, the law provides that the place shall be closed for one year, the furniture or equipment used in violation of law sold, and the liquors destroyed.

The Legislature of 1918 had before it the question of ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Under administration pressure a referendum bill was introduced, and as a result neither the resolution for ratification nor the referendum bill was brought to a vote. Undoubtedly a full majority in both the Senate and the House would have promptly voted for ratification of the amendment, but for this referendum bill. The

next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the ratification of the Federal prohibitory amendment will again be an issue.

The campaign that led to the election of the Legislature of 1918 was the most hotly contested ever conducted by the Anti-Saloon League in New Jersey. In previous Legislatures the brewery and saloon influence controlled the 12 members of the Assembly from Essex county, and the same number from Hudson county, who made common cause to do the bidding of the liquor traffic and block the wishes of two-thirds of the counties of the state as registered in the Senate vote. The only possible way to break this deadlock was to capture the 12 members of the Assembly from Essex county. This was done by careful organization methods during the two years prior to the election, which resulted in nominating 12 candidates at the Republican primary, securing a Republican convention pledged to the enactment of a local option law, and a final triumph at the general election. The two local option laws were then made administration measures.

According to the Federal census of 1910, there were in the state of New Jersey 240,827 boys and young men between the ages of 15 and 24. The liquor tax receipts show that there is one liquor dealer in New Jersey for every 23 boys or young men between 15 and 24 years of age.

In the seven counties of the state where the population is more than 50 per cent foreign, the average ratio of saloons to the population is one to 317. In the other 14 counties of the state the ratio is one to 455. In the nine counties of the state with averages from 5 to 15 per cent foreign population, the ratio of saloons to population is one to 674.

The State Senate elected in 1914 passed a local option bill by a vote of 11 to 9. This bill, however, failed of passage in the House. The Senate elected in 1915 passed a local option bill by a vote of 12 to 9, and the next year's Senate passed the bill by a vote of 14 to 7, but the vote in the House was not sufficient to pass the measure.

At the fall election in 1916 a majority of all the votes cast, and 75 per cent of the Republican votes, were for candidates favorable to local option. The election of members of the Assembly is handicapped by the fact that members of the Assembly are elected by counties rather than by districts, and that 24 members come from two counties containing the cities of Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, which are brewery-dominated. In Essex county in 1916 a local option State Senator was elected, and a change of three votes in each election district would have nominated and elected 12 Assemblymen pledged to local option and passed the bill.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More, But Less Than 100,000

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

East Orange34,371

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population or More, But Less Than 25,000

Asbury Park, 10,150 Millville12,451 Montclair ...21,550
Bridgeton ...14,209

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population or More, But Less Than 10,000

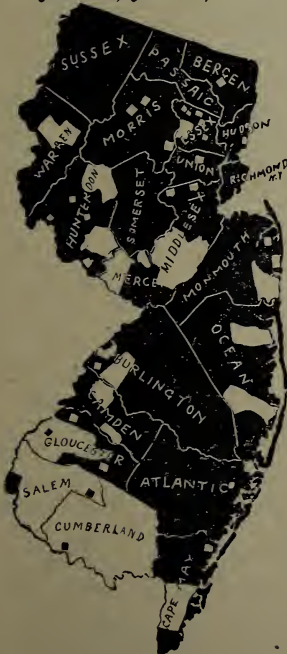
Rutherford ...7,045 Salem6,614 Vineland5,282

Note: The unincorporated town of Ocean Grove, with a population of 6,774, is dry.

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Audubon .....1,343	Glassboro	Pitman .....1,950
Bogota .....1,125	Haddon H'ghts 1,452	Pleasantville .4,390
Bradley Beach 1,807	Haddonfield ..4,142	Prospect Park.2,719
Caldwell .....2,236	Jamesburg ...2,075	Riverton .....1,788
Chatham .....1,874	Lambertville .4,657	Rockaway ....1,902
Clayton .....1,926	Leonia .....1,486	Roselle .....2,725
Collingswood .4,795	Metuchen ....2,138	Swedesboro ...1,477
Dunellen .....1,990	Ocean City ...1,950	Woodstown ...1,613
Elmer .....1,167	Pennsgrove ...2,118	Woodbury ....4,642
Flemington ...2,693		

WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW JERSEY, JUNE 1, 1918



Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less than 1,000 Population

Alpine 377	Northfield 866
Brigantine ... 67	Oaklyn 653
Cape May Pt.. 162	Pennington ... 722
Clinton 836	Port Republic. 405
Essex Fells... 442	Roseland 486
Florham Park. 558	Saddle River.. 483
Island Heights 313	Seaside Park.. 101
Linwood 602	S. Cape May.. 7
Longport 118	Upper Saddle River 273
Margate City.. 129	Ventnor 491
Milford	Wenonah 645
Millstone 157	Woodlynne ... 500
Mountainside . 362	
National Park. 325	

Names and Population of All No-License Townships

Alloway .....1,500	Livingston ...1,202
Beverly .....2,719	Logan .....1,521
Denville .....1,012	Mantua .....1,849
Dover (Toms River) ...2,676	Middle .....3,383
East Amwell..1,251	Monroe .....2,581
E. Greenwich.1,614	N. Caldwell.. 782
East Windsor. 839	S. Brunswick.2,929
Franklin ....3,008	South Orange.4,676
Gloucester ...2,764	Tewksbury .. 613
Greenwich ...1,155	Union 998
Harrison ...1,793	Upper Pitts-grove .....1,984
Hope .....1,074	Wall .....4,338
Independence .1,151	W. Windsor...1,426

NEW MEXICO

Area, 122,503 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 122,503 sq. miles
Population (1910), 327,301.	Population under no-license, 327,301
Population (estimated, 1915)	396,917
Urban population, 46,571.	Rural population, 280,730
Per cent urban population, 14.2.	Per cent rural population, 85.8
Density of population per square mile.....	2.7
Foreign-born population, 23,146.	Per cent foreign-born, 7.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 26,331.	Per cent, 8.0
Negro population, 1,628.	Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 48,697.	Per cent, 20.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 16,634.	Per cent, 17.6
Total number of families, 78,883.	Number persons to a family, 4.1
Families owning homes, 54,537.	Per cent, 69.1
Families renting homes, 24,346.	Per cent, 30.9
Children of school age, 85,572.	Number pupils enrolled, 56,304
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 15,807.	Per cent, 40.7
Number church communicants, 137,009.	Per cent of population, 41.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	3,776
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	.....
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	66.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	169.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	124.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	1,012
Number druggists	107
Number breweries (1917), 2.	Number distilleries (1917), 3
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	9,657
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	21,882.4
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 28.	Population dry counties, 327,301
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 2.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 13.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	14
Population	7,074
Area under no-license, 122,503 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 327,301.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

New Mexico is under constitutional Prohibition, which was adopted by a vote of the people on November 6, 1917. The amendment goes into effect on October 1, 1918.

The next regular session of the Legislature will convene the first week in January, 1919, at which time the question of ratifica-

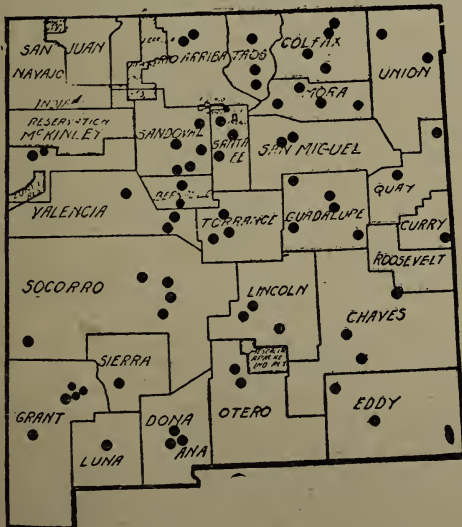
tion of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

Until the Prohibition amendment goes into effect, New Mexico will continue under the local option law, which permits each city and village to vote on the liquor question. Under this law no saloons were permitted to be licensed "except within the limits of a city, town or village containing at least 100 inhabitants." A municipal and a county or district Prohibition law were passed by the 1913 Legislature. Under these, incorporated municipalities vote by themselves, and the balance of the county, or any smaller district therein, votes by itself. Thus it is a bisected county unit law. The 1917 Legislature amended this law so as to include incorporated municipalities of 1,000 population or less, in the country districts of the county.

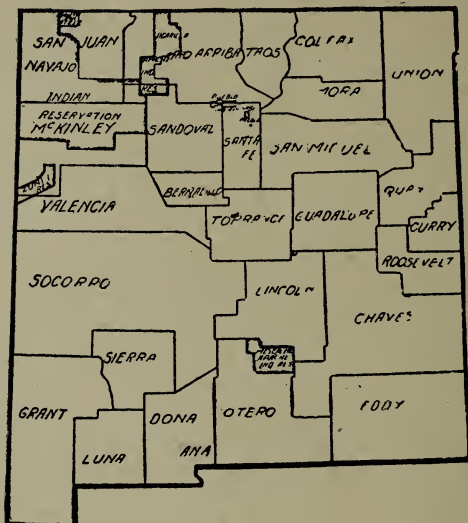
In addition to some of the municipalities voting, 15 out of the 26 counties of the state held district elections, by which considerable territory was voted dry. In Dona Ana county the result of the total vote of the county was two to one dry, but the county seat, Las Cruces, voting separately under the other law, voted wet by 30 out of 664 votes.

As a result of elections held under the local option law, and action taken under the military provisions, five counties had been

WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 1, 1917



WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW MEXICO, JUNE 1, 1918



made dry on June 1, namely, Curry, De Baca, Lea, Luna and San Juan. Practically all of the suburban districts of the state had also been made dry.

Under the provisions of the constitutional amendment, New Mexico will be bone-dry, inasmuch as the amendment exempts only wine for sacraments and grain alcohol for medicine and science.

Directly and indirectly affecting saloons, laws have been passed more strictly prohibiting gambling, prohibiting minors from loitering about pool rooms, and strictly prohibiting the white slave traffic.

NEW YORK

Area, 47,654 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 28,000 sq. miles
Population (1910), 9,113,614.	Population under no-license, 1,672,358
Population (state census, 1915)	9,687,744
Urban population, 7,185,494.	Rural population 1,928,120
Per cent urban population, 78.8.	Per cent rural population, 21.2
Density of population per square mile.....	191.2
Foreign-born population, 2,748,011.	Per cent foreign-born, 30.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 3,007,248.	Per cent, 33.0
Negro population, 134,191.	Per cent, 1.5

Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 406,020.	Per cent, 5.5
Illiterate males of voting age, 170,030.	Per cent, 6.0
Total number of families, 2,046,845.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 622,125.	Per cent, 30.3
Families renting homes, 1,387,900.	Per cent, 69.7
Children of school age, 2,067,017.	Number pupils enrolled, 1,422,969
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 281,604.	Per cent, 27.3
Number church communicants, 3,591,974.	Per cent of population, 39.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	1,057,857
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	132.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	343.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	51.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	137.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) .	31,066
Number druggists	1,896
Number breweries (1917), 153.	Number distilleries (1917), 21
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	13,198,400
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	13,856,053.6
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	24,398,085.9
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	1,465,941
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	40,446,151
Number dry counties, 9.	Population dry counties, 293,460
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less	
than 100,000, 5. Population	190,904
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less	
than 25,000, 11. Population	150,198
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but	
less than 10,000, 12. Population	80,643
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but	
less than 5,000, 121. Population	242,734
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	172
Population	131,611

Area under no-license, 31,000 sq. miles. 65.0 per cent.

Area under license, 16,654 sq. miles. 35.0 per cent.

Population under no-license, 1,672,358. 18.3 per cent.

Population under license, 7,441,256. 81.7 per cent.

New York has local option for townships and cities.

The Raines law, giving local option to towns (townships) was passed in 1896. It provides for an Excise Department to control the liquor trade throughout the state, directed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor for five years.

The Raines law provides for the submission to the people of four questions relative to permitting the sale of liquor (1) to be drunk on the premises, (2) not to be drunk on the premises, (3) in drug stores on physician's prescriptions, and (4) in hotels. In 1899 there were only 276 dry towns in the state. In 1918, there are 653

The liquor interests, in an effort to head off Prohibition, introduced a restricted measure of their own, the ripper features of which were cut out through the activity of the Anti-Saloon League. Under this, about 5,000 additional saloons have been closed in New York state during the past year under the feature providing not more than one saloon for every 500 inhabitants in places under 55,000, and under the drastically increased tax.

New York, which furnished only three out of its 43 congressional votes for submission of the National Prohibition Amendment in 1914, last year cast 13 votes with one additional vote officially paired in favor, besides two in reserve. As the 14 cast are a gain of 11, two more than the nine which, if lost to the opposition, would have defeated ratification, it is evident that New York saved the day for the nation.

Ratification came so near carrying in the 1918 session of the New York Legislature, that the liquor interests would not permit a vote upon the actual merits of the case in either house, thereby destroying the liquor argument that it is unfair for the little states to force Prohibition on a big state like New York. It was conceded that if it could have come to a vote on its merits in either house, it would have passed, and that if it had gotten through one house it would have passed the other.

The League defeated the effort of the wets to submit a State Prohibition Amendment which was designed to sidetrack ratification and which would have seriously confused the issue, as any amendment to the state constitution has to be acted upon by two separate sessions of the Legislature and by two totally different Senates. The ringing message of Governor Whitman exposing the fraudulent nature of the so-called referendum on ratification resulted in its defeat and prevented the establishment of a dangerous precedent for the entire country.

At present ratification stands out as the probable paramount issue in the primaries and general election of 1918, and the legislative session of 1919.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

Note: All population figures according to official state census of 1915, which is the basis for legislative apportionment, etc.

Chemung	59,017	Orleans	33,919	Tioga	25,549
Chenango ...	36,648	Schoharie ...	23,005	Tompkins ...	36,535
Delaware	45,995	Schuyler	13,951	Yates	18,841

Note: Broome county is dry with the exception of one saloon.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More But Less Than 100,000

Auburn	32,468	Elmira	40,093	Watertown ..	26,895
Binghamton ..	53,668	Jamestown ...	37,780		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population or More But Less than 25,000

Batavia	13,278	Gloversville ..	21,178	Middletown ..	16,381
Cortland	12,367	Hornell	14,352	Oneonta	10,474
Corning	13,459	Ithaca	16,750	Plattsburgh ..	10,134
Fulton	11,138	Johnstown ...	10,687		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities and Villages of 5,000 Population or More But Less Than 10,000

Albion	7,253	Malone	7,404	Perry	5,009
Canandaigua ..	7,501	Medina	6,079	Salamanca ...	8,370
Fredonia	5,328	Norwich	8,342	Walden	5,196
Johnson City..	5,581	Oneida	9,461	Waverly	5,119

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities (All Villages) of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Adams	1,571	Fairport	3,556	Owego	4,570
Andover	1,154	Falconer	2,342	Oxford	1,594
Angelica	1,138	Fayetteville ..	1,779	Painted Post..	1,319
Antwerp	1,057	Franklinville ..	2,065	Pawling	1,050
Arcade	1,568	Friendship ...	1,199	Penn Yan.....	4,728
Attica	2,013	Gouverneur ..	4,164	Phelps	1,375
Avoca	1,083	Granville	3,890	Philmont	2,060
Bainbridge ...	1,201	Greene	1,272	Phoenix	1,655
Baldwinsville ..	3,220	Greenwich ...	2,315	Pittsford	1,376
Ballston Spa..	4,344	Groton	1,445	Port Byron....	1,115
Bath	4,173	Hamilton	1,586	Potsdam	4,157
Belmont	1,031	Hancock	1,356	Pulaski	1,860
Boonville	1,909	Holley	1,780	Randolph	1,341
Brockport	3,368	Homer	2,871	Richfield Spgs.	1,623
Brockton	1,292	Honeoye Falls..	1,258	Rouses Point..	1,783
Brustus	1,448	Horseheads ...	1,949	Salem	1,096
Caledonia	1,241	Jordan	1,063	Schoharie	1,124
Cambridge ...	1,727	Lake Placid...1,	977	Scotia	3,790
Camden	2,181	Liberty	2,395	Sherburne ...	1,016
Canastota	3,849	Little Valley..	1,307	Shortsville ...	1,228
Canisteo	2,314	Lowville	3,244	Skancateles ...	1,768
Canton	2,624	Macedon	1,147	Sidney	2,641
Cattaraugus ...	1,276	Manchester ...	1,115	Silver Creek..	3,220
Cazenovia	1,928	Manlius	1,304	Springvale ...	3,028
Champlain ...	1,279	Marathon	1,006	Stamford	1,060
Chateaugay ...	1,196	Massena	4,614	Therese	1,054
Chittenango ...	1,074	Mayville	1,201	Ticonderoga ..	2,754
Clifton Spgs..	1,664	Mexico	1,474	Trumansburg ..	1,181
Cobleskill	2,362	Middleburg ...	1,059	Unadilla	1,125
Cooperstown ..	2,634	Middleport ...	1,427	Union	1,922
Cornwall	2,240	Monticello ...	2,132	Victor	1,051
Coxsacki	2,309	Montour Falls..	1,281	Walton	3,606
Delhi	1,743	Moravia	1,393	Warsaw	3,424
Deposit	1,779	Naples	1,138	Warwick	2,505
Dexter	1,145	New Berlin ...	1,131	Watkins	2,760
Dolgeville	3,326	New Hartford..	1,459	Webster	1,439
Dundee	1,236	New Paltz.....	1,261	Wellsville ...	4,595
E. Rochester...3,	471	Northville ...	1,047	W. Carthage..	1,587
E. Syracuse...3,	839	Norwood	1,879	Westfield	3,319
Elmira Hights..	3,154	Nunda	1,140	Wolcott	1,346
		Oakdale	1,307		

Names and Population of All No-License Villages of Less Than 1,000 Population

Afton	754	Alder Creek	Alexander	259
Aiken	600	Station	Alfred	677

Altamont	805	Cold Brook....	274	Gilbertsville ...	451
Altmar	390	Collins	300	Glen Park....	650
Alvord	100	Colosse	187	Glenco Mills...	121
Amity	102	Comstock	100	Golden Bridge.	225
Ancram	287	Constantia	400	Grant	189
Ancram Lead		Cooksburg	100	Gravesville	120
Mines	100	Coopersville ..	120	Gray	200
Andes	405	Copenhagen ...	695	Guilderland ...	150
Argyle	223	Corfu	515	Guilderland	
Aurora	396	Cranesville ...	160	Centre	220
Averill Park...	664	Cranberry		Hagaman	952
Bangall	300	Lake	300	Haines Falls...	155
Barker	550	Cropseyville ..	100	Hammond	418
Belgium	180	Cross River....	100	Hannibal	432
Belle Isle.....	221	Deck	106	Harrisville	991
Bellevale	303	Delmar	400	Hasbrouck	127
Belleville	280	DeRuyter	604	Hastings	274
Bergen	639	De Witt.....	200	Helena	192
Black River....	857	Dresden	326	Henderson	380
Bloomington ..	394	Dryden	722	Hermion	607
Bouckville	175	Durhamville ..	730	Higginsville ..	261
Boyntonville ..	100	Eagle Mills....	214	High Falls.....	750
Brasher Falls..	570	Earlville	845	Hilton	817
Brewerton	500	East Concord..	200	Hoag Corners..	126
Brookfield	400	East Kingston.	550	Hobart	596
Brownville	885	East Nassau...	125	Holland Patent	339
Brushton	598	East Pembroke	540	Hunter	405
Bundy Crossing	259	East Randolph.	582	Hurley	348
Burden	107	Eastwood	777	Hurleyville ...	478
Burdett	375	Edenville	127	Indian Falls...	263
Burnside	100	Edwards	504	Interlaken	663
Camillus	840	Elbridge	475	Jack Reef.....	118
Campbell Hall.	275	Elizaville	101	Jamesville	405
Canaseraga	668	Ellicottville ...	881	Johnsonville ..	626
Candor	749	Ellisburg	316	Kasoag	127
Castile	962	Esperance	241	Keene	400
Castorland	310	Euclid	201	Keene Valley..	200
Cato	390	Fabius	340	Kirkwood	169
Caughdenoy ..	150	Fairfield	150	Lacona	476
Cayuga	373	Fair Haven....	624	Lakewood	702
Cedar Cliff....	125	Fallsburgh	180	Laurens	364
Cedar Hill.....	210	Flat Creek....	132	Linlithgo	117
Celoron	720	Florida	600	Lisle	347
Central Bridge.	406	Fly Creek.....	238	Little Utica...	100
Central Square	481	Forestville	740	Livingston	231
Centreville Sta.	900	Fort Ann.....	436	Livonia	857
Chadwicks	355	Fort Covington	828	Loch Sheldrake	169
Chase Mills....	130	Franklin	441	Louisville	284
Chaumont	682	Freeville	337	Lyndonville	832
Cherry Creek...	720	Fruit Valley...	102	Lysander	305
Churchville	583	Gainesville	340	McGrawville ..	887
Cicero	428	Gallupville	267	Madison	317
Claverack	321	Galway	104	Mallory	215
Clermont	200	Gardiner	391	Mannsville	617
Cleveland	660	Gasport	900	Marcellus	991
Cohocton	958	Ghent	332		

Margaretville ..	648	Pine Hill	646	Solssville	136
Marilla	448	Pine Island....	110	Somerville	100
Martinsburg ..	306	Pitcairn	132	S. Bethlehem..	236
Maryland	220	Pittstown	100	South Colton ..	203
Mayfield	595	Plainville	192	S. Columbia... 265	
Mellinville	564	Pleasant Brook	127	S. Fallsburgh..	550
Meridian	313	Pleasant		S. Granville... 110	
Mid. Granville..	836	Valley	429	South Otselic..	402
Middle Hope... 270		Poland	315	South Salem... 125	
Middleville	710	Pond Eddy....	327	South Trenton..	136
Milford	560	Port Dickinson.	583	South Valley... 227	
Millers Mills... 173		Portville	765	S. W. Oswego..	320
Millerton	890	Potter Hollow..	136	Spencer	653
Minnetto	250	Prattsburg	696	Spencerport ... 848	
Molra	515	Preble	215	Spragueville ..	231
Monterey	277	Preston Hollow	272	Sprakers	220
Montizuma	400	Prospect	339	Stanfordville ..	346
Mooers	522			Starkville	211
Morris	466	Randall	157	Sterlingbush ..	110
Morristown ... 479		Raymondville .	203	Sterlingville	
Morrisville	582	Raymerton ...	150	P. O.....	106
Mottville	551	Red Creek	525	Stevensville ... 112	
Mountindale .	350	Rensselaerville.	501	Stone Ridge... 305	
		Result	165	Street Road... 215	
Nashville	102	Royalton Cent.	163		
Nassau	597	Richburg	380	Tannersville ..	758
Newark Valley..	808	Richfield	218	Texas	163
Newfield	341	Richmondville..	567	Thompsonville..	139
New London... 213		Richville	316	Trenton	316
Newport	697	Roseboom	226	Trenton Falls..	200
Newton Falls..	100	Roseton	234	Tully	559
Nichols	586	Rossie	189	Turin	339
Nishkayuna ... 210		Rural Grove... 251		Union Hill	212
Norfolk	700	Rushville	459	Unionville	387
Northampton .	382	Russell	411	Upper Corners..	152
North Granville	610	Russia	130	Upton	161
North Nassau..	172			Van Etten	407
North Russell..	134	Sacandaga Pk..	100	Vanhornsville .	243
Northwood	140	Sacketts Har..	829	Verbank	147
Norway	105	Salt Point....	116	Verbank Village	153
		Sand Lake....	781	Verona	532
Oakville	149	Sandy Creek... 669		Volney	144
Odessa	335	Sardinia	454		
Oramel	126	Savannah	531	Waddington ... 726	
Osborn Bridge..	112	Savona	571	Wampsville ... 222	
Oswego Center..	217	Schenevus	537	Warnerville ... 296	
Otego	579	Schuyler Lake..	406	Watson	134
Otselic	106	Selkirk	150	Wegatchie	204
Ovid	591	Sharon Springs	531	Wells	327
Palermo	124	Sherman	949	Wellsburg	478
Panama	352	Silver Springs..	893	West Exeter... 167	
Parish	521	Sinclairville ...	582	West Fort Ann	100
Parkville	176	Skaneateles		West Granville	126
Pembroke	259	Falls	473	Westport	716
Petersboro ... 353		Smith's Mills..	788	W. Potsdam... 140	
Philadelphia ..	847	Smithville	171	W. Sand Lake..	473
Pike	344	Smyrna	247	West Webster..	212

West Winfield.. 788	Wilmurt 227	Wolcottsville . 922
Whitney Pt.... 760	Wilson 741	Woodbourne .. 361
Williamstown . 520	Windsor 665	Woodhull 352

NORTH CAROLINA

Area, 48,740 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 48,740 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,206,287.	Population under no-license, 2,206,287
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,371,095
Urban population, 318,474.	Rural population, 1,887,813
Per cent urban population, 14.4.	Per cent rural population, 85.6
Density of population per square mile.....	45.3
Foreign-born population, 6,092.	Per cent foreign-born, 0.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 8,851.	Per cent, 0.4
Negro population, 697,843.	Per cent, 31.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 291,497.	Per cent, 18.5
Illiterate males of voting age, 107,563.	Per cent, 21.3
Total number of families, 440,334.	Number persons to a family, 5.0
Families owning homes, 203,552.	Per cent, 46.2
Families renting homes, 236,782.	Per cent, 53.8
Children of school age, 690,050.	Number pupils enrolled, 520,404
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 124,038.	Per cent, 43.2
Number church communicants, 824,385.	Per cent of population, 37.3
Average number of wage earners employed.....	136,844
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	63.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	114.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	70.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	64.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	254
Number druggists	733
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 100.	Population dry counties, 2,206,287
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 5.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 13.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 79.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	355
Population	124,838
Area under no-license, 48,740 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,206,287.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

North Carolina is under statutory Prohibition. The law was adopted by a referendum on May 26, 1908, the vote being 113,612 to 69,416. This law prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It became operative January 1, 1909.

The next battle was that against the near-beer saloon. The state-wide Prohibition law defined intoxicating liquors to mean, "All liquors or mixtures thereof, by whatever name called, that will produce intoxication." Thereupon, near-beer joints sprang up all over the state, but these were short lived. Churches and citizens got together and, as a result, the Legislature of 1911, by an almost unanimous vote in both Houses, passed a Prohibition law (known as the near-beer law) prohibiting "the sale of near-beer, beerine and other similar drinks containing alcohol, cocaine, morphine or other opium derivative," except in certain cases. The Legislature also passed a law forbidding clubs to maintain "a club room or other place where intoxicating liquors are received, kept or stored for barter, sale, exchange, distribution or division among the members of any such club, or association or aggregation of persons, or to or among any other person or persons by any means whatever." Under these laws temperance reform is making great progress.

The General Assembly of 1913 passed a strong search and seizure law making over one gallon of liquor in one's possession prima facie evidence of guilt. This act makes it unlawful for anyone "to engage in the business of selling, exchanging, bartering, giving away for the purpose of direct or indirect gain, or otherwise handling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors." Thus it is not necessary to prove the sale to convict the blind tiger operator. This law has reduced the selling two-thirds.

After the passage of the search and seizure law and the gallon act of 1913, the principal difficulty was with the liquors shipped into the state, ostensibly for personal use, and the blind tiger drug store under the disguise of selling on prescription. To remedy these evils, at the General Assembly of 1915, an act was secured to prohibit the delivery and receipt of more than one quart of liquor in 15 days, whether for personal use or otherwise; to prohibit the use of another's name in ordering, or to prohibit any one from allowing his name to be used in ordering; to make it unlawful for drug stores to handle liquor, even as medicines, providing that they can receive, by shipment, only pure alcohol. This legislation has killed the blind tiger drug store and reduced shipments of liquors into North Carolina at least four-fifths.

The few blind tigers now operating in the state are supplied by a blockade still here and there or by liquor brought in from Washington, D. C., on automobiles; to remedy which we have a law that provides that an automobile so used shall be advertised and sold, after the party is convicted, and that the price thereof shall go to the school fund of the county.

Practically all the religious bodies of the state, in their annual gatherings during the fall of 1916, passed resolutions strongly advocating "bone-dry" Prohibition. The biennial convention of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League which was held at Raleigh, January 14-15, 1917, and which had the largest registration of delegates of any like convention held in the state for eight years, passed resolutions calling for "bone-dry" Prohibition, an

anti-liquor advertising law, and an ouster law, also for a Prohibition Commissioner and other legislation.

The General Assembly of 1917 passed a bill making the manufacture of intoxicating liquors a felony and placing the punishment at the minimum of 12 months' imprisonment in state's prison.

There is also a law against the soliciting of orders for intoxicating liquors. After July 1, 1917, the state became "bone-dry" territory, and no liquor advertisements are allowed to circulate through the mails.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

NORTH DAKOTA

Area, 70,183 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 70,183 sq. miles
Population (1910) 577,056.	Population under no-license, 577,056
Population (estimated, 1915)	713,083
Urban population, 63,236.	Rural population, 513,820
Per cent urban population, 11.0.	Per cent rural population, 89.0
Density of population per square mile.....	8.2
Foreign-born population, 156,654.	Per cent foreign-born, 27.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 251,236.	Per cent, 43.5
Negro population, 617.	Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 13,070.	Per cent, 3.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 5,467.	Per cent, 3.1
Total number of families, 120,910.	Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 87,641.	Per cent, 72.6
Families renting homes, 33,269.	Per cent, 27.4
Children of school age, 185,963.	Number pupils enrolled, 142,434
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 25,230.	Per cent, 36.5
Number church communicants, 159,053.	Per cent of population, 27.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....	3,275
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	14.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	108.8
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	28.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	63.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts, (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	261
Number druggists	317
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 53.	Population dry counties, 577,056
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 2.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 3.	Population

Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 28. Population51,784
 Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....178
 Population65,396
 Area under no-license, 70,183 sq. miles. 100 per cent.
 Area under license, None.
 Population under no-license, 577,056. 100 per cent.
 Population under license, None.

North Dakota was the first state in the Union to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution for ratification was adopted by a vote of 96 to 10 in the House of Representatives, on January 25, 1918, and by a vote of 43 to 2 in the Senate, on the same day.

North Dakota is under constitutional Prohibition. This provision was adopted by a vote of the people on October 1, 1889, and became effective November 2, 1889. Prohibition has been in force therefore in the state of North Dakota for a period of 29 years. It has never been so well enforced or so satisfactory to the people as it is at the present time.

The population of the state from 1890 to 1910 increased more than 200 per cent. The value of the crop production increased from \$53,911,419 in 1899 to \$180,279,872 in 1909, or 234.4 per cent. The value of live stock increased during the same period 155 per cent.

North Dakota led every state in the Union in railroad construction during the year 1913. The agricultural wealth of the state exceeds the agricultural wealth of the six combined New England states, and, with the exception of Texas, exceeds in value any of the 16 Southern states, all of which, except Delaware and Florida, have more than three times North Dakota's population. North Dakota, with no saloons, has one bank for every 749 inhabitants. From 1898 to 1913, the bank deposits in the state increased 1,000 per cent, the per capita bank deposit now being approximately \$150. The estimated per capita wealth is \$2,047. There is one automobile in the state for every 46 inhabitants.

Even druggists cannot sell liquor for medical purposes without a permit which is provided for by state law, but no druggist in the state has a permit at this time.

In 1915 injunctions were placed on the four railroads operating in the state, restraining them from delivering any liquor to be used in violation of the laws of North Dakota.

North Dakota has tried Prohibition for 29 years. Every year has found the people more in favor of the law. Not a single bill has ever passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor since statehood that was intended to weaken or break down the Prohibition law. Each succeeding Legislature has strengthened the law. The people have by observation and experience become convinced of the physical, social, economic and political benefits of the dry principle. Thirty-five per cent of the population are of Scandinavian descent, and about 10 per cent are German. The former are the bulwark of Prohibition. During 1916, William Langer, who had proved himself a most aggressive enforcer of the Prohibition and other laws while two years County Attorney.

was nominated at the primaries by 20,000 majority and elected in November by four to one. A most drastic bootlegging law was sent to the people by referendum and carried by a large majority.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a "bone-dry" law which was signed by the Governor on March 9, 1917. It provides that after July 1, 1917, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to deliver, receive or have in possession for delivery in the state any intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever except to registered pharmacists for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental or scientific purposes.

OHIO

Area, 40,740 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 34,500 sq. miles
Population (1910), 4,767,121.	Population under no-license, 2,000,000
Population (estimated, 1915)	5,088,627
Urban population, 2,665,143.	Rural population, 2,101,978
Per cent urban population, 55.9	Per cent rural population, 44.1
Density of population per square mile.....	117
Foreign-born population, 598,374.	Per cent foreign-born, 12.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,024,393.	Per cent, 21.5
Negro population, 111,452.	Per cent, 2.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 124,774.	Per cent, 3.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 62,998.	Per cent, 4.2
Total number of families, 1,138,165.	Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 574,085.	Per cent, 50.4
Families renting homes, 564,080.	Per cent, 49.6
Children of school age, 1,075,686.	Number pupils enrolled, 838,080
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 173,940.	Per cent, 32.2
Number church communicants, 1,742,873.	Per cent of population, 36.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....	510,435
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	169.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	222.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	78.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	84.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	8,891
Number druggists	2,053
Number breweries (1917), 105.	Number distilleries (1917), 42
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	5,458,868
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	10,114,572.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	14,009,547.6
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	2,073,439
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 14.	Population dry counties, 340,995
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 5.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 18.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 117.	Population.....

Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....408
Population180,907

Area under no-license, 34,500 sq. miles. 84.7 per cent.

Area under license, 6,240 sq. miles. 15.3 per cent.

Population under no-license, 2,000,000. 42.0 per cent.

Population under license, 2,767,121. 58.0 per cent.

Ohio is under local option, the laws providing for a vote on the liquor question in municipalities, townships and residence districts.

The township local option law was enacted in 1888. Under its provisions 1,277 of the 1,371 townships in the state are dry.

The municipal local option law was enacted in 1902. Under the provisions of this law more than 500 incorporated municipalities and villages are under Prohibition. The residence district local option law was enacted in 1906. This law provided for a vote in residence districts of cities. In 1908 this law was amended by providing for a petition instead of election for the ousting of saloons from residence districts of cities. During the first year under the operation of the residence district law residence districts of the largest cities in the state, which districts contained an aggregate population of over 425,000, voted dry.

The county local option law was enacted by the Legislature in 1908. During the first two years of the operation of this county law, 58 of the 88 counties in Ohio voted dry. At the time the law was repealed by the so-called Home Rule constitutional amendment adopted in 1914 there were 45 dry counties in the state.

In 1912 the entire policy of dealing with the liquor traffic was changed. From 1851 to 1912 Ohio was fundamentally a no-license state. The constitution adopted in 1851 prohibited the licensing of the liquor traffic within the borders of the state. This provision was enacted to prohibit the liquor traffic but it was never really effective, the Legislature and the courts getting around the wording of the constitutional amendment by substituting the tax system for the license system. In 1912, however, the voters of the state adopted a license amendment to the constitution. While only about 37 per cent of the electors voted for and against this proposition, the amendment was adopted by more than 84,000 majority. This amendment was so worded as to apply to wet territory only, so that none of the old local option laws were invalidated or modified by the amendment.

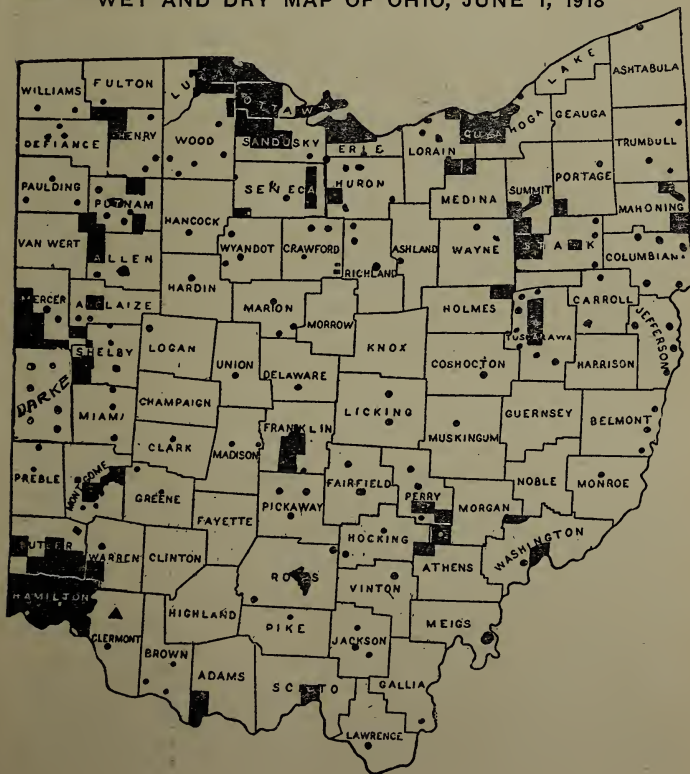
In 1913 the Legislature enacted a law carrying into effect the provisions of the license amendment. This law limited the number of saloons in wet townships and municipalities to one for each 500 of the population, and provided for revocation of the license on second conviction. The law also prohibited saloons within 300 feet of a schoolhouse, outside of business sections, and prohibited saloonkeepers from selling to minors.

The license machinery consists of a State Liquor Licensing Board of three members and a local board of two members in

each wet county. Members of the state board are appointed by the Governor while members of the county boards are appointed by the state board.

License cannot be granted to persons not citizens of the United States or to those not possessing a "good moral character" neither can a license be granted to any applicant who is interested in the liquor business in any other place. The license fee is \$1,000 a year. One-half of the license fee goes to the municipalities, three-tenths to the state and two-tenths to the county poor fund. This license law went into effect November 24, 1913. As a result of its operation approximately 2,500 saloons were compelled to quit business, thus reducing the number in the state from 7,800 to 5,300.

WET AND DRY MAP OF OHIO, JUNE 1, 1918



Two constitutional amendments having to do with the liquor problem were presented to the people of Ohio at the general election in the fall of 1914. One of these amendments, presented by the temperance forces, provided for state-wide Prohibition of the liquor traffic, the other, presented by the liquor forces of the state, provided for so-called home rule on the liquor question. The Brewers' Home Rule amendment was so drawn as to repeal the county local option law, as well as to place in the constitution a provision to prevent the Legislature from adopting other laws to prohibit the traffic, in any units larger than townships and incorporated municipalities.

While the vote in favor of the Prohibition amendment, registered on election day, went over the 500,000 mark, this amendment nevertheless was defeated by a majority of more than 83,000, and the Home Rule amendment was adopted by a majority of 12,000.

The election of November 3, 1914, brought to the voters of Ohio a new problem. There was no reversal of temperance sentiment, but simply an application of sentiment to a new unit of government, viz., the state.

Before the change in the constitution making direct legislation the policy of Ohio, laws were secured through the General Assembly. Hamilton county, including Cincinnati, would send 12 or 14 members to that body. A county like Medina or Carroll would send one member. Fourteen counties like these would offset the wet vote of Hamilton county to the Legislature. The temperance sentiment in over 60 counties in the state would send men to the General Assembly who voted right on the temperance question. Consequently, local option and temperance laws could be enacted.

The people in a majority of the counties applied these laws. In this way 45 counties were kept in the dry column and a large number of municipalities and townships were made dry, so that a little over 85 per cent of the territory of the state was free from the saloon.

The people of Ohio adopted the initiative and referendum as the policy of government and the state became the legislative unit and the individual voter in a degree took the place of the General Assembly. The liquor interests realized this would give them an advantage in massing the heavy wet vote in the cities against the more sparsely settled districts and smaller cities and villages. The large cities did not have the advantage of the moral uplift which comes from many campaigns on this issue. The townships, villages and smaller cities had gone through these campaigns for more than ten years. The educational effect was good, even in the counties which were unable to abolish the saloon. The large cities had their moral standards steadily pulled down to a lower level by the deadening influence of the liquor traffic.

Before the vote in 1914, counting all the dry territory and a reasonable estimate of the wet territory, Ohio did not have more than 400,000 votes in the state for Prohibition. On November 3, 70 counties out of 88 voted for state Prohibition; 18 counties against it. Seventy-nine counties voted against the Home Rule amendment; nine voted for it. Heretofore 63 counties marked

the high tide of dry sentiment in the state. Basing the estimate on the 1910 census, the 70 counties voting for Prohibition had a population of 2,500,000; the 18 counties voting against Prohibition had but 2,200,000. The 79 counties voting against Home Rule had 3,100,000 people; the nine counties voting for Home Rule had 1,600,000 people.

It is clearly seen from the above that by counties the state was overwhelmingly for Prohibition and against the Home Rule amendment. But when the new policy of government was put in operation, Cincinnati put up 75,000 of a wet majority. Fourteen dry counties could not offset this, as had been done in the Legislature. It required more than 40 dry counties in the state to offset Cincinnati's wet vote, as recorded by an illegal count.

The adoption of the Home Rule amendment in the 1914 election repealed the county option law, and as a result saloons gradually crept back into quite a number of the county seats and cities which had been dry under the county law. The liquor interests expected to open at least 2,000 additional saloons in the dry counties of the state. During the year 1915, however, only about 800 new saloons were put into operation.

At the present time there are only 14 dry counties in Ohio. Six other counties have but one saloon each, while several others have only two or three saloons each.

The Prohibition forces initiated a second state-wide Prohibition amendment which was voted on at the election in November, 1915. The liquor forces initiated a so-called Stability League amendment. This Stability League amendment provided against the voting on constitutional amendments twice defeated for a period of six years from the date of the adoption of the new constitution in 1912. The Prohibition amendment was again defeated but the majority against Prohibition was 55,408 as compared with 84,152 in 1914. The Brewers' Stability League amendment, moreover, was defeated by a majority of 64,891.

In the 1914 election 70 of the 88 counties voted for Prohibition. In the 1915 election 73 counties voted for Prohibition. Only one license county, Sandusky, increased its anti-Prohibition majority of 1915 over the record of 1914 while 40 no-license counties increased their dry majorities over the record of 1914. In Cuyahoga county, which includes the city of Cleveland, the wet vote decreased 3,172 under the record of 1914, while the dry vote increased 3,264 over the record of 1914. In Hamilton county which includes the city of Cincinnati the 1915 record as compared with the record for 1914 shows a decrease in the wet vote of 4,062 and an increase in the dry vote of 3,190. Outside of Hamilton county the state Prohibition amendment swept Ohio by a majority of 13,037.

The third state-wide Prohibition election was held November 6, 1917. The dries polled 522,590 votes, and the wets 523,727. The wet majority was only 1,137 as against 55,408 in 1915.

In the 1917 election, the dries carried 76 of the 88 counties. They carried the capital city of Columbus, and such industrial centers as Akron, Youngstown, Canton and Lima. Outside of Hamilton county, the state went dry by more than 55,000 majority. A feature of the 1917 election was the big decrease in the wet vote of Cincinnati and the corresponding increase in the dry vote. The

same thing was true of the other wet centers of the state. The election was lost to the drys by reason of the stay-at-home dry vote in many of the rural counties.

There were charges of fraud and irregularities in connection with the vote of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo. An investigation was made and much evidence secured. A consultation of attorneys and dry leaders was held, and it was agreed that instead of a court contest, with its uncertainty and expense, it would be better to again refer the question of state-wide Prohibition to the voters, if representatives of the dry forces so decreed.

A state conference was held, and there was a unanimous vote in favor of a state-wide campaign in 1918, together with a campaign for the election of a Legislature favorable to the ratification of the Federal Amendment in the 1919 session.

During the year 1917 there were 34 municipal elections in Ohio. Of these the drys won 21 and the wets 13. There were 22 elections under the township option law, and the drys won 18 of these, and the wets four.

One effect of the state-wide Prohibition campaigns in Ohio in 1914, 1915 and 1917 has been to greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicating liquors even in cities and municipalities where saloons exist. Under the law, a municipality in which saloons are permitted is entitled to one saloon for each 500 of the population. In the city of Columbus there are more than 60 of the total possible number of licenses which are not used, and as a result Columbus has 62 fewer saloons than the law would permit it to have. What is true of Columbus in this respect is true of other license towns and cities in the state.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Champaign..	26,351	Harrison....	19,076	Morrow.....	16,815
Clinton.....	23,680	Highland....	28,711	Noble.....	18,601
Fayette.....	21,744	Knox.....	30,181	Portage	30,307
Geauga.....	14,670	Lake.....	22,927	Van Wert...	29,119
Guernsey....	42,716	Morgan.....	16,097		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Ashtabula ...	18,266	Findlay	14,858	Warren	11,081
Cambridge ..	11,327	Lakewood ...	15,181		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less than 10,000

Ashland	6,795	Mount Vernon	9,087	Urbana	7,739
Athens	5,463	Newburgh ...	5,813	Van Wert	7,157
Bellefontaine ..	8,238	Niles	8,361	Washington	
Bowling Green	5,222	Painesville ...	5,501	Court House	7,277
Conneaut	8,319	Ravenna	5,310	Wellsville	7,769
E. Cleveland ...	9,179	Troy	6,122	Wooster	6,136
Madisonville ..	5,193				

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Ada	2,465	Barnesville ...	4,233	Bedford	1,783
Antwerp	1,187	Batavia	1,034	Bellville	1,056

Belpre	1,249	Granville	1,394	Oxford	2,017
Berea	2,609	Greenfield	4,228	Pemberville ...	1,006
Bergholz	1,011	Hamden	1,019	Perrysburg	1,913
Bethel	1,201	Hartwell	2,823	Plain City	1,407
Blanchester ...	1,813	Hicksville	2,395	Pleasant Ridge	1,769
Bluffton	1,953	Hillsboro	4,296	Richwood	1,729
Bradford	1,844	Hubbard	1,699	Ripley	1,840
Brookville	1,187	Hudson	1,021	Rockford	1,186
Bryan	3,641	Jamestown ...	1,133	Rockport	3,179
Byesville	3,156	Jefferson	1,461	Roseville	2,113
Cadiz	1,971	Leipsic	1,773	Sabina	1,514
Caldwell	1,430	Lisbon	3,084	St. Clairsville	1,393
Cardington ...	1,349	Kent	4,488	St. Paris	1,261
Carrollton	1,730	Lodi	1,015	Salineville	2,403
Carthage	3,618	Loudonville ...	1,804	Sebring	2,104
Cedarville	1,059	Loveland	1,421	Shreve	1,016
Chagrin Falls ..	1,931	McArthur	1,107	S. Charleston ..	1,181
Chardon	1,542	McComb	1,088	Stryker	1,026
Coal Grove ...	1,759	McConnelsville	1,831	Swanton	1,058
College Hill ..	1,979	Manchester ...	1,966	Sylvania	1,002
Columbiana ..	1,582	Mechanicsburg	1,446	Tippecanoe Cy.	2,038
Columbus		Medina	2,734	Toronto	4,271
Grove	1,802	Middleport	3,194	Uhrichsville ..	4,751
Crooksville ...	3,028	Millersburg ...	2,020	Wadsworth ...	3,073
DeGraff	1,082	Mineral City ...	1,032	Wauseon	2,650
Delta	1,689	Minerva	1,396	Wellington ...	2,131
Dresden	1,549	Montpelier ...	2,759	W. Alexandria	1,030
Dunkirk	1,109	Mount Gilead ..	1,673	W. Carrollton	1,285
East Palestine.	3,537	Mt. Sterling ...	1,071	W. Liberty ...	1,288
Edgerton	1,072	N'wcom'rst'wn	2,943	W. Milton	1,207
Euclid	1,953	New London ..	1,557	W. Union	1,080
Fairport	2,263	N. Olmstead ...	1,030	Westerville ...	1,903
Forest	1,285	Nottingham ...	2,387	Willoughby ...	2,072
Franklin	2,659	Oak Hill	1,148	Wilmington ...	4,491
Fredericktown	1,021	Oakley	1,639	Woodsfield ...	2,502
Garrettsville ..	1,001	Oberlin	4,365	Wyoming	1,893
Geneva	2,496	Orrville	3,101	Yellow Springs	1,360
Georgetown ...	1,580				

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Aberdeen	568	Applecreek	400	Beaver Dam...	455
Adamsville	176	Arcadia	380	Bellbrook	283
Adena	570	Arlington	798	Belle Center...	889
Agosta		Arlington Hts..	468	Belle Valley...	689
Albany	546	Ashley	706	Belmont	572
Alexandria	414	Athalia	226	Belmore	298
Alger	730	Bairdstown ...	240	Beloit	510
Alvordton	402	Baltic	377	Benton Ridge..	352
Amanda	484	Baltimore	551	Berlin Heights.	554
Amelia	417	Basil	504	Bettsville	486
Amesville	267	Batesville	282	Beverly	720
Andover	902	Bay	450	Bexley	682
Ansonia	656	Beallsville	564	Bloomdale	602
Antioch	169	Beaver	286	Bloomfield	185

Bloomingsburg..	610	Crown City....	295	Hanging Rock..	662
Bloomville	754	Cumberland ...	609	Hanover	331
Bourneville	142	Dalton	599	Harpster	239
Bowerston	514	Danville	373	Harrisburg	286
Bowersville ...	297	Darbyville	233	Harrisville	364
Brailey .....	.	Deavertown ...	223	Harrod	474
Bratenahl	690	Deersville	187	Hartford	410
Bremen	925	Delhi	872	Harveysburg ..	359
Brilliant	742	Dellroy	373	Haskins	391
Brink Haven...	341	Dexter City....	235	Haviland	233
Brooklyn Hghts.	400	Donnelsville ...	202	Hayesville	338
Brookside	383	Dupont	334	Hebron	677
Broughton	195	Dublin	239	Higginsport ...	417
Buckeye City..	269	East View.....	479	Highland	272
Buckland	304	Edison	387	Hilliard	370
Burbank	351	Edon	678	Hiram	422
Burton	650	Eldorado	321	Hollansburg ...	287
Butler	730	Elgin	129	Holloway	786
Butlerville	96	Elida	447	Holmesville	320
Calais	87	Empire	509	Hopedale	391
Caledonia	562	Enon	249	Hoytville	404
Camden	899	Fairfield	292	Huntsville	328
Canal		Fairview	346	Idlewood	221
Winchester ..	740	Farmersville ..	437	Ithaca	100
Canfield	685	Fayette	915	Jackson Center.	685
Cannelville ...	451	Felicity	578	Jacksonboro ...	55
Carlisle	116	Fernbank	305	Jeffersonville ..	716
Carroll	284	Fitchville	137	Jenera	259
Casstown	265	Fletcher	376	Jeromeville ...	314
Castine	142	Flushing	868	Jerry City.....	458
Catawba	234	Frankfort	734	Jerusalem	242
Cecil	290	Frazeysburg ...	614	Jewett	917
Centerburg	723	Fredericksburg.	614	Johnstown	805
Centerville	143	Freeport	624	Junction City..	811
(Gallia Co.)		(Harrison Co.)		Killbuck	400
Centerville	353	Freeport	733	Kimbolton	277
(Montgomery Co.)		(Wood Co.)		Kingston	813
Chambersburg.	209	Gahanna	294	Kirkersville ...	297
Chauncey	821	Gambier	537	Kossuth	123
Chesapeake ...	541	Gettysburg	320	Lafayette	418
Chester Hill..	410	Gilboa	345	Lagrange	467
Chesterville ...	229	Glenmont	269	Larue	772
Clarington	784	Gnadenhutten..	560	Latty	339
Clarksburg ...	558	Gordon	181	Laura	302
Clarksville	425	Grand Rapids..	574	Leesburg	828
Clifton	239	Grandview		Leesville	194
College Corner.	379	Heights	489	Leesville	
Commercial Pt.	234	Gratis	410	Cross Roads.	115
Congress	164	Graysville	166	Leroy	192
Convoy	741	Green Camp... ..	308	Lewisburg	672
Coolville	370	Greenspring ...	833	Lewisville	291
Cortland	612	Greenwich	876	Lexington	654
Corwin	146	Groveport	643	Limaville	136
Creston	970	Grover	366	Linden Heights	991
Cridersville	526	Hamersville ...	276	Lindsey	501

Lithopolis	331	Nevada	889	Portage	450
Little Sandusky	136	Neville	200	Powhatan Point	415
Lockington	166	New Albany...	215	Proctorville	577
Loramie	489	New Alexandria	185	Quaker City....	746
Lore City	609	New Athens....	376	Quincy	594
Lowell	569	New Berlin....	865	Racine	540
Lower Salem...	187	New Castle....	250	Rarden	350
Lucas	272	New Concord..	683	Rawson	470
Lynchburg	923	New Holland...	804	Reynoldsburg .	431
Lyons	408	New Lebanon..	227	Richmond	372
McClure	547	(Miami Co.)		(Jefferson Co.)	
McGuffey	491	New Madison..	628	Richmond	203
Macksburg	454	New Metamoras	711	(Lake Co.)	
Madison	863	New Paris	870	Ridgeway	427
Magnetic Spgs.	155	New Salem....	149	Rising Sun....	599
Maineville	245	New Vienna....	793	Rittman	
Malinta	345	N. Waterford..	509	Rochester	186
Malta	971	New Weston...	258	Rock Creek....	455
Mantua	721	Newton Falls..	757	Rock Creek....	455
Marengo	283	Newtownville ..	142	Rogers	258
Marseilles	225	Ney	298	Rome	243
Marshallville ..	294	N. Kingsville..		Roscoe	595
Martinsburg ..	252	North Lewisb'rg	793	Rossburg	261
Martinsville ...	334	North Randall..	62	Russellville ...	438
Mason	737	North Robinson	155	Rushsylvania ...	560
Mendon	621	Norwich	186	Rushville	246
Mentor	732	Oakwood	358	St. Louisville ..	244
Metamora	475	(Montgomery Co.)		Salesville	265
Middlefield	640	Oakwood	496	Sarahsville	281
Middlepoint	607	(Paulding Co.)		Sardinia	534
Midland	327	Octa	91	Savannah	262
Midway	483	Ohio City.....	860	Saylor Park....	877
Mifflin	153	Olmsted Falls...	394	Scio	958
Milford Center.	685	Ostrander	431	Scott	472
Millbury	276	Otway	234	Senecaville	893
Milledgeville ..	187	Owensville	289	Seven Mile....	340
Milton Center..	350	Palestine	216	Seville	602
Miltonsburg	92	Pandora	562	Sherrodsville ..	721
Mineral Ridge..	981	Pataskala	800	Shiloh	555
Mogadore	438	Patterson	191	Sinking Spring	187
Morrall	334	Peebles	921	Smithfield	589
Morristown	280	Perrysville	541	Smithville	447
Moscow	832	Pickerington ..	310	Somerville	349
Mount Airy....	497	Piketon	668	South Point....	316
Mt. Blanchard..	451	Pioneer	660	South Salem...	211
Mount Cory	290	Pittsburg	240	South Solon....	420
Mount Eaton...	208	Plainfield	215	South Webster.	499
Mount Orab....	539	Pleasant City..	788	S. Zanesville...	853
Mt. Pleasant...	701	Pleasant Hill...	571	Sparta	191
Mount Victory.	740	Pleasantville ..	608	Springboro	355
Mt. Washington	984	Poland	367	Springhills	127
Mowrystown ..	326	Polk	250	Spring Valley...	442
Mutual	134	Port Jefferson..	233	Stafford	174
Nashville	268	Port Wash'ngt'n	421	Stockport	438
Nellie	133	Port William...	298	Sugar Grove...	368
				Summerfield ...	489

Sunbury	485	Venedocia	247	West Unity....	980
Sycamore	977	Vienna	368	Western Star..	154
Tarlton	302	Vinton	324	Weston	913
Taylorville ...	495	Warsaw	512	Wharton	485
Terrace Park..	448	Washington ...	366	Whitehouse ...	506
Thornville	411	Waterville	834	Wilkesville ...	203
Tiro	321	Waynesfield ...	542	Williamsburg ..	948
Tontogany	314	Waynesville ...	705	Williamsport ..	536
Trimble	711	West Cairo....	386	Willshire	653
Trotwood	348	West Elkton...	230	Wilmot	258
Uniontown	210	W. Farmington.	446	Winchester	927
Unionville		W. Lafayette... 840		Windham	261
Center	239	W. Manchester.	445	Woodstock	310
Uniopolis	245	W. Millgrove... 191		Worthington ..	547
Van Buren.....	303	W. Rushville... 147		Wren	277
Vandalia	221	West Salem.... 642		Zanesfield	250
Vanlue	400				

OKLAHOMA

Area, 69,414 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 69,414 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,657,155.	Population under no-license, 1,657,155
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,114,307
Urban population, 320,155.	Rural population, 1,337,000
Per cent urban population, 19.3.	Per cent rural population, 80.7
Density of population per square mile.....	23.9
Foreign-born population, 40,442.	Per cent foreign-born, 2.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 94,044.	Per cent, 5.7
Negro population, 137,612.	Per cent, 8.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 67,567.	Per cent, 5.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 28,707.	Per cent, 6.4
Total number of families, 351,167.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 154,571.	Per cent, 44.0
Families renting homes, 196,596.	Per cent, 56.0
Children of school age, 518,690.	Number pupils enrolled, 422,399
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 92,299.	Per cent, 44.4
Number church communicants, 257,100.	Per cent of population, 15.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	17,443
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	2.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	67.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	52.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	100.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	527
Number druggists	1,000
Number breweries (1917), 22.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels)	187
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 77.	Population dry counties, 1,657,155
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less	
than 100,000, 2.	Population
	89,483

Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 6. Population	79,383
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 6. Population	44,072
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 103. Population	215,867
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	275
Population	121,937
Area under no-license, 69,414 sq. miles. 100 per cent.	
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 1,657,155. 100 per cent.	
Population under license, None.	

Oklahoma is under constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by a vote of the people on September 17, 1907, at the same election at which the state voted to come into the Union, and went into effect throughout the state on November 16, 1907. The amendment was adopted by a majority of 18,103 out of a total vote of 242,619.

In 1910 the liquor forces initiated a license amendment to the constitution in an effort to repeal Prohibition. The people voted on this question November 8, 1910, with the result that the liquor amendment was defeated by a majority of 21,077 out of a total vote of 231,159.

In 1915 three members of the House of Representatives introduced a resolution proposing resubmission of the Prohibition question. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 66 to 4.

At the 1917 session of the Legislature a law was enacted which lodges in the Supreme Court of the state original jurisdiction to try cases for the removal of officers for failing, neglecting or refusing to enforce the laws of the state, especially the Prohibition and anti-gambling laws.

The 1917 session of the Legislature also enacted a "bone-dry" law by a vote of 33 to 5 in the Senate and a vote of 89 to 7 in the House. This measure prohibits any person from receiving directly or indirectly from any common or other carrier any liquors the sale of which is prohibited by the laws of the state. The Legislature also passed a law which provides that there shall be forfeited to the state all vehicles, including automobiles and animals, used in transporting liquor the sale of which is prohibited by the laws of the state, from one place in the state to another place therein.

Oklahoma cast a solid vote in the House of Representatives in Congress on December 22, 1914, in behalf of a joint resolution submitting the question of national Prohibition to a vote of the states.

In the Sixty-Fourth Congress the two United States Senators from Oklahoma and the eight Representatives in Congress from Oklahoma stood solidly for Prohibition in the District of Columbia, the anti-liquor advertising law, and the "bone-dry" amendment, as well as for Prohibition for Alaska.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution will be considered.

DECISION IN SACRAMENTAL WINE CASE

A suit testing the validity of the state prohibitory law of Oklahoma with reference to wine for sacramental purposes was brought early in 1918, but the Supreme Court of the state held that the state prohibitory law did not forbid the importation of wine for sacramental purposes. The decision, which was concurred in by eight judges, is as follows:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

Urban de Hasque,
Plaintiff in Error,

vs.

The Atchison, Topeka and
Santa Fe Railway Company,
Defendant in Error.

No. 9694.

SYLLABUS.

—1—

Chapter 186, Session Laws 1917, prohibiting the receiving of liquors, the sale of which is prohibited by the laws of this state, from a common carrier, does not make it an offense for a Roman Catholic priest to receive altar wine to be used solely for sacramental purposes in divine worship.

—2—

The provisions of Sec. 46, Art. 25, of the Constitution (Sec. 410, Wms. Anno.), prohibiting the sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors does not apply to altar wine to be used solely for sacramental purposes in divine worship, although such wine be capable of use as a beverage, and if drunk in sufficient quantities, will produce intoxication.

—3—

A thing may be within the letter of the law and yet not within the law, because not within its spirit nor within the intention of its makers.

—4—

Among other things which may be considered in determining the intent of the lawmakers, is the evil which it is designed to remedy; and therefore this court properly looks at contemporaneous events, the situation as it existed, and as it was pressed upon the intention of the lawmakers.

—5—

No purpose of action against religion and religious institutions, when properly conducted, can be imputed to any legislative body.

—6—

It is a cardinal rule in the construction of constitutions and statutes that the intention of the lawmakers, when ascertained, must govern, and that to ascertain the intent all the various portions of the legislative enactments upon the particular subject, including subsequent enactments, should be construed together and given effect as a whole.

—7—

When it is apparent that a strict interpretation of a particular statute, construed alone, would defeat the intention of the Legislature as shown by other legislative enactments which relate to the same subject and which have been enacted in pursuance of and according to a general purpose in accomplishing particular results, the suppression of a particular evil, such construction should not be adopted.

—8—

Construction placed on the laws by officers charged with the enforcement thereof in the discharge of their duties, at or near the time of their enactment, which has long been acquiesced in, is a just medium for their judicial interpretation.

ERROR FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY.

HON. GEORGE W. CLARK, JUDGE.

REVERSED AND REMANDED WITH DIRECTIONS.

Wilson, Tomerlin & Buckholts; Mont F. Highley; Fulton, Shirk & Danner, Attorneys for Plaintiff in Error.

J. R. Cottingham, S. W. Hayes, Attorneys for Defendant in Error.

S. P. Freeling, Attorney General for the State of Oklahoma.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY OWEN, J.

This action was brought by plaintiff in error in the district court of Oklahoma county, for mandamus to compel defendant in error to accept a shipment of wine tendered by plaintiff in error at Oklahoma City to be delivered to the Reverend John Van Gastel, a Catholic priest at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and to compel the railway company to accept like shipments, transport and deliver the same, whenever tendered, both intrastate and interstate. The action was brought by plaintiff in error on behalf of all members of the Roman Catholic faith, alleging that he is a Roman Catholic priest, and chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Oklahoma, and secretary to the Right Reverend Theophile Meerschaert, Roman Catholic bishop of Oklahoma. He alleges a part of his duties under the bishop to be that of providing to the 105 Catholic priests, and their congregations, within the state of Oklahoma, sufficient altar wines for conducting the religious service of the Roman Catholic Church known as the Sacrifice of the Mass.

It appears from the agreed statement of facts that the package tendered was marked "For sacramental purposes," and contained pure, fermented, unadulterated juice of the grape, commonly known as altar wine, manufactured and prepared in the particular manner prescribed by the Church, and to be used for the sole purpose of conducting the religious service of that Church known as the Sacrifice of the Mass, and that this wine is capable of being used as a beverage and can be drunk in sufficient quantities to produce intoxication.

It appears further from the stipulation that the practice of the Sacrifice of the Mass within the territorial limits now comprising the state of Oklahoma, and the use of this fermented altar wine, has been observed by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in the celebration of the Sacrifice of this Mass continuously since the time of Coronado, in the year 1540, and was a practice observed within this territory at the date of the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of France, by which the territory of Louisiana was ceded to the United States of America. And it appears that the diocese of Oklahoma consists of the priesthood of about 105 in number, and in excess of 42,000 members, more than 100 churches, numerous parochial schools, hospitals, convents, seminaries, and various charitable and eleemosynary and educational institutions owned, controlled and operated, both for gain and charitable purposes, by the priesthood and Sisters of Charity, and members of the Roman Catholic Churches. There is observed and conducted within these institutions this religious ceremony and service known as the Sacrifice of the Mass, and that, for such service the especially prepared and fermented altar wine is required as a necessary part of the worship.

It is stipulated to be the faith and belief of all Catholics that the use of the fermented wine is a necessary part of this service in commemoration of the Last Supper, at which time Christ gave wine to the apostles, saying: "Drink ye of this, for this is my blood of the New Testament, which shall be shed for many unto the remission of sins;" and commanded the apostles also: "This do for a commemoration of me."

It is also stipulated that this sacrifice, according to the Roman Catholic faith, is not one of prayer and praise merely, but is an external sensible act, signifying the most profound homage to God, and is to all Catholics the supreme act of worship and adoration; of all acts the most acceptable to God; that any law prohibiting the Sacrifice of the Mass, does, in effect, prohibit all Catholics within the state of Oklahoma from worshipping God according to their faith and belief.

The shipment was refused by the defendant in error for the reason, as claimed, to do so would be in violation of Chapter 186, S. L. 1917, commonly referred to as the "bone-dry law." Section 1 of this act reads:

"It shall be unlawful for any person in this state to receive directly or indirectly any liquors, the sale of which are prohibited by the laws of this state, from a common or other carrier."

The question presented is whether the laws of this state prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors include such altar wine.

The trial court in refusing plaintiff relief held the general language found in Sec. 46, Art. 25 of the constitution to include such wine. That section reads:

"The manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, except as hereinafter provided, of intoxicating liquors within this state, or any part thereof, is prohibited for a period of twenty-one years from the date of the admission of this state into the Union. . . . Any person, individual or corporate, who shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, or otherwise furnish any intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, and wine, contrary to the provisions of this section, . . . or who shall ship or in any way convey such liquors from one place within this state to another place therein, . . . shall be, etc."

Counsel for defendant in error urge with much force that the general terms "intoxicating liquors of any kind, including beer, ale and wine," as used in the constitution, include such wine as may be used for sacramental purposes. To give weight to this argument it is pointed out that under the provisions of the constitution and enabling act lawful purchases might be made for medicinal, industrial and scientific purposes, under certain regulations. It is urged that because sacramental wine was not excepted from the general terms, it must be held to be included, invoking the rule announced in *Lewis' Sutherland Statutory Construction*, 705:

"Where the Legislature has made no exceptions the courts of justice can make none, as this would be legislative."

The case of *Delaney v. Plunkett*, (Ga.) 91 S. E. 561, L. R. A. 1917-D 926, is relied upon, where it was held that when the state undertakes to suppress what it is free to regard as a public evil, it may adopt such measures having reasonable relation to that end as it may deem necessary in order to make its action effective. And that a transaction which separately considered may be innocuous, may nevertheless be included in a Prohibition, the scope of which is regarded as essential to accomplish the purpose of the act. The transaction referred to in that case was having a large quantity of intoxicating liquors for personal use, which was held to be included in the terms and purpose of the Prohibition statute. We are not unmindful of this rule, but in our opinion, it has no application here.

The cardinal rule of constitutional and statutory construction is to arrive at the intention of the legislative body. *Ex Parte Whitehouse*, 3 Okla. (Crim.) 97, 104 Pac. 372. It must be conceded that any fermented and intoxicating wines fall within the general terms of the constitution. But from the early days of jurisprudence it has been held a thing may be within the letter of the law and yet not within the law, because not within its spirit, nor within the intention of its makers. In the case of *Stradling v. Morgan*, 2 Eliz., First Plooden, 205, it was said:

"From which case it appears, that the sages of the law heretofore have construed statutes quite contrary to the law in some appearances, and those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, they have expounded to extend but to some things, and those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some people to do it, and those which include every person in the letter they have adjudged to reach to some persons only, which expositions have always been founded upon the intent of the Legislatures, which they have collected sometimes by considering the cause and necessity of making the act. . . . So that they have ever been guided by the intent of the Legislature, which they have always taken according to the necessity of the matter and according to that which is consonant to reason and good discretion."

A guide to the meaning of the section of the constitution is in the evil which it was designed to remedy; and, therefore, this court may properly consider the situation as it existed and as it was pressed upon the intention of the members of the constitutional convention. It is a matter of common knowledge that prior to the passage of the enabling act the use of intoxicating liquors among the Indians was the fruitful source of much crime. The Congress of the United States recognizing this situation and to suppress this traffic, enacted stringent laws against the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors of every kind in the Indian country, (27 Stat. L. 234; 28 Stat. L. 145; 29 Stat. L. 109), and in order that this traffic might not be resumed on the coming of statehood, the enabling act required the inhibition found in Sec. 46, Art. 25. That these provisions might extend and be applied throughout the

entire state, the section was submitted to the people and on its adoption became a part of our constitutional law. All this legislation had but one purpose, to conserve the morals and guarantee the safety of the public by suppressing the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors and prevention of kindred and resulting evils. We do not believe that the members of Congress and the constitutional convention, in framing this section, had in mind the sacred use of wine in the sacramental service in connection with the suppression of this evil.

General terms of the statutes, or the constitution, must be construed in the light of their common, ordinary usage and meaning. While it appears the altar wine in question is intoxicating, if drunk in sufficient quantities, yet it can hardly be said, it seems to us, that the terms "intoxicating liquors," as commonly used in Prohibition statutes include such wine when used in divine worship. The object and purpose of Prohibition statutes is to prevent the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors with the attending and consequential evils. The use of wine in this sacred service forms no part of this evil.

We are not without authority in considering these conditions. In the case of *Henry Tilson*, 17 Vt. 158, it was said:

"The history of the legislation of the state in reference to the subject-matter of a particular statute may be referred to, as tending to aid in the construction to be given to the statute.

"Where the literal interpretation of a statute would lead to a gross absurdity of restriction, the court will extend its application to cases within the same equity, though at the expense of forcing the construction of the words."

In the case of *Margate Pier Co. v. Hannam*, 3 Barn. & Ald. 266, Chief Justice Abbott quoted from Lord Coke as follows:

"Acts of parliament are to be so construed as no man that is innocent or free from injury or wrongs be, by literal construction, punished or endangered."

In the case of the state *v. Clark*, 29 N. J. L. 96, Clark was indicted under a statute which made it a crime to open or break down any fence in the possession of another. He offered to prove a legal right to enter on the premises, although in the possession of another. The lower court denied him that right, and in reversing the case, it was held that the purpose of the act was to prevent trespass, and that while he had violated the letter of the act, he had not violated the spirit. It was said:

"If a literal construction of the words of a statute make the act absurd, it must be so construed as to avoid absurdity. The literal import of the words and phrases employed will be controlled by the object which the act was designed to reach.

In the case of *U. S. v. Kirby*, 74 U. S., 19 L. ed. 278, Kirby and others were indicted, charged with violating the United States statutes against obstructing the passage of the mail, or in any manner retarding the passage of the mail-carrier. Farris, a carrier of the mail, was arrested by Kirby and others, on a bench-warrant issued out of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, and taken from a steamboat carrying the United States mail. He plead as a defense that he was acting in obedience to the warrant. Upon demurrer to his defense the case was certified to the Supreme Court. The questions presented were:

"First—Whether the arrest of the mail-carrier, upon the bench-warrant from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, was, under the circumstances, an obstruction of the mail, within the meaning of the act of Congress.

"Second—Whether the warrant was obstructing or retarding the passage of the carrier of the mail, within the meaning of that act."

In holding the delay and interference incident to the arrest did not fall within the terms of the act, it was said:

"When the acts which create the obstruction are within themselves unlawful, the intention to obstruct will be imputed to their author, although the attainment of other ends may have been his primary object. The statute has no reference to acts lawful in themselves, from the execution of which a temporary delay to the mails unavoidably follows. . . . The public inconvenience which may occasionally follow from the temporary delay in the transmission of the mail caused by the arrest of its

carrier upon such charges is far less than that which would arise from extending to them the immunity for which the counsel of the government contends. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether it is competent for Congress to exempt employees of the United States from arrest on criminal process from the state courts, when the criminal charges against them are not merely mala prohibita, but are mala in se. But whether legislation of that character be constitutional or not, no intention to extend such exemption should be attributed to Congress, unless clearly manifested by its language. All laws should receive a sensible construction. General terms should be so limited in their application as not to lead to injustice, oppression, or an absurd consequence. It will always, therefore, be presumed that the Legislature intended exceptions to its language, which would avoid results of this character. The reason of the law, in such cases, should prevail over its letter."

In the case of *Reiche v. Smythe*, 80 U. S., 20 L. ed. 566, it was said:

"The meaning of the general words in a statute must be restricted, whenever it is found necessary to do so in order to carry out the legislative intention."

In the case of *Ex Parte Ellis*, 11 Cal. 222, it was said:

"A familiar rule in the construction of statutes is to give effect to the meaning and interpretation of the law-maker; this may be gathered from the reason of the statute, the motive which led to the making of it, the object in contemplation at the time the act was passed."

In the case of the *Church of the Holy Trinity v. U. S.*, 143 U. S., 36 L. ed. 226, the act of Congress, under review, made it unlawful to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into the United States under contract or agreement to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States. The plaintiff in error there made a contract with an alien minister, residing in England, by the terms of which he was to remove to the city of New York and enter into its service as a rector and pastor. It was claimed this contract was forbidden by the act of Congress. The United States Circuit Court held that the contract was within the prohibition of the statute and rendered judgment accordingly. The judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court, holding that while the contract was within the letter of the statute, it was not within the statute, because not within its spirit, nor within the intention of its makers. The intention of the act, it was held, was to prevent the importation of cheap, unskilled labor, and to prevent the practice of large capitalists in this country to contract with their agents abroad for the shipments of large numbers of ignorant and servile laborers under contracts, by which the employer agreed, upon the one hand, to prepay their passage, while, on the other hand, the laborers agreed to work after their arrival for a certain time at low wages. The effect of this was to break down the labor market, and to reduce other laborers engaged in like occupation to the level of the assisted immigrant, and was never intended to include or prevent the employment of a minister to conduct religious services.

Mr. Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"But beyond all these matters no purpose of action against religion can be imputed to any legislation, state or nation, because this is a religious people. This is historically true. From the discovery of this continent to the present hour there is a single voice making this affirmation. The commission to Christopher Columbus, prior to his sail westward, is from 'Ferdinand and Isabella, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of Castile,' and recites that 'It is hoped that by God's assistance some of the continents and islands of the ocean will be discovered, etc.'"

Coming nearer to the present time we may call attention to the provisions of Sec. 3 of the enabling act which required our constitutional convention to provide in the constitution that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitants of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. And this provision appears in Section 3, Art. 1, of the constitution. In the constitutions of the various states we find the constant recognition of religious obligations. We find language which either directly or by clear implication recognizes a profound reverence for religion, and an assumption that its influence

is essential to the well-being of the community. The preamble to our own constitution is:

"Invoking the guidance of Almighty God, in order to secure and perpetuate the blessings of liberty; to secure just and rightful government; to promote our mutual welfare and happiness, we, the people of the state of Oklahoma, do ordain and establish this constitution."

The happiness of any people and the good order and preservation of any government must essentially depend upon piety, religion and morality. These cannot be generally diffused throughout a community, except by the institution of the public worship of God and of public instruction in piety and religion. We should not impute to the framers of our constitution, and to the members of Congress who enacted the enabling act, the intention to prevent or interfere with public worship, under the general terms to suppress the liquor traffic.

Mr. Justice Brewer, in the church case, *supra*, made use of this illustration:

"Suppose in the Congress that passed this act some member had offered a bill which in terms declared that, if any Roman Catholic Church in this country should contract with Cardinal Manning to come to this country and enter into its services as pastor and priest; or any Episcopal Church should enter into a like contract with Canon Farrar, or any Baptist Church should make a similar agreement with Rev. Mr. Spurgeon; or any Jewish Synagogue with some eminent rabbi, such contract should be adjudged unlawful and void, and the Church making it subject to prosecution and punishment, can it be believed that it would have received a minute of approving thought or a single vote? Yet it is contended that such in effect was the meaning of this statute. The construction invoked cannot be accepted as correct. It is a case where there was presented a definite evil, in view of which the Legislature used general terms with the purpose of reaching all phases of that evil, and thereafter, unexpectedly, it is developed that the general language thus employed is broad enough to reach cases and acts which the whole history and life of this country affirm could not have been intentionally legislated against. It is the duty of the courts under those circumstances, to say that however broad the language of the statute may be, the act, although within the letter, is not within the intention of the Legislature, and therefore cannot be within the statute."

Suppose in our constitutional convention some member had offered a section which in express terms declared against the use of wine in sacramental services by any church within this state, and that the transportation and use of such wine, solely for such purpose, would subject the members of that Church to prosecution and punishment, can it be believed it would have received a minute of approving thought or a single vote?

We have here a case where there was presented a definite evil, intoxication and intemperance incident to the ordinary use and traffic in intoxicating liquors, in view of which the members of the constitutional convention used general terms with the purpose of reaching all phases of that evil. The general language used is broad enough, in its literal interpretation, to cover such fermented wine used for sacramental purposes, which the whole history and life of this nation affirms could not have been intentionally legislated against. In the ordinary transactions of life we find everywhere a clear and positive recognition of the importance and necessity of public worship, and the fostering in every way possible of religious institutions. The custom of opening sessions of deliberate bodies and most conventions with prayer; our laws requiring observance of the Sabbath; the general cessation of all secular business, the closing of courts and Legislatures, and other similar public assemblies on the Sabbath; the various churches and church organizations, which abound in every city, town and community; the multitude of charitable organizations existing all over the country under Christian auspices; the missionary societies and associations which receive general support and aiming to establish the Christian religion in every quarter of the globe. These and many other matters which might be noticed, are emblems of Christianity and emphasize that "Man's chief and highest end is to glorify God, and fully to enjoy Him forever." That he may do so intelligently and according to the dictates of his own conscience is the primary purpose of all Christian civilization. The gen-

eral terms used in the Prohibition section of the constitution should not be construed to prevent religious worship and in that manner defeat the very purpose of the act, which was to conserve morality and religion by preventing intemperance and intoxication.

The well-known rule of contemporaneous construction applies here. The aid of contemporaneous construction may be invoked when the language of the statute is doubtful and cannot be made plain by the help of any other part of the same statute. Under such circumstances the court may consider what was the construction put upon the act when it first came into operation. 1st. Kent. Com. 445; Lewis' Sutherland State. Con. 472. Upon examination of the various acts of the Legislature since statehood we find that sacramental wines were expressly excepted from the provisions of the act of 1907-8, and in each succeeding act. From this it appears the Legislature construed the provisions of the constitution not to include wine for sacramental purposes. The exception found in the act of 1907-8 is:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to . . . the use of wine for sacramental purposes in religious bodies."

The language in the act of 1910-11 is:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to that (liquors) for sacramental purposes."

In the case of Board of County Commissioners v. Alexander, (Okla.), 139 Pac. 311, it was held that when apparent that a strict interpretation of a particular statute, construed alone, would defeat the intention of the Legislature, as shown by other legislative enactments, which relate to the same subject, and which have been enacted in pursuance of, and according to general purposes in accomplishing a particular result, such construction should not be adopted. The section of the constitution and the acts of the Legislature, so far as they deal with the Prohibition question, were enacted in pursuance of and according to the general purpose of suppressing the evils incident to the liquor traffic, and prevent the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. In the case just referred to, in the opinion by the present Chief Justice, it was said:

"It is a cardinal rule in the construction of statutes that the intention of the Legislature, when ascertained, must govern, and that to ascertain the intent all the various provisions of legislative enactments upon the particular subject should be construed together and given effect as a whole. . . .

"When the language of a statute is dubious, the court, in construing it, will consider the reason and intent of the law to discover its scope and true meaning." . . .

"Subsequent legislative enactments may be considered as an aid in the interpretation of the prior legislation upon the same subject."

Another rule of construction, under which we arrive at the conclusion that prevention of the use of wine in the sacramental service was not intended, is the construction placed upon a statute by officials charged with the duty of enforcing the statute, either at or near the time of the enactment, and is a just medium for judicial interpretation. This rule was recognized by this court in the case of Hunter v. State ex rel city of Shawnee, 49 Okla. 672, 154 Pac. 545, where Justice Hardy in delivering the opinion said:

"If there were any doubt of this being the correct construction of these statutes, unless the legislative intent to the contrary were clearly apparent, the fact is the various county officials charged with the enforcement thereof, from the date of the statute until the present, in the discharge of their duties under the revenue laws of the territory and state, have given such statutes the same construction as we give, would be of great weight, and we would not disregard such construction without the most cogent and persuasive reasons."

In the case of Kelly, Sheriff, v. Multnomah county, (Ore.) 22 Pac. 1110, the Supreme Court of Oregon said:

"It is believed that the construction here given to these provisions is the same they received by those charged with the duty of their execution ever since their enactment, this of itself, would be sufficient to turn the scale if the question were doubtful. In all cases where those persons whose duty it is to execute a law have uniformly given it a particular con-

struction, and that construction has been acquiesced in and acted upon for a long time, it is a contemporaneous exposition of the statutes which always commands the attention of the courts and will be followed unless it clearly and manifestly appears to be wrong."

In 1892, by an act of Congress (27 Stat. L. 234), it was made a crime to introduce, under any pretense, any ardent spirits, wine or intoxicating liquors, of whatsoever kind, into the Indian Territory. In 1895 by an act of Congress (28 Stat. L. 145), it was provided:

"That any person, whether an Indian or otherwise, who shall in said territory, manufacture, sell, give away, or in any manner, or by any means, furnish to anyone, either for himself, or another, any vinous, malt or fermented liquors, or any other intoxicating drinks of any kind whatsoever, whether medicated or not, or who shall carry, or in any manner have carried into said territory any such liquors or drinks, shall be punished, etc. . . ."

It must be admitted the terms of this act are sufficiently comprehensive to include every kind of fermented and intoxicating liquors. In the case of *Ex Parte Webb*, 225 U. S., 56 L. ed. 1248, this act was held to be in full force and effect after statehood in that portion of the state formerly known as Indian Territory. It is a matter of common knowledge that large sums of money have been appropriated by Congress, since statehood, for the purpose of enforcing this act in the eastern portion of the state. To that end special prosecutors and enforcement officers were appointed and many prosecutions had in the United States Courts. Yet in no instance, so far as we know, has any officer charged with enforcement of that act, undertaken to apply it to the use of wine for sacramental purposes.

We conclude that the use of wine for sacramental purposes in Divine worship is no part of the evil of intemperance, the suppression of which is the sole object and purpose of the Prohibition law of this state, and therefore the general terms "intoxicating liquors" as used in Sec. 46, Art. 25, of the constitution, do not include wine when used solely for such purpose.

The judgment will be reversed and the case remanded with directions to grant the relief prayed for.

SHARP, C. J., TURNER, HARDY, BRETT, RAINEY, MILEY, TIS-
INGER, J. J., concur.

KANE, J., not participating.

OREGON

Area, 95,607 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 95,607 sq. miles
Population (1910) 672,765.	Population under no-license, 672,765
Population (estimated, 1915)	809,490
Urban population, 307,060.	Rural population, 365,705
Per cent urban population, 45.6	Per cent rural population, 54.4
Density of population per square mile.....	7
Foreign-born population, 113,136.	Per cent foreign-born, 16.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 135,238.	Per cent, 20.1
Negro population, 1,492.	Per cent, 0.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 10,504.	Per cent, 1.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 6,460.	Per cent, 2.5
Total number of families, 151,858.	Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 87,688	Per cent, 57.7
Families renting homes, 64,170.	Per cent, 42.3
Children of school age, 168,191.	Number pupils enrolled, 118,412
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 30,664.	Per cent, 41.2
Number church communicants, 120,229.	Per cent of population, 17.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	28,829
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	52.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	232.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	44.1

Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	92.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	294
Number druggists	460
Number breweries (1917), 1.	Number distilleries (1917), None

Note: Early in the year 1917 the U. S. Internal Revenue Department ruled that this establishment was a brewery, and liable to tax, although its product did not come within the state law. Later in the year the decision was reversed, the department holding that its product was not liable to tax, under the U. S. Internal Revenue laws.

Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	6,265
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 36.	Population dry counties, 672,765
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 207,214
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 5.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 38.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	126
Population	47,172

Area under no-license, 95,607 sq. miles. 100 per cent.

Area under license, None.

Population under no-license, 672,765. 100 per cent.

Population under license, None.

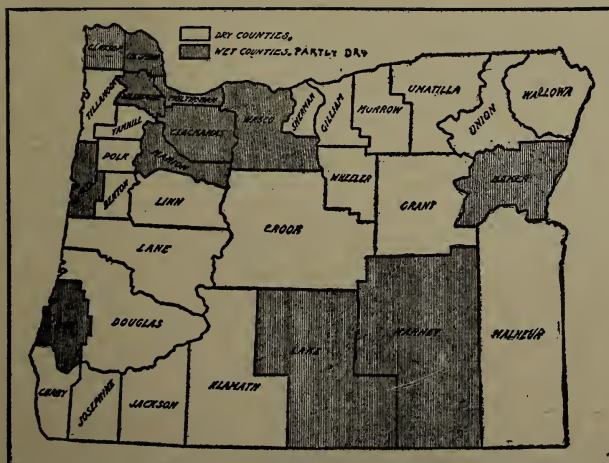
Oregon has constitutional Prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. The constitutional Prohibition of manufacture and sale was adopted by vote of the people November 3, 1914, by a majority of 36,480 votes. Prohibition of the importation was added November 7, 1916, by a majority vote of the people of 5,261. On the same date (November 7, 1916) the people, by a majority of 54,626, defeated an amendment to permit breweries to manufacture and sell and deliver such an amount (24 quarts of beer) as any one family was then permitted by law to import within the period of four successive weeks. This vote represents the present limit of our change from the state-wide Prohibition vote in 1910, which resulted in a wet majority of 17,574.

The legislative session of 1915 passed the Anderson law, providing for enforcement of the Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The legislative session of 1917 amended this law so as to provide for the enforcement of the additional constitutional Prohibition against importation for beverage purposes. The law allows the importation of alcohol for mechanical, scientific, medicinal, manufacturing and artistic purposes, and of wine for sacramental use; but before anyone may so import they must be granted a permit by the District Attorney after a public hearing, and prove that the alcohol is necessary for the purpose stated, filing adequate bonds that it will be used for no other purpose.

WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1905



WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1910



The Prohibition campaign in Oregon dates back to about 1904, at which time the state was almost universally wet. Nearly 1,000 saloons and 18 breweries were closed by the Prohibition victory in 1914. State Prohibition went into effect January 1, 1916.

The following table shows the number of arrests in the city of Portland during the last three years:

ARRESTS			
	1915 (Saloons)	1916 (Pro.)	*1917 (Pro.)
Total arrests	29,247	12,064	11,110
For drunkenness	6,727	2,337	1,212
For vagrancy	3,314	1,216	1,093

*Included in total arrests for 1917 are 2,000 arrests for violation of the traffic ordinance.

Men provided with lodgings for night at police headquarters:

1915 (Saloon)	1916 (Prohibition)	1917 (Prohibition)
2,068	618	234

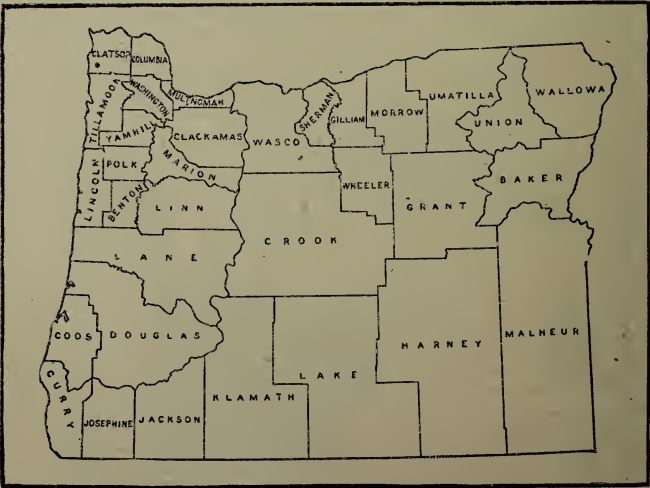
The records of the state prison show the number of inmates on September 20, 1916, to have been 487 and the number of inmates November 30, 1917, to have been 343, a decrease of 143, or almost 30 per cent.

BANK DEPOSITS OF THE STATE

1915....\$122,344,843.76 1916....\$164,096,980.74 1917....\$198,958,775.40

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, Oregon had been under various forms of local option. County option was in effect up until November, 1910, and under the provisions of this county law 23 counties of the state had voted dry. In 1910, however, an

WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, JUNE 1, 1918



amendment to the constitution was adopted which exempted cities from the operation of the county option law. As a result the saloons came back into all but four counties of the state.

In 1913 the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the licensing of saloons outside the municipalities. The operation of this law resulted in the closing of 40 saloons.

On the same day that the state went dry the following county seats went dry under the local option law: Grant's Pass, Josephine county; Dallas, Polk county; and Toledo, Lincoln county. Coquille, the county seat of Coos county, went dry July 1 on petition of the citizens and the refusal by the Council of all applications for license. Roseburg, the county seat of Douglas county, remained dry. Newport and Seaside, the famous watering places, went dry.

The following cities also voted dry: Glendale, Sherwood, Falls City, Troutdale, Oakland, Monument, Grass Valley, Nyssa, and the Kenton and Arbor Lodge precincts in Portland city. From Medford, near the California line, for 350 miles to Portland, at the Washington line, the S. P. Railroad did not touch a single license spot, with the exception of four or five little crossroad stations.

The 14 towns and two precincts in Portland above mentioned which went dry under local option added about 15,000 to the dry population before state-wide Prohibition went into effect.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of the ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

PENNSYLVANIA

Area, 44,832 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 13,039 sq. miles
Population (1910) 7,665,111.	Population under no-license, 1,438,058
Population estimated, (1915)	8,383,992
Urban population, 4,630,669.	Rural population, 3,034,442
Per cent urban population, 60.4.	Per cent rural population, 39.6
Density of population per square mile	171
Foreign-born population, 1,442,374.	Per cent foreign-born, 18.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,806,267.	Per cent, 23.6
Negro population, 193,919.	Per cent, 2.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 354,290.	Per cent, 5.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 179,982.	Per cent, 7.8
Total number of families, 1,630,628.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 662,091.	Per cent, 40.6
Families renting homes, 968,537.	Per cent, 59.4
Children of school age, 1,891,608.	Number pupils enrolled, 1,282,965
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 223,547.	Per cent, 25.6
Number church communicants, 2,977,022.	Per cent of population, 38.8
Average number of wage earners employed	924,478
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	125.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	196.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	54.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	106.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in-	
cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).	18,781
Number druggists	3,369

Number breweries (1917), 220.	Number distilleries (1917), 63
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	8,174,457
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	12,190,763.6
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	16,357,592.4
Bushels grain used in distilling (1917).....	1,185,179
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	8,936,080
Number dry counties, 14.	Population dry counties, 512,746
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population .....None
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 9.	Population.....125,194
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 11.	Population.....80,625
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 104.	Population.....220,838
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	215
Population	69,072
Area under no-license, 13,039 sq. miles.	29.1 per cent.
Area under license, 31,793 sq. miles.	70.9 per cent.
Population under no-license, 1,438,058.	18.8 per cent.
Population under license, 6,227,053.	31.2 per cent.

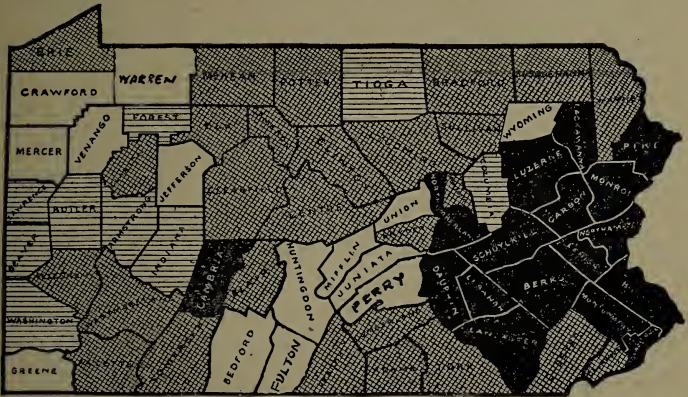
Pennsylvania is under license, there being no form of local veto on the liquor question on the statute books. Licenses are granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions. On this account, in all the counties where there is strong temperance sentiment the license question naturally becomes one of the main issues in the election of Judges.

Pennsylvania is probably the strongest license state in the Union. It has been characterized by the liquor journals as the "Gibraltar of the Liquor Traffic." The breweries and distilleries of the state have a combined capital of \$110,000,000 to say nothing of surplus and undivided profits. There are 10,810 retail saloons in the state. A large number of these are run in connection with so-called hotels. It has been estimated that not over 15 per cent of these hotels could profitably run without a bar and in a large part of them rooms and meals cannot be furnished to applicants. The hotel proposition is a subterfuge in many cases. There are 1,750 wholesale licensed places where liquor is sold by the quart or in larger quantities for use at the homes or in clubs. The annual drink bill of the state is approximately \$200,000,000.

There is no blacker territory anywhere than that half of the state lying East of the Susquehanna river. In all this territory there is just one dry county, Wyoming, and outside of it there are few townships or boroughs in Eastern Pennsylvania that are without saloons.

If the state could be divided with the Susquehanna river as the boundary, Western Pennsylvania would be a state almost as large in population as Ohio. It would long ago have secured a county option law; four-fifths of its territory would have been

WET AND DRY MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 1, 1918



White counties, dry; shaded counties, less than 50 per cent wet; checked counties, 50 to 90 per cent wet; black counties, 90 per cent wet.

dry and it would be near, if not already in, the state-wide column. But the overwhelming saloon influence of Philadelphia and the anthracite mining regions has been able to prevent the enactment of better anti-liquor laws.

The Legislature of 1872 gave the people county option. The first vote was taken one year later, when 39 counties went dry. Two years later the Legislature repealed the law, nullifying the wishes of the people and returning practically all the counties to the wet column.

In 1887 the Brooks High License law was enacted and has been in operation ever since without any important amendment. It makes the Judge of the court the absolute czar in the matter of granting licenses. He is required to hear evidence for and against and decide on the ground of "necessity." The responsibility placed upon the courts is too great and the results in many cases disastrous to the people.

Where a county has a Judge who is known to be fair and friendly, the League encourages its friends and supporters to fight for the elimination of the saloon under the Brooks law. In addition to that it has in recent years made itself a factor in judgeship campaigns where it was possible to draw the line on the wet and dry issue.

More than one-half the townships and over 300 towns of the state are dry by judicial action. These dry units constitute part of the 14 counties which were entirely dry April 1.

The accompanying map indicates the opinions of Judges more than it does real public sentiment. Black counties are those in which over 90 per cent of the people live in wet units. Double shaded counties are from 50 to 90 per cent wet. The single shaded are less than 50 per cent wet, and the white are entirely dry. That over 40 counties would vote dry under county option is the estimate of conservative leaders on both sides.

While the Anti-Saloon League pressed the battle for many years to secure county local option, yet it never lost sight of the fact that the biggest issue was national Prohibition. One of the results was that when Congress voted on the constitutional amendment December 17, 1917, representatives from 18 of the 32 districts voted for National Prohibition. When the resolution was before the United States Senate, Senator Knox supported it.

A new Governor and Legislature are to be elected this year. The Legislature will convene early in 1919. Ratification is the one big issue on which the battle is being fought, with immediate statutory Prohibition coming swiftly to the front. Certain liquor interests are now advocating local option, but there is very slight indication that this policy will have any consideration whatever.

The primary election, May 21, 1918, resulted in a decided gain for the anti-liquor forces. The temperance forces nominated at least 40 per cent more candidates for the House and Senate than ever before. The Republican nominee for Governor is openly in favor of ratification, and the prospects that ratification will carry, at the meeting of the Legislature in January, are very promising.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Bedford.....	38,879	Jefferson ...	63,090	Union	16,249
Crawford ...	61,565	Juniata.....	15,013	Venango.....	56,359
Fulton.....	9,703	Mercer	77,699	Warren	39,573
Green.....	28,882	Mifflin	27,785	Wyoming....	15,509
Huntingdon.	38,304	Perry	24,136		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Coatesville ..	11,084	Sharon	15,270	Washington .	18,778
Meadville ...	12,780	South Sharon	10,190	(Washington Co.)	
N. Braddock	11,824	Warren	11,080	Wilksburg.	18,924
Oil City	15,264				

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less Than 10,000

Bellevue	6,323	Huntington ...	6,861	Swissvale	7,381
Franklin	9,676	Lewistown	8,166	Tarentum	7,414
(Venango Co.)		Munhall	5,185	Titusville	8,533
Greenville	5,909	New Brighton.	8,329	West Pittston	6,848

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Apollo	3,006	Burgettstown .	1,268	Colwyn	1,584
Aspinwall ...	2,592	California	2,230	Conway	1,483
Avalon	4,317	Cambridge Sps.	1,514	Crafton	4,583
Beaver	3,456	Canonsburg ...	3,891	Derry	2,954
Bedford	2,235	Centerville ...	1,413	Dorranceton .	4,046
Ben Avon	1,828	(Washington Co.)		Duncannon ...	1,474
Bentleyville .	1,922	Claysville	1,045	E. McKeesport	2,118
Big Run	1,032	Cokeburg	1,302	E. Washington	1,300
Bridgewater .	1,562	Cokeville	1,787	Eddystone ...	1,167
Brockwayville	1,898	College Hill ..	1,787	Edgewood	2,596
Brookville ...	3,003	Collingdale ...	1,361	(Allegheny Co.)	

Edgeworth ...1,229	Mercer .....2,026	Sharpsville ....3,634
Elizabeth .....2,311	Midland .....1,244	Shippensburg ..3,457
Ellsworth .....2,084	Mifflinburg ...1,559	S. Canonsburg ..1,697
Emlenton ....1,110	Morton .....1,071	S. Williamspt 3,734
Emsworth ....1,510	Mount Union ..3,338	Spring Grove ..1,152
Everett .....1,725	Narberth .....1,790	Springdale ....1,999
Falls Creek ...1,204	Nescopeck ...1,578	State College ..1,425
Fayette City ..2,005	Newport .....2,009	Stoneboro ....1,074
Flemington ...1,022	N. Charleroi ..1,008	Swarthmore ..1,899
Freeport .....2,248	Norwood .....1,668	Sykesville ....1,756
Glenolden ....1,157	Oakdale .....1,353	Tidioute .....1,324
Greentree .....1,143	Oakmont .....3,436	Trafford .....1,959
Grove City ...3,674	Penbrook .....1,462	Tunkhannock ..1,598
Hasel Dell ....1,168	Pitcairn .....4,975	Turtle Creek ...4,995
Hyndman ....1,164	Polk .....2,066	Upland .....2,221
Ingram .....2,037	Port Vue .....1,978	Vandergrift ...3,876
Lansdowne ...4,066	Ramey .....1,045	Vandergrift
Leechburg ....3,624	Reynoldsville ..3,189	Heights ....3,438
Leetsdale ....1,904	Ridley Spring ..1,761	Verona .....2,849
Lewisburg ....3,081	Roaring Spr'g. 1,903	Versailles ....1,437
Malvern .....1,125	Royalton .....1,033	Waynesburg ...3,545
Mansfield ...1,645	Saltsburg ....1,044	W. Middlesex ..1,157
Marianna .....1,363	Saxton .....1,195	West Newton ..2,880
Marysville ....1,693	Sewickley ....4,479	Williamsburg ..1,523
Media .....3,562	Sharon Hill ...1,401	

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Alba 150	Chester Hill.... 648	Elderton 285
Aldan 661	Clarendon 933	Elgin 148
Alexander 432	Clarksburg ... 208	Factoryville ... 759
Appewold 300	Clarksville ... 216	Fairview 167
Arona 683	Clintonville ... 335	(Butler Co.)
Atglen 546	Coal Center.... 816	Fall Brook..... 172
Atwood 191	Cochranston ... 695	Fallstown 555
Avondale 668	Columbus 346	Fawn Grove.... 240
Baden 601	Conneaut Lake. 725	Ferndale 514
Beallsville 407	Conneautville.. 867	Forksville 109
Bear Lake..... 221	Connoqu'ness'ng 400	Frankfort Sp'gs 144
Bethany 130	Coopertown ... 181	Fredonia 443
Birmingham ... 196	Corsica 301	Geneva 236
Blaine 326	Courtdale 548	Georgetown ... 269
Bloomfield 762	Covington 340	Glasgow 203
Blooming Valley 150	Cross Roads.... 158	Glen Hope..... 237
Bolivar 518	Curlsville 98	Glenfield 984
Broad Top City 478	Deemston 477	Gouldsboro 84
Burnside 493	Donegal 147	Grand Valley.. 290
Callensburg ... 198	Dudley 440	Greensboro 442
Callery 335	Eaglesmere 184	Harrisville 352
Camp Hill..... 875	E. Rochester... 718	Hartleton 160
Carmichaels ... 478	E. Springfield.. 348	Hartstown 135
Cassville 165	E. Waynesburg. 906	Haysville 166
Centerville 264	Eastville 322	Homer City.... 985
(Crawford Co.)	Eau Claire..... 347	Hookstown 250
Cherry Valley.. 113	Edinboro 666	Hopewell 590
	Elco 944	(Bedford Co.)

Hopewell 136 (Chester Co.)	New Buffalo... 135	Smicksburg*.... 230
Houston 793	New Columbus. 175	S. Bethlehem.. 439 (Armstrong Co.)
Howard 667	New Galilee ... 453	South Heights. 365
Hydetown 413	New Lebanon.. 164	S. New Castle.. 551
Jackson Center 269	New Paris..... 194	S. Phillipsburg. 434
Jacksonville ... 87	N. Washington. 174	South Renovo.. 805
Jamestown 822	N. Wilmington. 758	Spartansburg . 460
Jeddo 377	Newry 380	Speers 383
Karns City..... 283	Nicholson 852	Springboro 614
Laceyville 479	North Irwin.... 646	Stewartstown.. 674
Laflin 528	Nuangola 124	Stillwater 179
Landisburg ... 252	Orangeville 399	Strattanville .. 376
Lapume 258	Orbinsonia 618	Sugar Grove... 459
Laurel Run..... 790	Osburn 425	Summerville ... 609
Lawrenceville.. 549	Osceola 591 (Tioga Co.)	Thompson 322
Liberty 253	Patterson 885	Thompsontown 293
Linesville 833	Petersburg 705	Three Springs. 248
Livermore 124	Platea 220	Tioga 533
Liverpool 596	Pleasantville .. 191 (Bedford Co.)	Townville 317
Long Branch... 273	Pleasantville .. 702 (Venango Co.)	Twilight 468
McConnellsburg 579	Plumville 414	Uniondale 355
McMahan 813	Port Royal..... 535	Unionville 343
McVeytown 514	Portersville 170	Utica 265
Madison 421	Prompton 263	Valencia 240
Manns Choice.. 341	Prospect 346	Venango 251
Manorville 545	Queenstown 72	Volant 185
Mapleton 752	Rainsburg 203	Wallaceton 324
Marion Center. 366	Rices Landing. 671	Wattsburg 283
Marklesburg ... 211	Riceville 121	Wellsville 308
Markleysburg .. 227	Rockhill 504	West Alexander 426
Martinsburg ... 920	Rome 222	West Elizabeth 841
Mechanicsburg. 159 (Indiana Co.)	Rosedale 419	West End..... 495
Meshoppen 630	Rutledge 523	West Kittaning 589
Midway 941	Saegertown ... 712	West Liberty.. 199
Mifflintown 954	St. Clairsville .. 101	W. Middletown. 274
Milesburg 531	Satillo 410	W. Reynoldsville 933
Mill Creek..... 308	Sandy Lake.... 639	West Sunbury. 283
Millbourne 322	Schellsburg ... 314	Westover 569
Millertown ... 549	Shade Gap..... 143	Wheatland 955
Millheim 626	Sheakleyville.. 126	Winterstown ... 238
Millville 611	Shelocta 117	Woodbury 255
Mount Morris... 382	Shiremanstown 545	Woodcock 130
Nelson 448	Shirleysburg .. 256	Worthington .. 436
N. Alexandria.. 505	Slippery Rock. 870	Worthville 121
New Berlin.... 527		Yeadon 882
		Yoe 567

RHODE ISLAND

Area, 1,067 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 231 sq. miles
Population (1910), 542,610.	Population under no-license, 16,850
Population (estimated, 1915)	602,765
Urban population, 524,654.	Rural population, 17,956
Per cent urban population, 96.7.	Per cent rural population, 3.3
Density of population per square mile.....	508.5
Foreign-born population, 179,141.	Per cent foreign-born, 33.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 194,646.	Per cent, 35.9
Negro population, 9,529.	Per cent, 1.8
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 33,854.	Per cent, 5.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,456.	Per cent, 7.8
Total number of families, 117,976.	Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 32,849.	Per cent, 27.8
Families renting homes, 85,127.	Per cent, 72.2
Children of school age, 120,513.	Number pupils enrolled, 80,061
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 14,568.	Per cent, 23.2
Number church communicants, 264,712.	Per cent of population, 48.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....	113,425
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	141.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	229.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	57.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	134.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	1,549
Number druggists	317
Number breweries (1917), 8.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	680,558
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	224.2
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	451,163.6
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	46
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	12,988
Number dry counties, None.	Population dry counties, None
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None. Population.....	None
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None. Population	None
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 1. Population	5,176
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 7. Population	15,648
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	.....
Population .....	.....
Area under no-license, 231 sq. miles.	26 per cent.
Area under license, 836 sq. miles.	74 per cent.
Population under no-license, 16,850.	3.1 per cent.
Population under license, 525,760.	96.9 per cent.

At the 1918 session of the Rhode Island Legislature, the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution was considered, but on March 2, 1918, the Senate

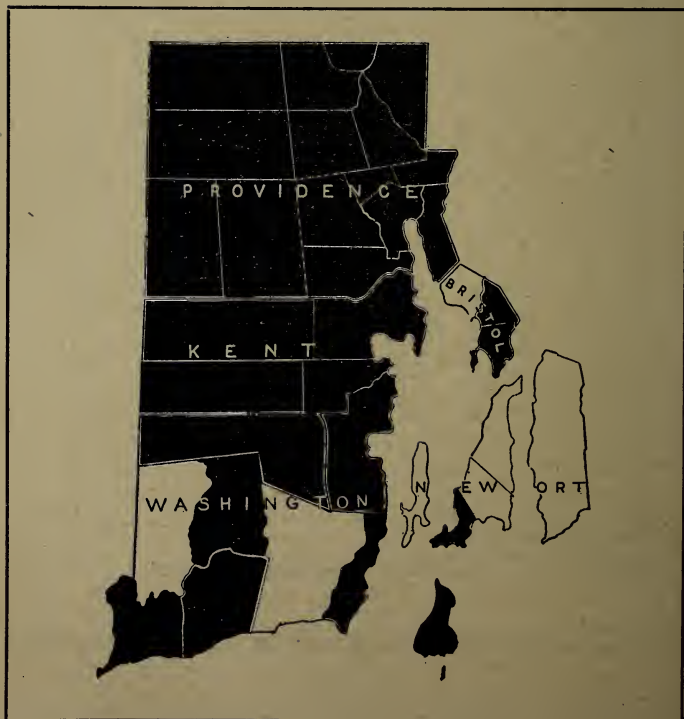
voted by 20 to 18 to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the ratification resolution. The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification will again be an issue.

Rhode Island is under local option. The law requires a vote on the liquor question in each town (township) every two years.

The last vote, November, 1916, showed that the licensed vote increased only 2,666 over that of 1914, while the no-license vote of the state increased 7,181. Eight towns are now dry.

Rhode Island was among the first states to adopt a local option provision in the battle against the use of intoxicating drinks. In 1838 the first local option law was passed, giving to the towns the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Under this law certain town councils refused to license at all and the famous "license cases" which went to the

WET AND DRY MAP OF RHODE ISLAND, JUNE 1, 1918



United States Supreme Court grew out of this refusal. In July, 1852, the so-called Maine law went into effect and was not changed to a license law until 1863. It was strengthened in 1857 by a "Nuisance Act." In 1872 the "Ohio Civil Damage law" was passed. In 1874 another prohibitory law was passed, but the next year the license law was re-adopted. In 1886 the last effort of that first generation of fighters was made and a constitutional amendment was passed and endorsed by popular vote. But again the influx of immigrants who were accustomed to use intoxicants supplied the voters, who repealed the amendment in 1889. The present license law is as near a "Model License law" as any state has passed.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less Than 10,000

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

S. Kingstown 5,176

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Barrington .. 2,452	Little Compt'n 1,276	Portsmouth . 2,681
Hopkinton .. 2,324	Middletown . 1,708	Tiverton 4,032
Jamestown .. 1,175		

SOUTH CAROLINA

Area, 30,495 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 30,495 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,515,400.	Population under no-license, 1,515,400
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,607,745
Urban population, 224,832.	Rural population, 1,290,568
Per cent urban population, 14.8.	Per cent rural population, 85.2
Density of population per square mile	49.7
Foreign-born population, 6,179.	Per cent foreign-born, 0.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 11,137.	Per cent, 0.8
Negro population, 835,843.	Per cent, 55.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 276,980.	Per cent, 25.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 90,707.	Per cent, 27.1
Total number families, 315,204.	Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 93,757.	Per cent, 29.7
Families renting homes, 221,447.	Per cent, 70.3
Children of school age, 524,328.	Number pupils enrolled, 340,415
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 67,341.	Per cent, 32.6
Number church communicants, 665,933.	Per cent of population, 43.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....	71,914
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	31.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	101.7
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	66.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	111.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	877
Number druggists	402
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	1,159,308.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	2,930

Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....21,312,141
 Number dry counties, 44. Population dry counties, 1,515,400
 Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None. Pop., None
 Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less
 than 100,000, 2. Population85,152
 Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less
 than 25,000, 2. Population33,258
 Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but
 less than 10,000, 9. Population60,737
 Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but
 less than 5,000, 55. Population114,168
 Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....180
 Population61,047

Area under no-license, 30,495 sq. miles. 100 per cent.

Area under license, None.

Population under no-license, 1,515,400. 100 per cent.

Population under license, None.

South Carolina was the fourth state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. The resolution for ratification was passed by a vote of 28 to 6, in the Senate, on January 18, 1918, and by a vote of 66 to 29 in the House on January 23, 1918.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1909, 1911, 1915 and 1918



January 1, 1909



January 1, 1911



January 1, 1915



June 1, 1918

South Carolina is under statutory Prohibition, adopted by a majority vote of the citizens of the state upon a referendum of the Prohibition law enacted by the Legislature subject to the popular will. The vote on the referendum was taken on September 14, 1915, and the law was adopted by a majority of 24,926 out of a total vote of 58,544. This law went into operation January 1, 1916.

In 1918 a law was enacted which allows the possession of only one quart on permit from the judge of probate, issued on filing personally by applicant an affidavit that the whisky is for medicine, and the judge of probate must be satisfied as to the truth of the statement.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition the state of South Carolina was under county local option and the dispensary system. The law provided for a vote in each county on the question as to whether the county would operate under the dispensary system or under county Prohibition. Under this law, 16 counties of the state were operating dispensaries when Prohibition was adopted. The other counties of the state were all under Prohibition.

The sale of liquor has in reality been prohibited in the state of South Carolina since 1892 except as sales were made by the state or county governments through the dispensary until the state-wide prohibitory law went into effect. Under the state-wide law no alcoholic beverage may be sold within the state. The original law permitted the importation, to individuals, of a gallon a month, but the Legislature of 1917 reduced the quantity to one quart. The 1917 Legislature also passed an anti-liquor advertising bill.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Area, 76,868 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 76,868 sq. miles
Population (1910), 583,888.	Population under no-license, 583,888
Population (estimated, 1915)	680,046
Urban population, 76,673.	Rural population, 507,215
Per cent urban population, 13.1.	Per cent rural population, 86.9
Density of population per square mile	7.6
Foreign-born population, 100,790.	Per cent foreign-born, 17.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 217,491.	Per cent, 37.2
Negro population, 817.	Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 12,750.	Per cent, 2.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 5,550.	Per cent, 3.1
Total number of families, 131,060.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 86,539.	Per cent, 66.0
Families renting homes, 44,521.	Per cent, 34.0
Children of school age, 169,328.	Number pupils enrolled, 126,253
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 28,644.	Per cent, 40.3
Number church communicants, 161,961.	Per cent of population, 27.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....	3,788
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	24.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	148.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	45.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	47.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	790

Number druggists	422
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	50,636
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 64.	Population dry counties, 583,888
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 2.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 4.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 39.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	190
Population	75,119
Area under no-license 76,868 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 583,888.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Governor Peter Norbeck called the Legislature of South Dakota in special session and on March 20, 1918, both houses ratified the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution unanimously, a record which cannot be excelled. The entire congressional delegation from the state also voted for the submission of the amendment.

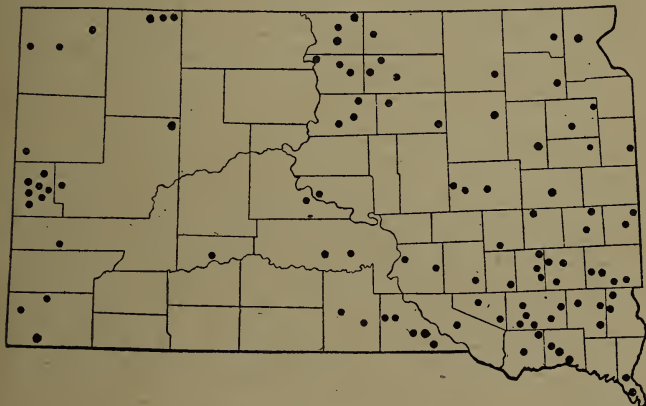
South Dakota has adopted constitutional Prohibition, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution having been submitted to a popular vote on November 7, 1916, and adopted by a majority of 11,505. Sixty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven votes were cast in favor of the amendment and 53,362 votes were cast against the amendment. The law became operative July 1, 1917. On February 21, 1917, the Legislature passed a Prohibition law providing for carrying the amendment into effect.

It is made unlawful for any person, firm, club, copartnership, lodge, society, fraternity, association, corporation or combination of individuals to manufacture or sell or solicit orders for intoxicating liquors within this state. It is made unlawful to print in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical any advertisement for intoxicating liquor or to sell any such paper containing liquor advertising within the state. It is, also, unlawful for any person to keep or have for personal use or otherwise, or to use or permit another to have, keep or use intoxicating liquors in any public place in the state. It is unlawful for any common carrier to ship or transport any intoxicating liquors into the state or for any person to receive or accept delivery of intoxicating liquors from any common carrier or to have in his possession any liquor so received except that liquors may be shipped to and received by retail druggists to be sold for lawful purposes.

Common carriers are compelled to make monthly reports of all liquor shipments delivered at their offices together with the name of consignee and the amount and kind of liquor re-

ceived. Liquors delivered C. O. D. shall be deemed to be sold by the person making the delivery. Druggists are permitted to sell intoxicating liquors for scientific, medicinal and sacramental purposes only after having first secured a permit from the State Sheriff. Permits are granted in the discretion of the State Sheriff and cannot be granted except to the owner and manager

WET AND DRY MAP OF SOUTH DAKOTA, JANUARY 1, 1916



WET AND DRY MAP OF SOUTH DAKOTA, JUNE 1, 1918



of a drug store nor if the applicant uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage, nor unless he has conducted a drug store at the same location at least one year prior to the granting of the permit. Permits may be revoked by the State Sheriff at any time if he is satisfied that the privilege which the permit carries is being abused and are automatically revoked for the first violation of the law. On conviction for second violation, in addition to other fines and penalties, the registration of the druggist as a pharmacist is cancelled for five years.

Physicians may only write prescriptions for liquor after having first procured a permit from the State Sheriff in the same manner as the druggist, which permit is subject to revocation the same as that of the druggist. Druggists holding permits may sell liquor for scientific and sacramental purposes on a sworn affidavit of the purchaser. Every druggist is required to file a report once a month with the County Auditor and State Sheriff, stating the amount of liquor on hand at the time of making the last report, the amount purchased during the month, the amount sold as shown by the affidavits and prescriptions attached to the report, and the amount still on hand, and the State Sheriff is required to visit each drug store at various intervals to check up the amount of liquor on hand and compare it with the report of the druggist.

Every place where liquor is sold in violation of the law is made a common nuisance and may be enjoined and abated upon application to the Circuit Court.

The office of State Sheriff is created for the enforcement of the law, the State Sheriff being appointed by the Governor and holding office during the pleasure of the Governor. As many deputies as are needed for the enforcement of the law may be appointed.

Injured persons such as the wife, husband, child, parent, guardian or other person may recover damages, both actual and exemplary, against the person selling intoxicating liquors, which contributed to the injury. The Governor is given authority to remove from office any State's Attorney, Sheriff or police officer of the state, who neglects, fails or refuses to enforce the law.

The law passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 88 to 10 and the State Senate by a vote of 41 to 4.

Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition South Dakota had been under a peculiar form of local option. All territory in the state was presumed to be dry until voted wet. Under the provisions of this law a vote could be had in any municipality as often as once each year in order to determine whether or not the sale of liquor should be permitted. If at any such election a majority of the vote cast was in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquor, saloons might be permitted for one year, but at the end of the year the municipality or township automatically went back into the Prohibition column unless a new election was held and a majority vote was cast in favor of saloons for another year.

In November, 1914, the people voted on a measure initiated through the efforts of the United Brewers' Association, which measure was drawn for the purpose of reversing the method of local option in South Dakota by requiring that when a town votes for saloons it may continue wet until the temperance people bring on another election. This measure was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Under the old law, which continued to operate until July, 1917, the number of saloons was limited to one for each 600 of the population. The railroads issued orders discontinuing the sale of intoxicating liquors on all trains within the state. Before Prohibition went into effect more than 400 towns in South Dakota were under no-license while 92 granted licenses. There were approximately 275 saloons operating in the state.

Since Prohibition went into effect, July 1, 1917, the law has been well enforced. Crime and drunkenness have decreased very materially, many cities going for long periods without an arrest for offenses due to liquor. The number of prisoners in the state penitentiary decreased the first eight months of Prohibition from 228 to 178. Business improved, and the entire state has felt the benefits of Prohibition.

TENNESSEE

Area, 41,687 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 41,687 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,184,789.	Population under no-license, 2,184,789
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,271,379
Urban population, 441,045.	Rural population, 1,743,744
Per cent urban population, 20.2.	Per cent rural population, 79.8
Density of population per square mile.....	52.4
Foreign-born population, 18,607.	Per cent foreign-born, 0.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 38,367.	Per cent, 1.7
Negro population, 473,088.	Per cent, 21.7
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 221,071.	Per cent, 13.6
Illiterate, males of voting age, 86,677	Per cent, 15.7
Total number of families, 462,553.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 213,125.	Per cent, 46.0
Families renting homes, 249,428.	Per cent, 54.0
Children of school age, 697,132.	Number pupils enrolled, 521,753
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 110,073.	Per cent, 38.9
Number church communicants, 697,570.	Per cent of population, 31.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....	74,373
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	71.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	100.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	120.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	89.5
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	729
Number druggists	610
Number breweries (1917), 3.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	32,999
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	1,356,014.9
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 96.	Population dry counties, 2,184,789
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 2.	Pop., 241,469
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more but less than 10,000, 6.	Population

Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but
 less than 5,000, 68. Population144,869
 Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....110
 Population51,291

Area under no-license, 41,687 sq. miles. 100 per cent.
 Area under license, None.

Population under no-license, 2,184,789. 100 per cent.
 Population under license, None.

Tennessee is under statutory Prohibition. The law was enacted by the Legislature in January, 1909, and became effective July 1, 1909.

The Soft-Drink Stand law, under the operation of the Pure Food and Drug Department, and the Ouster law, under which a number of faithless officials have been removed, are largely responsible for the vastly improved conditions. Both of the above measures were passed by the Legislature of 1915. People are so well satisfied with the Prohibition policy that all political parties in the state have declared for the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition laws and for the passage of any other laws that may be necessary for better law enforcement.

The Tax Commission, appointed by the Governor, under an act of 1915, to investigate the subjects of taxation and assessment in the state of Tennessee, in its published report, page 34, declares: "Tennessee is now one of the most cheaply governed states in the Union. The receipts and expenditures in Tennessee now average about two dollars per capita annually, which is about one-half the average for the United States. Nevertheless within ten years our receipts increased approximately from \$2,600,000 to \$4,600,000, the increase being constant from year to year. When we consider that in 1904 the state paid out to charities, schools and pensions \$989,609.44, and in 1914 it paid out \$3,075,142.45 for the same purposes, we see how the great heart of our state has throbbed in unison with the great movements affecting the nation."

In 1909 the Legislature passed laws forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of a schoolhouse. But for several years no attempt was made to enforce these inadequate laws in the larger cities. In 1913 the Legislature enacted a nuisance law which the state authorities labored with a large degree of success to enforce, with, however, much assistance from municipal authorities. In 1915 the nuisance law was enacted, under which a number of faithless municipal officials were removed, and there was a general toning up of law enforcement all along the line.

The laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors proved utterly inadequate, as it left the state exposed to the lawlessness of the interstate mail order house, to the social club, rampant in all of the cities, and to the interstate shipping traffic. The Legislature of 1917 enacted the following laws:

1. The storage bill, which abolished the mail order houses July 1, 1917.
2. The bone-dry anti-shipping law which went into effect March 1, 1917.

3. An anti-club law which took effect immediately after its passage.

4. A bill making bootlegging a felony, which took effect immediately after its passage.

The Legislature of 1917 also passed a stringent drug store bill. An anti-advertising measure and a bill to make the manufacture of intoxicating liquors a felony were crowded off the calendar on the last day of legislation.

For the first time in her history Tennessee has something like adequate Prohibition laws, and expects to enjoy from now on the fruits of real and genuine Prohibition. The laws just enacted by the Legislature were passed almost by unanimous vote; the liquor interests being able to muster no more than seven votes against any of them. Governor Rye is an uncompromising Prohibitionist and stands for the vigorous enforcement of the law.

The following figures, comparing the number of prisoners in the two penitentiaries of the state for corresponding periods, during 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, are of interest, as showing something of the effect of the drug store, ouster, bone-dry and other temperance and law enforcement measures: Total number of prisoners in both penitentiaries May 15, 1915, 1,905; total number of prisoners in both penitentiaries May 15, 1916, 1,976; total number of prisoners in the penitentiaries May 15, 1917, 1,924; total number of prisoners in the penitentiaries May 15, 1918, 1,747.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners received at the two penitentiaries for periods beginning January 1 and ending May 15 of each year: January 1 to May 15, 1915, 295; January 1 to May 15, 1916, 164; January 1 to May 15, 1917, 209; January 1 to May 15, 1918, 129.

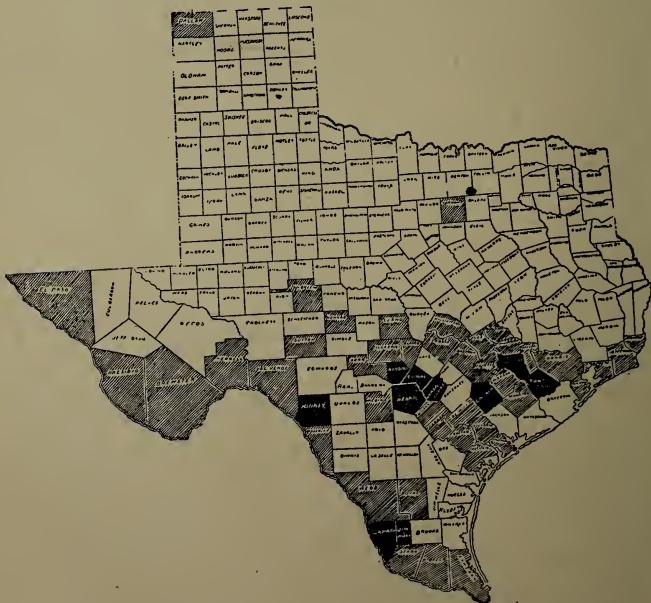
The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

TEXAS

Area, 262,398 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 262,398 sq. miles
Population (1910), 3,896,542.	Population under no-license, 3,896,542
Population (estimated, 1915)	4,343,710
Urban population, 938,104.	Rural population 2,958,438
Per cent urban population, 24.1.	Per cent rural population, 75.9
Density of population per square mile.....	14.8
Foreign-born population, 241,938.	Per cent foreign-born, 6.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 361,914.	Per cent, 9.3
Negro population, 690,049.	Per cent, 17.7
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 282,904.	Per cent, 9.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 109,328.	Per cent, 10.9
Total number of families, 793,426.	Number persons to a family, 4.9
Families owning homes, 350,176.	Per cent, 43.8
Families renting homes, 448,250.	Per cent, 56.2
Children of school age, 1,295,342.	Number pupils enrolled, 821,631
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 187,588.	Per cent, 37.2
No. church communicants, 1,226,906.	Per cent of population, 31.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	74,853
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	22.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	104.0

Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	62.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	108.5
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	5,213
Number druggists	2,654
Number breweries (1917), 16.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	755,582
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	13,904.9
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	451,218.6
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	306
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	192,535
Number dry counties, 252.	Population dry counties, 3,896,542
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 8. Population	473,375
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 12. Population	147,337
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 20. Population.....	144,470
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 175. Population	362,308

WET AND DRY MAP OF TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1917



Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....98
 Population62,572
 Area under no-license, 262,398 sq. miles. 100 per cent.
 Area under license, None.
 Population under no-license, 3,896,542. 100 per cent.
 Population under license, None.

Texas is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been adopted by the House of Representatives by a vote of 103 to 21, on March 4, 1918, and by the Senate on March 16, 1918. It was signed by the Governor on March 22, and goes into effect on June 26, 1918.

Almost all the saloons in the state of Texas, however, had already closed their doors as a result of the operation of the ten-mile zone law, which was adopted at the special session of the Legislature early in 1918. This law, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on March 4, by a vote of 108 to 10, and by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 1, prohibits the sale of liq-

WET AND DRY MAP OF TEXAS, JUNE 1, 1918



Note: The Prohibition law goes into effect June 26, 1918.

uor by any person in the state of Texas within ten miles of any army camp where soldiers of the United States Army or Marines are being trained for military service in time of war, and makes a single sale punishable as a felony. It also makes bootlegging anywhere in the state a felony, and also makes it a felony to sell liquor to anyone engaged, employed or enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States, in uniform. It makes it a felony for any person directly or indirectly to purchase or procure liquor for any soldier or to give liquor to any soldier whether he is in uniform or not, and also makes it a felony for any person to make an engagement for or bring together any soldier and any woman of questionable character. The law became effective April 1. Attorney General Looney interpreted the law to mean that any place where an aeroplane lands or where any military work is being done is a military camp within the meaning of the law. Under the operation of this law, about 1,500 saloons were closed. This included two breweries and upwards of 40 saloons in San Antonio, two breweries and approximately 300 saloons in Houston, one brewery and about 100 saloons in Galveston, one brewery and about 300 saloons in Fort Worth, and more than 200 saloons in El Paso. All the remaining saloons in the state will close their doors on June 26, when the state-wide Prohibition law goes into effect.

The same Legislature which passed the state-wide Prohibition measure, also ratified the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, by a vote of 15 to 7 in the Senate, on February 28, 1918, and 72 to 30 in the House, on March 4.

At the time that state-wide Prohibition was adopted, 199 of the 252 counties in the state were dry as a result of local option elections. Only 10 counties were entirely wet, while 43 counties were partly wet. The capital city of Austin, with a population of 34,000, voted dry on January 21, 1918, thus closing 77 saloons.

In 1875, Texas' present constitution was adopted, providing for a local option liquor law; and a crusade for a white map began. Jasper county, the "first fruits" of local Prohibition banished her saloons the year following. Rockwall quickly followed suit, but after that progress was slow until 1893. During the decade from 1893 to 1903 Prohibition swept over North Texas like a prairie fire. The net results of 43 years' efforts are portrayed in the accompanying map showing the wet and dry territory at the time of the adoption of state-wide Prohibition.

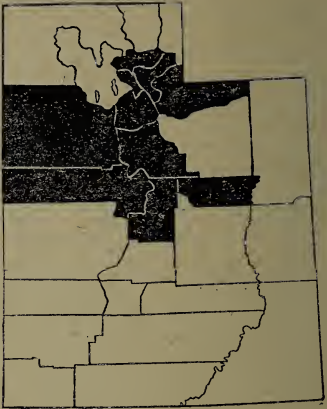
On July 28, 1916, the state voted in favor of the submitting of a constitutional Prohibition amendment. This amendment came up in the Legislature, but was defeated.

UTAH

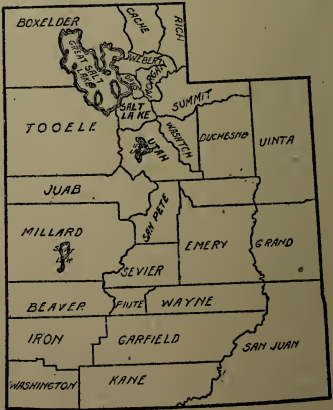
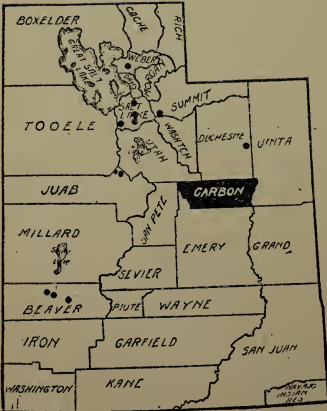
Area, 82,184 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 82,184 sq. miles
Population (1910), 373,351.	Population under no-license, 373,351
Population (estimated, 1915)	424,300
Urban population, 171,934.	Rural population, 200,417
Per cent urban population, 46.3.	Per cent rural population, 53.7
Density of population per square mile	4.5
Foreign-born population, 65,822.	Per cent foreign-born, 17.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 131,527.	Per cent, 35.2
Negro population, 1,144.	Per cent, 0.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 6,821.	Per cent, 2.5
Illiterate males of voting age, 3,477.	Per cent, 3.3
Total number of families, 77,339.	Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 48,131.	Per cent, 62.2
Families renting homes, 29,208.	Per cent, 37.8
Children of school age, 121,712.	Number pupils enrolled, 91,611
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 19,792.	Per cent, 44.1
Number church communicants, 172,814.	Per cent of population, 50.0
Average number of wage earners employed	13,894
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	48.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	91.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	50.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	105.5
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	696
Number druggists	166
Number breweries (1917), 3.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	164,126
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	113,198.3
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 27.	Population dry counties, 373,351
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 2.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 44.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	56
Population	33,182
Area under no-license, 82,184 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 373,351.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Utah has adopted statutory Prohibition and has submitted a constitutional Prohibition amendment to a vote of the people. The prohibitory statute was passed by the Legislature of 1917 by unanimous vote in the Senate and with but one dissenting vote in the House. It was approved by Governor Bamberger on

UTAH IN 1909 AND 1910



UTAH IN 1916 and 1918



February 8, 1917, and went into effect on August 1, 1917. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people by a resolution which passed both houses of the Legislature. The popular vote on the amendment will be taken at the general election in November, 1918.

Prior to the adoption of the state-wide Prohibition amendment Utah was under local option. This local option law provided for a vote on the liquor question in each village and city, all territory outside of incorporated villages and cities being under Prohibition by state law. On June 27, 1911, local option elections were held in 110 cities and towns in the state. Salt Lake City and Ogden, together with 21 other incorporated municipalities, voted wet, while 87 towns and cities voted dry. The vote in Salt Lake City was 14,008 for saloons and 9,328 against saloons. The saloon forces won out in the city of Ogden by a majority of 1,652. Taking the vote in the entire state the aggregate dry majority was 7,000.

As a result of the elections of 1911, 101 saloons were swept out of existence leaving only 235 saloons operating in the state. Of this number 141 were in Salt Lake City, 32 in Ogden and the remaining 62 were scattered throughout the state.

In the elections of 1913 very few changes were made as a result of the election, except that in a number of cases dry majorities were increased and a few more municipalities voted for Prohibition.

In the elections held in June, 1915, the Prohibition forces increased their majorities materially throughout the state. The Prohibition majority for instance in the city of Provo was increased from 230 to 650. In the city of Logan it was increased from 500 to 1,200. The strong license cities and towns of the state did not vote in the June elections.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted a strong Prohibition bill. In the House of Representatives there were only five votes against the measure and only two adverse votes were registered in the Senate. The sentiment for the bill was so strong that the Legislature could easily have passed the bill over the veto of the Governor. Realizing this fact, the Governor held the bill until after the Legislature had adjourned and then attached his veto to the measure.

In 1909 the Legislature passed a state-wide Prohibition measure at the request of the voters of the state, 85 per cent of whom had petitioned the Legislature for a state-wide Prohibition law. Governor Fry, however, vetoed the bill.

In 1911 a local option law was adopted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This seemed to be a step in advance for the Prohibition forces but in reality it left conditions worse than they were before this law was enacted. Previous to the enactment of that law the state had what was equivalent to a county option measure, under the police powers of the state, which enabled counties to go dry as units and to enforce Prohibition upon all minor civil subdivisions within the county limits. The enactment of the state local option law took away the right of enforcement in the respective units from the county by providing for the township as a voting unit. As a result of the operation of this township local option law, however, 90 per cent of the territory of the state of Utah was voted dry.

By taking away from the county, however, the power to enforce this law, liquor sales in wet centers were enormously increased, and since there were no restrictions as to shipments into dry territory a few liquor centers proceeded to do a flourishing business in supplying the surrounding territory with liquor shipments. More than 34 of the members elected to the Legislature of 1915 were pledged to submit the question of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people of the state. Before the measure was finally enacted, the referendum feature was stricken from it and the statute was passed and would have been adopted but for the double dealing of Governor Spry, an elder of the Mormon Church, who led the people to believe that he was in favor of Prohibition, but who in all his efforts, played into the hands of the liquor forces.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held early in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

VERMONT

Area, 9,124 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 8,938 sq. miles
Population (1910), 355,956.	Population under no-license, 305,541
Population (estimated, 1915)	362,452
Urban population, 168,943.	Rural population, 187,013
Per cent urban population, 47.5.	Per cent rural population, 52.5
Density of population per square mile	39
Foreign-born population, 49,921.	Per cent foreign-born, 14.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 75,055.	Per cent, 21.1
Negro population, 1,621.	Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 10,806.	Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 6,039.	Per cent, 5.3
Total number of families, 85,178.	Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 49,489.	Per cent, 58.1
Families renting homes, 35,689.	Per cent, 41.9
Children of school age, 78,294.	Number pupils enrolled, 66,615
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 13,503.	Per cent, 36.2
Number church communicants, 147,223.	Per cent of population, 41.3
Average number of wage earners employed.....	32,704
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	107.6
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	278.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population	84.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	111.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	191
Number druggists	183
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 9.	Population dry counties, 182,280
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population
	None

Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 1. Population	20,468
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 5. Population	36,083
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 28. Population	75,866
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	24
Population	11,754

Area under no-license, 8,938. 97.9 per cent.

Area under license, 186 sq. miles. 2.1 per cent.

Population under no-license, 305,541. 85.9 per cent.

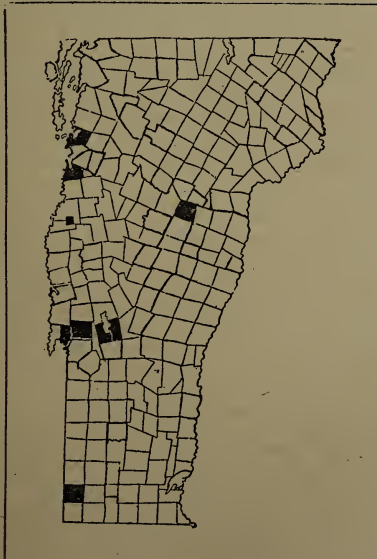
Population under license, 50,415. 14.1 per cent.

Vermont is under township local option, the vote on the license question being taken in each of the 246 towns of the state at the annual town meeting the first Tuesday in March.

For fifty years previous to May 1, 1903, under state-wide Prohibition Vermont had no licensed liquor saloons.

By a referendum vote taken February 3, 1903, the state pro-

WET AND DRY MAP OF VERMONT, JUNE 1, 1918



hibitory law was repealed, and a local option, high license law was adopted, the majority for the local option law being 1,041.

At the first elections under the new law 92 towns voted for license, the total majority for license being 5,360. The number of towns voting for license has been gradually decreasing until in 1917 there were only 18 license towns. Five of these were small towns in which no license was taken out.

In 1918, 10 towns voted for license, 9 having saloons. But the total majority in the state against license was 13,114, the largest majority given in any year under the present law.

Nine of the 14 counties of the state have no saloons.

The Legislature of 1915 passed a strong state-wide prohibitory law, referring the same to the vote of the people. This vote was taken on March 7, 1916, with the result that state-wide Prohibition was rejected by a large majority.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in January, 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Caledonia....	26,031	Grand Isle...	3,761	Orleans.....	23,337
Essex	7,384	Lamoille.....	12,585	Windham....	26,932
Franklin	29,866	Orange.....	18,703	Windsor	33,681

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population But Less Than 25,000

Burlington	20,468
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population But Less Than 10,000

Brattleboro ...	7,541	Rockingham ...	6,207	St. Johnsbury	8,098
Montpelier ...	7,856	St. Albans.....	6,381		

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population But Less Than 5,000

Barton	3,346	Ludlow	1,621	Poultney	3,644
Bellows Falls..	4,883	Lyndon	3,204	Proctor	2,871
Brandon	2,712	Lyndonville ..	1,573	Randolph	3,191
Bristol	1,180	Middlebury ...	2,848	Richford	2,907
Derby	3,639	Morristown ...	2,652	Springfield ...	4,784
Enosb'rg Falls.	1,153	Morrisville ...	1,445	Waterbury ...	3,273
Essex	2,714	Newport	3,684	West Derby ...	1,109
Essex Junc....	1,245	Northfeld	3,226	Woodstock ...	2,545
Hardwick	3,201	Orleans	1,131	Windsor	1,906
Hartford	4,179				

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Bloomfield	496	Hyde Park....	423	North Troy ...	771
Cabot	227	Jacksonville ..	212	Plainfield	388
Cambridge	595	Johnson	651	Readsboro	835
Canaan	869	Lyndon Center	259	Richmond	828
Chester	666	Manchester ...	478	South Ryegate	373
Concord	339	Milton	634	Stowe	566
Derby	316	Newbury	412	Wells River ..	608
Hinesburg	242	Newfane	136	Wilmington ...	430

VIRGINIA

Area, 40,262 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 40,262 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,061,612.	Population under no-license, 2,061,612
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,171,014
Urban population, 476,529.	Rural population, 1,585,083
Per cent urban population, 23.1.	Per cent rural population, 76.9
Density of population per square mile.....	51.2
Foreign-born population, 27,057.	Per cent foreign-born, 1.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 37,943.	Per cent, 1.8
Negro population, 671,096.	Per cent, 32.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 232,911.	Per cent, 15.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 92,917.	Per cent, 17.7
Total number of families, 419,452.	Number persons to a family, 4.9
Families owning homes, 211,322.	Per cent, 50.3
Families renting homes, 208,130.	Per cent, 49.7
Children of school age, 651,469.	Number pupils enrolled, 402,109
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 91,492.	Per cent, 35.6
Number church communicants, 793,546.	Per cent of population, 38.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....	102,820
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	81.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	176.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	80.0
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	157.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (in- cluding drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).	1,069
Number druggists	608
Number breweries (1917), 6.	Number distilleries (1917), 22
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	54,182
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	122,957.2
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	482,349.5
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	25,841
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 100.	Population dry counties, 2,061,612
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 1.	Pop., 127,628
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 4.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 5.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 7.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 55.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	119
Population	50,415
Area under no-license, 40,262 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 2,061,612.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Virginia was the second state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. Ratification was adopted by a vote of 30 to 8 in the Senate, on January 10, 1918, and by a vote of 84 to 13 in the House, on January 11.

Virginia has adopted statutory Prohibition, the enabling act having been passed by the Legislature of 1914. This enabling act submitted the question to a vote of the people, which vote was taken September 22, 1914. The majority in favor of Prohibition at that election was 30,365, there having been 94,251 votes cast in favor of Prohibition and 63,886 votes cast against Prohibition. The Legislature of 1916 passed a most stringent law providing for the full enforcement of Prohibition when it went into effect November 1, 1916. Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition in Virginia the state was under local option.

In 1886 a local option law was passed by the Virginia Legislature giving to magisterial districts, counties, towns and cities the right to call elections on the liquor question. In 1904 the Mann law was adopted, strengthening very materially the liquor laws which had been in operation a long time. The principal effect of the Mann law was to close saloons in the rural districts. In 1908 the Byrd-Mann law was enacted by the General Assembly, which strengthened the Mann law and closed hundreds of small, isolated distilleries in various parts of the state. This law also

WET AND DRY MAP OF VIRGINIA, JANUARY 1, 1915



WET AND DRY MAP OF VIRGINIA, JUNE 1, 1918



introduced very strong enforcement features into the Virginia statutes. In 1910 the chief issue of the temperance forces was that of state-wide Prohibition. The bill for an election on state-wide Prohibition failed in the Legislature of 1910; was passed by the House and defeated by the Senate in 1912, but was passed by the House by an overwhelming vote in 1914 and in the Senate by the casting of the deciding vote, on a tie, by the president of that body. The state-wide election was called in June, 1914, and held September 22 of the same year. Prohibition prevailed in 71 of the 100 counties, in 16 of the 20 cities and in nearly every incorporated town in the commonwealth.

While creating sentiment and working toward state-wide Prohibition in Virginia, the Anti-Saloon League, in Legislature after Legislature, has procured helpful and effective enforcement laws, some of them with special reference to making state-wide Prohibition effective when it should be obtained. When the election took place on September 22, 1914, the liquor licenses in the state numbered only 914 as against over 3,000 when the Anti-Saloon League was organized in 1901.

The law adopted by the Legislature of 1916 was passed in both the House and Senate by overwhelming majorities. It is one of the most stringent Prohibition laws that has been enacted by any Legislature. The state Legislature, moreover, elected Rev. J. Sidney Peters, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, as the State Commissioner of Prohibition to look after the enforcement of the law throughout the state.

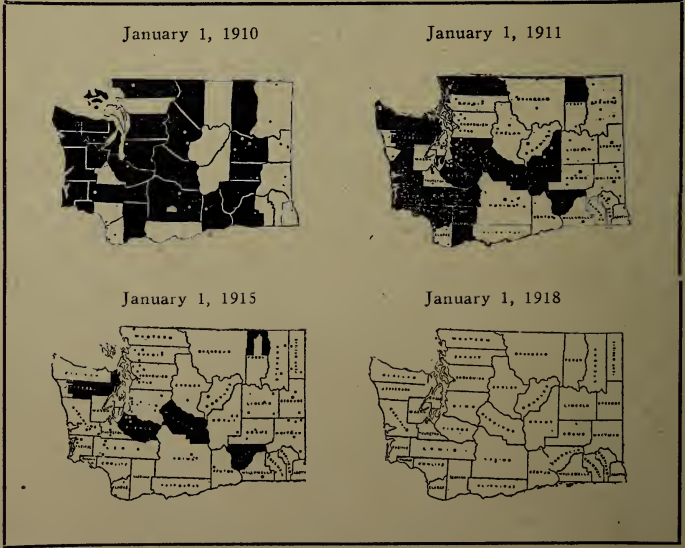
WASHINGTON

Area, 66,836 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 66,836 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,141,990.	Population under no-license, 1,141,990
Population (estimated, 1915).....	1,471,043
Urban population, 605,530.	Rural population, 536,460
Per cent urban population, 53.0.	Per cent rural population, 47.0
Density of population per square mile.....	17.1
Foreign-born population, 256,241.	Per cent foreign-born, 22.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 282,528.	Per cent, 24.7
Negro population, 6,058.	Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 18,416.	Per cent, 2.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 10,580.	Per cent, 2.4
Total number of families, 254,692.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 140,367.	Per cent, 55.1
Families renting homes, 114,325.	Per cent, 44.9
Children of school age, 258,088.	Number pupils enrolled, 215,688
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 48,040.	Per cent, 39.5
Number church communicants, 191,976.	Per cent of population, 16.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....	67,205
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	49.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	174.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	38.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	144.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	660
Number druggists	643
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None

Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 39.	Population dry counties, 1,141,990
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, 2.	Pop., 341,596
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 1.	Population .....83,743
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 5.	Population .....96,218
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 4.	Population .....31,778
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 57.	Population .....115,389
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	108
Population	55,388
Area under no-license, 66,836 sq. miles.	100 per cent.
Area under license, None.	
Population under no-license, 1,141,990.	100 per cent.
Population under license, None.	

Washington is under statutory Prohibition. The law was adopted by the vote of the people under the initiative, at the general election November 3, 1914, and went into effect January

WASHINGTON, 1910, 1911, 1915 and 1918



1, 1916. The law was adopted by a majority of 18,632, the number of votes cast for the measure being 189,840, while the number of votes cast against the measure was 171,208. When this law went into effect it closed 1,100 saloons, 24 breweries and one distillery.

The total vote cast at the election in 1914 was larger by 42,000 than any other vote ever cast in the state. Of the 39 counties in the state, 33 gave majorities in favor of Prohibition. The only counties voting against Prohibition were Garfield, Mason, King, Pierce, Thurston and Jefferson.

In 1916 a desperate attack was made on the Prohibition law in the form of two measures initiated and promoted by the liquor interests, which measures were known as Initiative Measure No. 18 (the hotel or general liquor bill), and Initiative Measure No. 24 (the brewery or beer bill). Both of these measures were defeated by the voters at the November election, the vote on Initiative Measure No. 24 being 98,843 for and 245,399 against, making a majority against the measure of 146,556. The vote on Initiative Measure No. 18 was 48,354 for and 263,390 against, the majority against the measure being 215,036.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a "bone-dry" law which prohibits importation, receipt, possession, sale or manufacture of liquor other than alcohol, except by clergymen for sacramental purposes. Alcohol, moreover, can be purchased only on a permit from the County Auditor following a hearing attended by the Prosecuting Attorney.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, Washington was under local option, the law providing for a vote on the liquor question in towns, cities and the unincorporated portion of counties. This law was enacted by the Legislature in 1909. As a result of its operations during the five years following its enactment, 220 elections were held; 140 of these elections resulted in dry victories, 80 resulted in wet victories. Five hundred seventy-two saloons were abolished and 87 per cent of the area of the state was made dry before Prohibition was adopted.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

WEST VIRGINIA

Area, 24,022 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 24,022 sq. miles
Population (1910), 1,221,119.	Population under no-license, 1,221,119
Population (estimated, 1915)	1,359,474
Urban population, 228,242.	Rural population, 992,877
Per cent urban population, 18.7.	Per cent rural population, 81.3
Density of population per square mile.....	50.8
Foreign-born population, 57,218.	Per cent foreign-born, 4.7
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 57,638.	Per cent, 4.7
Negro population, 64,173.	Per cent, 5.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 42,511.	Per cent, 8.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 35,040.	Per cent, 10.4
Total number of families, 248,480.	Number persons to a family, 4.9
Families owning homes, 120,583.	Per cent, 44.1
Families renting homes, 127,897.	Per cent, 55.9
Children of school age, 353,899.	Number of pupils enrolled, 276,458

Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 55,895.	Per cent, 37.4
Number church communicants, 301,565.	Per cent of population, 24.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....	71,078
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	66.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	141.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	65.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	120.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).....	314
Number druggists	323
Number breweries (1917), None.	Number distilleries (1917), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	None
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 55.	Population dry counties, 1,221,119
*Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
*Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, 2.	Population
	72,802
*Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 4.	Population
	62,724
*Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 6.	Population
	49,803
*Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, 59.	Population
	114,541
*Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	138
Population	60,770

*Note—The number and population of municipalities is given as of the census of 1910, which does not adequately represent the present situation. Since Prohibition became effective Huntington, Clarksburg and Morgantown have practically doubled, while Charleston is more than three times the size it was in 1910. Other cities have shown a corresponding increase.

Area under no-license, 24,022 sq. miles. 100 per cent.

Area under license, None.

Population under no-license, 1,221,119. 100 per cent.

Population under license, None.

West Virginia is under constitutional Prohibition. The amendment was adopted by the vote of the people in November, 1912, and became effective July 1, 1914. The Legislature of 1913 enacted a most stringent enforcement measure providing for a State Commissioner of Prohibition and other features which make it practically as easy to enforce the prohibitory law as other laws on the statute books.

As a matter of fact, during the three years and a half Prohibition has been in operation in West Virginia, the law has been well enforced throughout the state.

The Legislature of 1915 passed some additional law enforcement measures. The law prohibits any person from keeping or having for personal use or otherwise, to use or permit another to have, keep, or use, intoxicating liquors at any restaurant, store, office building, club, place where soft drinks are sold (except a drug store may have and sell alcohol and wines as provided by law), fruit stand, news stand, room or place where

bowling alleys, billiards or pool tables are maintained, livery stable, boat house, public building, park, road, street or alley.

Every Justice of the Peace in a county has full and final concurrent jurisdiction with the Criminal Court of the county to try persons accused of violating the liquor law when the accused is charged with a first offense. A second offense is triable by the Criminal Courts and is punishable only with imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Every Mayor, patrolman, or other police officer, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and Constable in the state of West Virginia is charged with the enforcement of the Prohibition law and his failure to do his duty in this particular constitutes a good and sufficient reason for his removal.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition West Virginia was under local option, the law providing for a vote on the liquor question in each county.

Under this law, 37 of the 55 counties had voted dry and almost 900,000 of the population were living in territory which had abolished the saloon before Prohibition became effective.

The 1917 Legislature passed a law which prohibits the carrying of liquor into the state by common carriers, thus completely barring liquor shipments. Liquor carried into the state, or from one point to another point within the state for personal use, is limited to one quart within 30 consecutive days.

Since the passage of this law, marked improvement has been seen in conditions all over the state, notwithstanding the fact that the state borders on four wet states, and has a large part of her population near wet points in these wet states. Law enforcement has been very effective, and the amount of liquor coming into the state has been relatively very small.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

WISCONSIN

Area, 55,256 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 41,442 sq. miles
Population (1910), 2,333,860.	Population under no-license, 1,033,882
Population (estimated, 1915)	2,473,533
Urban population 1,004,320.	Rural population 1,329,540
Per cent urban population, 43.0.	Per cent rural population, 57.0
Density of population per square mile	42.2
Foreign-born population, 512,865.	Per cent foreign-born, 22.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,044,761.	Per cent, 44.7
Negro population, 2,900.	Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 57,769.	Per cent, 3.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 27,038.	Per cent, 4.0
Total number of families, 499,629.	Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 316,578.	Per cent, 63.3
Families renting homes, 183,051.	Per cent, 36.7
Children of school age, 693,156.	Number pupils enrolled, 464,311
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 85,536.	Per cent, 29.6
No. church communicants, 1,000,903.	Per cent of population, 42.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....	194,310
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	76.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	282.2

Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	56.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	71.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).	10,621
Number druggists	956
Number breweries (1917), 133.	Number distilleries (1917), 4
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	4,919,014
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	2,527,249.3
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	2,585,297.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	588,331
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	None
Number dry counties, 2.	Population dry counties, 15,253
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,00, 2.	Population
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, 2.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, 1.	Population.....
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more but less than 5,000, 43.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	128
Population	68,010

Area under no-license, 41,442 sq. miles. 75 per cent.

Area under license, 13,814 sq. miles. 25 per cent.

Population under no-license, 1,033,882. 44.2 per cent.

Population under license, 1,299,978. 55.8 per cent.

Wisconsin is under local option. The law provides for a vote on the liquor question in towns, villages and cities. There is also a residence district law on the statute books.

The dry forces have made a gain of 100 per cent in dry population, and a 50 per cent gain in dry territory, in two years. There are now 1,125 dry units, with a total population of 1,033,882. Wisconsin is 75 per cent dry as to territory, and 44.2 per cent of her population live in dry territory.

At the last session of the Legislature a state-wide Prohibition referendum bill passed the assembly by a vote of 55 dry to 38 wet, and the Senate 21 dry to 11 wet. Governor Emanuel Luigi Philip (president of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company, which hauls "The beer that made Milwaukee infamous") vetoed it. Of the 21 drys in the Senate, 12 hold over. Ten of the 12 voted against every amendment to weaken the measure or postpone the time of taking the election. If the 12 stand for ratification, then the drys need win but five out of the 17 districts where the Senators' terms expire. If only the 10 who voted against all amendments stand for ratification, still the drys need but seven out of these 17 to ratify in the Senate. The Assembly is very close.

The dry vote is most advantageously placed, while the wet strength is very disadvantageously disposed. The wets have more votes in wet territory than the drys have in dry territory; yet the wet vote is massed along the lake shore from Milwaukee to Ke-

waunee and Brown counties. Here the wet side may be almost unanimous without increasing the number of votes against ratification in the Legislature. The dries, with less votes in dry territory, have their votes so disposed as to have a preponderance in the majority of the legislative districts.

Often in the past the dries have been caught asleep. Thus, the 21st senatorial district is perhaps the dryest in the state, yet at the last session Senator Frank Hansen, who represented that district, was the recognized floor leader of the wets. This time the dry voters of this district are awake. There are several other points which the wets have quietly captured simply because the dries made no attempt at defense. In all such districts hot contests are due. Neither are the dries overlooking the fact that thousands of voters who do not favor local option, or even state-wide Prohibition, most emphatically favor nation-wide Prohibition. This should mean the gain of dry votes from members who formerly opposed the state referendum bill.

WET AND DRY MAP OF WISCONSIN JANUARY 1, 1917



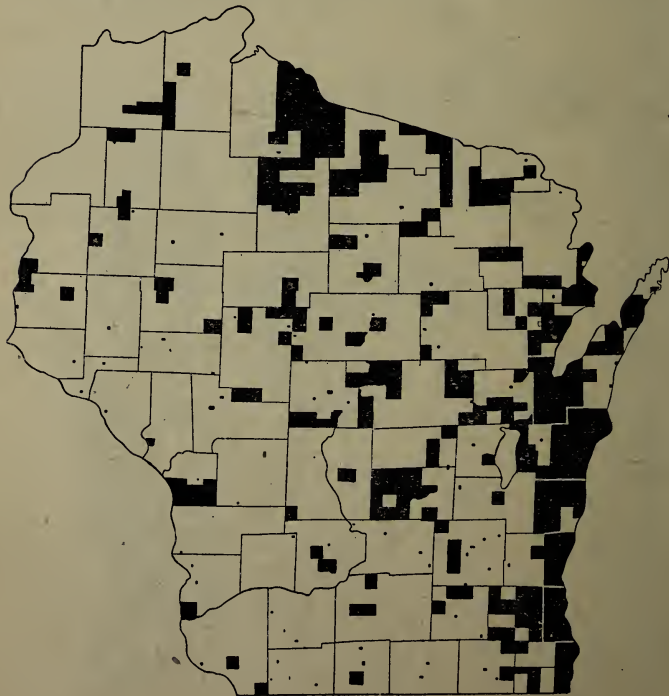
In all this there is reason for the belief that Wisconsin may redeem herself by coming under national Prohibition—not by compulsion, but of her own free will by ratification. Certainly the fact that wet Massachusetts has ratified sets a good precedent, and still further strengthens that belief.

The city of Milwaukee has over 2,000 saloons, a larger number in proportion to the population than are to be found in any other large city in the United States.

For several years the number of no-license victories in the towns and villages has been constantly increasing. In the spring elections of 1914, 33 incorporated cities and villages previously wet voted dry and only one dry village voted wet, thus making a net gain of 32 dry cities and villages in the state.

In the spring elections of 1915, 35 cities and villages went dry for the first time while only three small villages changed

WET AND DRY MAP OF WISCONSIN, JUNE 1, 1918



from no-license to license. It is estimated that during 1914 and 1915 the saloon was voted out of territory inhabited by 60,000 people and as a result 400 saloons were compelled to close.

Thirty-one incorporated cities and villages, including Superior, the second city in the state, voted out the saloon in 1916. Four of the normal school cities of the state—Superior, River Falls, Menomonie and Platteville—voted out the saloon. In these four cities 2,200 young people were attending school. A net gain of 85,000 people in dry territory was made at the spring elections in 1916, and 400 saloons closed their doors in July of that year.

A determined effort was made by the liquor interests to induce the Legislature of 1913 to so amend the Baker law as to destroy its effectiveness. The effort failed. The Baker law provides that saloon licenses be granted on a ratio of one for every 250 people or fraction thereof, though where there was a larger number than this doing business when the law went into effect in 1907 they might continue provided they remained in the same location. The law was ignored in many places, and many new licenses given in excess of one for every 250 people. The Anti-Saloon League carried a case to the state Supreme Court. The court decided these places were illegal. The liquor interests then made a great effort to induce the Legislature to so amend the law as to legalize all saloons doing business up to that time. This effort failed. The enforcement of the law has closed over 200 saloons in Milwaukee, and many more in other parts of the state.

The Legislature of 1915 changed the limit on the number of saloons in a given community. Previous to this action saloons were permitted on a ratio of one for every 250 people. The change in the Baker law has raised this to one for every 500 people.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution will be an issue.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

(Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.)

Burnett.....	9,026	Sawyer.....	6,227
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 25,000 Population or More, But Less Than 100,000

Superior.....	40,384	Madison.....	25,531
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 10,000 Population or More, But Less Than 25,000

Beloit.....	15,125	Ashland.....	11,594
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Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 Population or More, But Less Than 10,000

Baraboo	6,324
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Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of 1,000 Population or More, But Less Than 5,000

Augusta .....1,405	Fennimore ....1,159	Reedsburg ....2,615
Barron .....1,449	Fountain City.1,031	Rib Lake.....1,018
Black River	Ladysmith ....2,352	Rice Lake.....3,968
Falls .....1,917	Lancaster ....2,329	Rich'lnd Cent'r 2,652
Boscobel .....1,525	Lodi .....1,044	River Falls ...1,991
Brodhead .....1,517	Mauston .....1,701	Sparta .....3,793
Clintonville ...1,747	Mondovi .....1,325	Spooner .....1,453
Crandon .....1,833	Mount Horeb 1,048	Stanley .....2,675
Cumberland ..1,445	Neillsville ....1,957	Stoughton ....4,761
Delavan .....2,450	Nekoosa .....1,570	Viroqua .....2,059
Dodgeville ...1,791	New Lisbon...1,074	Washburn ....3,830
Edgerton .....2,513	Oconto Falls..1,427	Waupun .....3,362
Elroy .....1,729	Omro .....1,285	Whitewater ..3,224
Ellsworth ...1,005	Onalaska .....1,146	Wittenberg ...1,090
Evansville ...2,061	Platteville ...4,452	

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Albany 669	Deerfield 533	Lyndon Station 275
Almond 487	DeForest 431	Maiden Rock.. 337
Amery 659	Downing 319	Marathon 656
Amherst 629	Eastman 233	Markesan 892
Aniwa 295	Eleva 319	Mattoon 868
Argyle 603	Elk Mound..... 302	Mazomanie 917
Avoca 436	Embarrass 283	Merrillan 625
Baldwin 584	Fair Oaks..... 891	Merrimac 312
Balsam Lake... 279	Fall River..... 360	Milltown 250
Barnevald 317	Frederick 511	Milton 833
Bay City..... 252	Galesville 973	Montfort 558
Belleville 422	Gays Mills.... 557	Mosinee 482
Birnamwood .. 678	Genoa Junction 709	New Auburn... 364
Black Earth.... 479	Glenwood 954	Niagara 445
Blair 486	Grantsburg 721	North Freedom 647
Blanchardville.. 643	Green Lake.... 563	Oakfield 522
Bloomington .. 620	Grēsham 350	Ontario 383
Brandon 684	Hammond 408	Oostburg 380
Brooklyn 362	Hancock 510	Oregon 712
Browntown ... 222	Hazel Green... 621	Orfordville ... 449
Bruce 565	Hollandale 265	Osceola 634
Buffalo 255	Hustisford 615	Owen 745
Cambridge 507	Ingram 360	Packwaukee ... 450
Cameron 562	Iola 850	Pardeeville ... 987
Campbellsport. 650	Johnson Creek. 425	Plainfield 723
Camp Douglas. 473	Kendall 477	Port Edwards. 758
Cecil 351	Kennan 184	Poynette 656
Cedar Grove... 498	Knapp 413	Prairie Farm... 368
Centuria 301	LaFarge 654	Prentice 606
Chetek 829	Lake	Pulaski 436
Clayton 220	Nebagamon . 483	Randolph 937
Clear Lake.... 498	Lavalle 421	Rawley 329
Cobb 230	Lomira 529	Ridgway 437
Colfax 701	Lone Rock..... 497	Rosholt 383
Coon Valley.... 291	Loyal 677	St. Croix Falls. 569
Dallas 342	Luck 383	Scandinavia .. 355

Sharon	879	Turtle Lake....	442	Weston	327
Shell Lake.....	902	Union Grove....	616	Weyauwega ...	967
Spring Valley..	972	Viola	671	Whitehall	703
Star Prairie...	253	Walworth	755	Wild Rose.....	551
St. Cloud.....	309	Wautoma	964	Wilton	510
Stockholm	204	Webster	312	Wither	443
Stratford	763	Westby	902	Wyocena	425

In addition, there are 939 unincorporated towns with a population of 752,887.

WYOMING

Area, 97,594 sq. miles.	Area under no-license, 96,000 sq. miles
Population (1910), 145,965.	Population under no-license, 50,000
Population (estimated, 1915)	174,148
Urban population, 43,221.	Rural population, 102,744
Per cent urban population, 29.6.	Per cent rural population, 70.4
Density of population per square mile.....	1.5
Foreign-born population, 29,020.	Per cent foreign-born, 19.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 32,504.	Per cent, 22.2
Negro population, 2,235.	Per cent, 1.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 3,874.	Per cent, 3.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 2,594.	Per cent, 4.1
Total number of families, 39,092.	Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 16,961.	Per cent, 43.3
Families renting homes, 15,131.	Per cent, 56.7
Children of school age, 30,886.	Number pupils enrolled, 24,584
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 5,227.	Per cent, 35.5
Number church communicants, 23,945.	Per cent of population, 16.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....	2,989
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....	13.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....	111.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....	32.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....	196.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors) ..	636
Number druggists	85
Number breweries (1917), 3.	Number distilleries (1917), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1917 (barrels).....	22,948
Distilled spirits produced in 1917 (gallons).....	259.7
Distilled spirits rectified in 1917 (gallons).....	3,204.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1917.....	.....
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1917.....	.....
Number dry counties, 1.	Population dry counties, (New county)
Number dry cities of 100,000 population or more, None.	Pop., None
Number dry cities of 25,000 population or more, but less than 100,000, None.	Population,
Number dry cities of 10,000 population or more, but less than 25,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 5,000 population or more, but less than 10,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of 1,000 population or more, but less than 5,000, None.	Population
Number dry municipalities of less than 1,000 population.....	16
Population	1,025

Area under no-license, 96,000 sq. miles. 99.4 per cent.

Area under license, 1,594 sq. miles. 0.6 per cent.

Population under no-license, 50,000. 34.3 per cent.

Population under license, 95,965. 65.7 per cent.

A Prohibition constitutional amendment has been submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in 1918. If the amendment is adopted the law will go into effect January 1, 1920.

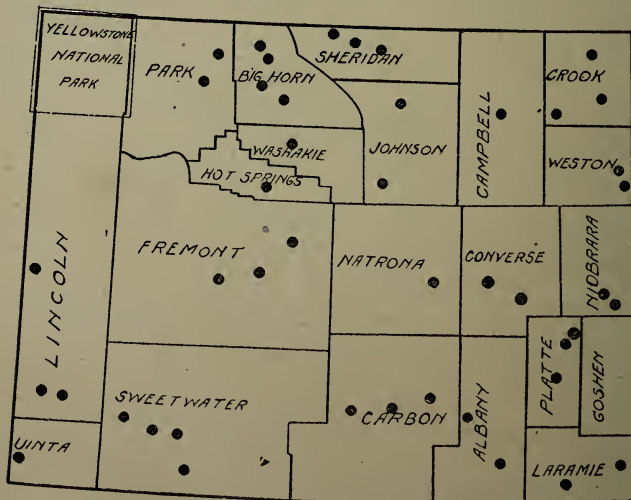
The resolution submitting the constitutional amendment to popular vote was passed by the Legislature of 1917 and signed by Governor Kendrick on January 21, 1917.

Wyoming is under license and municipal council option in the incorporated towns and villages of the state, while unincorporated sections of the state are under Prohibition.

During recent years a remarkable change has taken place in Wyoming conditions so far as moral reform is concerned. The newcomers in Wyoming are of a sturdy character who stand for the higher ideals of citizenship, and as a result the open town, with the desperado, the gambler, the roulette wheel operator, the prize fight promoter and the advocate of licensed vice and saloon domination, are all rapidly passing.

No saloon is permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated towns and cities. Twelve of the incorporated cities

WET AND DRY MAP OF WYOMING, JUNE 1, 1918



have already excluded the saloon by action of the city councils. The Yellowstone National Park, which is under the control of the United States Government, is also dry, intoxicating liquor not being permitted to pass its portals. The large Shoshone Indian Reservation is entirely dry.

The saloons are closed on Sunday in most parts of the state, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the club saloon has ceased to exist by legal right.

A "bone-dry" statute was introduced in the House of Representatives on February 2, 1917. If adopted it would put statutory Prohibition in effect on January 1, 1918.

The all-night saloon is now a thing of the past, the law requiring saloons to close either at 9 or 10 p. m. and to open at 6 a. m.

The next regular session of the Legislature will be held in January, 1919, at which time the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution will be considered.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

Note: All population figures according to 1910 census.

GoshenNew

Names and Population of All No-License Municipalities of Less Than 1,000 Population

Afton	570	Guernsey	Powell
Burns		Hartville	Sunrise
Byron	442	Lovell	699
Cowley	574	Lynan	Thayne
Dayton	313	Mountainview .	Torrington ... 155
Garland			Saratoga 557

ALASKA

Alaska is under Prohibition. The law which was enacted by the Sixty-Fourth Congress went into effect on January 1, 1918. Under the provisions enacted by the Territorial Legislature the voters of Alaska were given the opportunity to express their sentiments on the question of territorial Prohibition in the November election of 1916, at which time a large majority voted for Prohibition. The Prohibition law was passed by the United States Senate on January 31, 1917, and by the House of Representatives on February 2, 1917, the same being approved by the President on February 14, 1917.

HAWAII

Hawaii is under Prohibition, the law having gone into effect on May 24, 1918. The bill which provides for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii during the period of the war and thereafter unless the same shall be repealed by vote of the people within two years after the conclusion of peace, was passed by the United States Senate on May 16, 1918, without roll call, and was passed by the House of Representatives on May 18, 1918, by a vote of 237 to 30. The bill was signed by the President and became a law on May 24, 1918.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii was introduced in both houses of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, but did not come to a vote in either house.

The first law against retailing ardent spirits in the Hawaiian Islands was enacted in 1829. In 1831, the first native temperance society was organized with about 1,000 members. In 1835 a formal petition was presented to the monarch of Hawaii opposing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The first temperance paper in the Islands was published in 1842, and the first temperance society from the foreign residents of Honolulu was organized in 1844. In 1882 the temperance laws of the Islands were repealed. In 1884 the W. C. T. U. was organized and in 1901 the Anti-Saloon League was organized.

PORTO RICO

Porto Rico is under Prohibition, the law having gone into effect on March 2, 1918. The Sixty-Fourth Congress enacted a law providing for a vote on the question of the Prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the island of Porto Rico, and a special election was held in July, 1917. Prohibition was adopted by a vote of 99,775 to 61,295, 51 municipalities voting in favor of Prohibition as against 21 opposed to it. The vote of San Juan was 17,115 in favor of Prohibition as against 2,155 opposed.

POPULATION LIVING UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE
IN THE SEVERAL STATES

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Alabama	2,138,093	None	....	2,138,093	100
Arizona	204,354	None	....	204,354	100
Arkansas	1,574,449	None	....	1,574,449	100
California	2,377,549	1,371,099	57.7	1,006,450	42.3
Colorado	799,024	None	....	799,024	100
Connecticut	1,114,756	834,756	74.9	280,000	25.1
Delaware	202,322	87,411	43.2	114,911	56.8
District of Columbia	331,069	None	....	331,069	100
Florida	752,619	29,847	3.9	723,772	94.1
Georgia	2,609,121	None	....	2,609,121	100
Idaho	325,594	None	....	325,594	100
Illinois	5,638,591	2,984,776	53.0	2,653,815	47.0
Indiana	2,700,876	None	....	2,700,876	100
Iowa	2,224,771	None	....	2,224,771	100
Kansas	1,690,949	None	....	1,690,949	100
Kentucky	2,289,905	439,905	19.2	1,850,000	80.8
Louisiana	1,656,388	780,558	47.1	875,830	52.9
Maine	742,371	None	....	742,371	100
Maryland	1,295,346	659,684	51.0	635,662	49.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,293,727	68.1	1,072,689	31.9
Michigan	2,810,173	None	....	2,810,173	100
Minnesota	2,075,708	825,708	39.8	1,250,000	60.2
Mississippi	1,797,114	None	....	1,797,114	100
Missouri	3,293,335	1,547,868	47.0	1,745,467	53.0
*Montana	376,053	None	....	376,053	100
Nebraska	1,192,214	None	....	1,192,214	100
Nevada	81,875	66,875	81.6	15,000	18.4
New Hampshire	430,572	None	....	430,572	100
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,301,719	91.6	235,448	9.4
*New Mexico	327,301	None	....	327,301	100
New York	9,113,614	7,441,256	81.7	1,672,358	18.3
North Carolina	2,206,287	None	....	2,206,287	100
North Dakota	577,056	None	....	577,056	100
Ohio	4,767,121	2,767,121	58.0	2,000,000	42.0
Oklahoma	1,657,155	None	....	1,657,155	100
Oregon	672,765	None	....	672,765	100
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,227,053	81.2	1,438,058	18.8
Rhode Island	542,610	525,760	96.9	16,850	3.1
South Carolina	1,515,400	None	....	1,515,400	100
South Dakota	583,888	None	....	583,888	100
Tennessee	2,184,789	None	....	2,184,789	100
*Texas	3,896,542	None	....	3,896,542	100
Utah	373,351	None	....	373,351	100
Vermont	355,956	50,415	14.1	305,541	85.9
Virginia	2,061,612	None	....	2,061,612	100
Washington	1,141,990	None	....	1,141,990	100
West Virginia	1,221,119	None	....	1,221,119	100
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,299,978	55.7	1,033,882	44.3
Wyoming	145,965	95,965	65.7	50,000	34.3
Totals	91,972,266	32,631,481	35.4	59,341,785	64.6

*Prohibition goes into effect in Montana December 31, 1918; New Mexico October 1, 1918; Texas June 26, 1918.

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE, IN THE SEVERAL STATES

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Alabama	51,279	None	....	51,279	100
Arizona	113,810	None	....	113,810	100
Arkansas	52,525	None	....	52,525	100
California	155,652	60,652	38.9	95,000	61.1
Colorado	103,658	None	....	103,658	100
Connecticut	4,820	1,020	21.1	3,800	78.9
Delaware	1,965	10	0.5	1,955	99.5
District of Columbia	60	None	....	60	100
Florida	54,861	1,098	2.0	53,763	98.0
Georgia	58,725	None	....	58,725	100
Idaho	83,354	None	....	83,354	100
Illinois	56,043	6,597	11.7	49,446	88.3
Indiana	36,045	None	....	36,045	100
Iowa	55,586	None	....	55,586	100
Kansas	81,774	None	....	81,774	100
Kentucky	40,181	1,607	4.0	38,574	96.0
Louisiana	45,409	8,730	19.2	36,679	81.8
Maine	29,895	None	....	29,895	100
Maryland	9,941	1,462	14.8	8,479	85.2
Massachusetts	8,039	2,465	30.6	5,574	69.4
Michigan	57,480	None	....	57,480	100
Minnesota	80,858	14,166	17.6	66,692	82.4
Mississippi	46,362	None	....	46,362	100
Missouri	68,727	6,873	10.0	61,854	90.0
*Montana	146,201	None	....	146,201	100
Nebraska	76,808	None	....	76,808	100
Nevada	109,821	98,331	89.5	11,490	10.5
New Hampshire	9,031	None	....	9,031	100
New Jersey	7,514	6,498	86.5	1,016	13.5
*New Mexico	122,503	None	....	122,503	100
New York	47,654	16,654	34.9	30,000	65.1
North Carolina	48,740	None	....	48,740	100
North Dakota	70,183	None	....	70,183	100
Ohio	40,740	6,240	15.3	34,500	84.7
Oklahoma	69,414	None	....	69,414	100
Oregon	95,607	None	....	95,607	100
Pennsylvania	44,832	31,793	70.9	13,039	29.1
Rhode Island	1,067	863	74.0	231	26.0
South Carolina	30,495	None	....	30,495	100
South Dakota	76,868	None	....	76,868	100
Tennessee	41,687	None	....	41,687	100
*Texas	262,398	None	....	262,398	100
Utah	82,184	None	....	82,184	100
Vermont	9,124	186	2.0	8,938	98.0
Virginia	40,262	None	....	40,262	100
Washington	66,836	None	....	66,836	100
West Virginia	24,022	None	....	24,022	100
Wisconsin	55,256	13,814	25.0	41,442	75.0
Wyoming	97,594	1,594	0.6	96,000	99.4
Totals	2,973,890	280,653	10.4	2,692,264	89.6

*Prohibition goes into effect in Montana December 31, 1918; New Mexico October 1, 1918; Texas June 26, 1918.

POPULATION STATISTICS

The following tables show the classification of the several states according to the proportion of the population in each state living under Prohibition June 1, 1918. (Population from 1910 census.)

Prohibition States

Alabama	2,138,093	*New Mexico	327,301
Arizona	204,354	North Carolina	2,206,287
Arkansas	1,574,449	North Dakota	577,056
Colorado	799,024	Oklahoma	1,657,155
District of Columbia.....	331,069	Oregon	672,765
Georgia	2,609,121	South Carolina	1,515,400
Idaho	325,594	South Dakota	583,888
Indiana	2,700,876	Tennessee	2,184,789
Iowa	2,224,771	*Texas	3,896,542
Kansas	1,690,949	Utah	373,351
Maine	742,371	Virginia	2,061,612
Michigan	2,810,173	Washington	1,141,990
Mississippi	1,797,114	West Virginia	1,221,119
*Montana	376,053		
Nebraska	1,192,214	Total	40,366,052
New Hampshire	430,572		

*Prohibition goes into effect in Montana December 31, 1918; New Mexico October 1, 1918; Texas June 26, 1918.

Near-Prohibition States

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

Delaware	202,322	Missouri	3,293,335
Florida	752,619	Vermont	355,956
Kentucky	2,289,905		
Louisiana	1,656,388	Total	10,626,233
Minnesota	2,075,708		

Partially License States

States in which 25 per cent, but less than 50 per cent, of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

California	2,377,549	Ohio	4,767,121
Connecticut	1,114,756	Wisconsin	2,333,860
Illinois	5,638,591	Wyoming	145,965
Maryland	1,295,346		
Massachusetts	3,366,416	Total	21,039,604

License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918:

Nevada	81,875	Rhode Island	542,610
New Jersey	2,537,167		
New York	9,113,614	Total	19,940,377
Pennsylvania	7,665,111		

**NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS WHO PAY THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL
REVENUE SPECIAL TAX FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1917**

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Rectifiers	Retail Liquor Dealers	Wholesale Liquor Dealers	Manufacturers of stills	Brewers	Retail Dealers in Malt Liq'rs	Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liq'rs
Alabama		401	12	1		34	4
Alaska		329	3		4	6	3
Arizona		245	2			3	2
Arkansas		101				17	
California	105	13,133	742	3	71	603	330
Colorado		303	8		1	25	3
Connecticut	44	3,363	79		19	62	319
Delaware	7	286	6		4	8	16
District of Columbia	18	522	32		4	170	20
Florida	29	791	50		2	170	35
Georgia		314	5	2		3	
Hawaii	5	240	56		4	5	12
Idaho		81				2	
Illinois	198	19,297	549	3	92	1,290	1,021
Indiana	25	6,044	113	1	34	480	417
Iowa	3	1,054	19		1	35	20
Kansas	1	149	1			18	7
Kentucky	63	2,205	181	1	17	332	69
Louisiana	23	2,937	114		10	176	82
Maine	4	719	28		5	558	46
Maryland	67	2,850	110	1	19	256	119
Massachusetts	154	4,484	256		33	75	414
Michigan	16	5,609	120		62	434	377
Minnesota	51	3,733	203		57	390	340
Mississippi		232	5			42	
Missouri	85	6,835	268	1	42	396	411
Montana	4	2,254	73		19	216	160
Nebraska	6	1,737	76		14	151	445
Nevada		1,170	27		4	14	44
New Hampshire	5	688	23		4	20	61
New Jersey	76	10,710	233		36	210	535
New Mexico	2	972	61		2	60	47
New York	482	30,547	1,646	6	153	519	1,000
North Carolina	2	244	3			10	
North Dakota		200				61	
Ohio	111	8,700	382	4	105	191	1,229
Oklahoma		419	8		22	108	14
Oregon	2	294	5		1		
Pennsylvania	253	18,313	592	1	220	468	956
Rhode Island	18	1,520	52		8	29	46
South Carolina		518				359	24
South Dakota	2	700	88		4	90	107
Tennessee	51	696	92		3	33	27
Texas	21	3,006	82		16	2,207	350
Utah	11	643	38		3	53	38
Vermont	1	170	2			21	33
Virginia	27	950	39	1	6	119	41
Washington	2	660	4				
West Virginia		314	1				1
Wisconsin	65	10,057	131		133	564	790
Wyoming	3	578	41		3	58	83
Total	2,042	172,317	6,661	25	1,247	11,151	10,098
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916..	2,064	184,718	6,273	38	1,313	12,716	10,704

DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From The Era Druggists' Directory—1916 Edition)

STATES	Wholesale	Retail	Total
Alabama	6	789	795
Alaska	6	23	23
Arizona	0	91	91
Arkansas	7	882	889
California	6	1,438	1,444
Colorado	5	568	573
Connecticut	7	586	593
Delaware	1	107	108
District of Columbia.....	1	246	247
Florida	3	561	564
Georgia	12	1,078	1,090
Idaho	1	238	239
Illinois	11	3,110	3,121
Indiana	7	1,721	1,728
Iowa	9	1,635	1,644
Kansas	5	1,133	1,138
Kentucky	7	852	859
Louisiana	7	689	696
Maine	4	426	430
Maryland	8	591	599
Massachusetts	7	1,778	1,785
Michigan	4	1,720	1,724
Minnesota	3	1,000	1,003
Mississippi	5	593	598
Missouri	9	2,430	2,439
Montana	7	296	303
Nebraska	3	888	891
Nevada	0	48	48
New Hampshire	2	223	225
New Jersey	3	1,154	1,157
New Mexico	0	107	107
New York	13	1,883	1,896
New York City	14	2,474	2,488
North Carolina	9	724	733
North Dakota	0	317	317
Ohio	13	2,040	2,053
Oklahoma	1	999	1,000
Oregon	3	457	460
Pennsylvania	18	3,351	3,369
Rhode Island	2	315	317
South Carolina	4	398	402
South Dakota	2	420	422
Tennessee	9	601	610
Utah	11	155	166
Texas	3	2,651	2,654
Vermont	2	181	183
Virginia	8	600	608
Washington	3	640	643
West Virginia	6	317	323
Wisconsin	4	952	956
Wyoming	0	85	85
Totals	275	46,561	46,836

RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

DENOMINATIONS	Ministers	Churches	Communicants
Adventists (6 bodies).....	1,501	2,794	112,054
Baptists (15 bodies).....	43,911	57,734	6,534,132
Brethren (Dunkard) (4).....	3,645	1,295	128,594
Brethren (Plymouth) (4).....	.....	403	10,566
Brethren (River) (3).....	224	105	4,903
Buddhists (2 bodies).....	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies).....	33	24	4,927
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox) (7 bodies)	404	475	485,500
Catholic (Western)	20,129	15,447	14,330,370
Christadelphians .....	.....	70	1,500
Christians	1,066	1,360	106,159
Christian Catholic (Dowie).....	35	17	5,865
Christian Union	365	330	16,825
Church of Christ Scientist.....	2,998	1,499	85,096
Churches of God (Winebrennarian)....	434	484	28,033
Churches of the Living God (Colored)...	101	68	4,286
Churches of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies)	140	150	9,772
Church Transcendent	2	3	148
Communitistic Societies .....	.....	13	1,989
Congregationalists	5,974	6,106	790,488
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies).....	8,424	11,182	1,337,450
Evangelical (2 bodies).....	1,572	2,573	209,917
Faith Associations (9).....	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church.....	20	15	1,835
Friends (4 bodies).....	1,379	964	119,371
Friends of the Temple.....	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protestant.....	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod.....	1,089	1,389	274,787
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies).....	4,260	1,713	415,000
Lutherans (21 bodies).....	9,847	15,289	2,454,334
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies)...	663	577	62,000
Mennonites (12 bodies).....	1,488	813	64,796
Methodists (16 bodies).....	41,800	62,783	7,608,284
Moravians (2 bodies).....	148	147	21,859
Nonsectarian Bible Faith.....	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal* (2 bodies).....	1,011	1,013	36,119
Presbyterians (12 bodies).....	13,885	16,298	2,171,601
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).....	5,680	8,134	1,078,435
Reformed (4 bodies).....	2,223	2,808	514,543
Reformed Catholics	7	6	3,250
Salvation Army	3,225	967	28,203
Schwenkfelders	6	6	1,072
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262
Society Ethical Culture.....	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists .....	.....	1,500	200,000
Theosophical Society .....	.....	174	5,861
Unitarians	504	472	71,110
United Brethren	2,247	4,092	366,877
Universalists	662	865	58,300
Independent Congregationalists	267	879	48,673
Grand total in 1916	182,843	225,321	40,016,709
Grand total in 1915	180,200	225,204	39,270,040

POPULATION LIVING UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES

The Prohibition States

STATE	Population 1910 Census	STATE	Population 1910 Census
Alabama	2,138,093	*New Mexico	327,301
Arizona	204,354	North Carolina	2,206,287
Arkansas	1,574,449	North Dakota	577,056
Colorado	799,024	Oklahoma	1,657,155
District of Columbia...	331,069	Oregon	672,765
Georgia	2,609,121	South Carolina	1,515,400
Idaho	325,594	South Dakota	583,888
Indiana	2,700,876	Tennessee	2,184,789
Iowa	2,224,771	*Texas	3,896,542
Kansas	1,690,949	Utah	373,351
Maine	742,371	Virginia	2,061,612
Michigan	2,810,173	Washington	1,141,990
Mississippi	1,797,114	West Virginia	1,221,119
*Montana	376,053		
Nebraska	1,192,214	Total	40,366,052
New Hampshire	430,572		

*Prohibition goes into effect in Montana December 31, 1918; New Mexico October 1, 1918; Texas June 26, 1918.

Near-Prohibition States

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Delaware	202,322	87,411	43.2	114,911	56.8
Florida	752,619	29,847	3.9	723,772	94.1
Kentucky	2,289,905	439,905	19.2	1,850,000	80.8
Louisiana	1,656,388	780,558	47.1	875,830	52.9
Minnesota	2,075,708	825,708	39.8	1,250,000	60.2
Missouri	3,293,335	1,547,868	47.0	1,745,467	53.0
Vermont	355,956	50,415	14.1	305,541	85.9
Total	10,626,233	3,761,712	35.4	6,865,521	64.6

Partially License States

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
California	2,377,549	1,371,099	57.7	1,006,450	42.3
Connecticut	1,114,756	834,756	74.9	280,000	25.1
Illinois	5,638,591	2,984,776	53.0	2,653,815	47.0
Maryland	1,295,346	659,684	51.0	635,662	49.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,293,727	68.1	1,072,689	31.9
Ohio	4,767,121	2,767,121	58.0	2,000,000	42.0
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,299,978	55.7	1,033,882	44.3
Wyoming	145,965	95,965	65.7	50,000	34.3
Total	21,039,604	12,307,106	58.5	8,732,498	41.5

License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Nevada	81,875	66,875	81.6	15,000	18.4
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,301,719	91.6	235,448	9.4
New York	9,113,614	7,441,256	81.7	1,672,358	18.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,227,053	81.2	1,438,058	18.8
Rhode Island	542,610	525,760	96.9	16,850	3.1
Total	19,940,377	16,562,663	81.3	3,377,714	16.9

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES

Prohibition States

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)
Alabama	51,279	*New Mexico	122,503
Arizona	113,810	North Carolina	48,740
Arkansas	52,525	North Dakota	70,183
Colorado	103,658	Oklahoma	69,414
District of Columbia.....	60	Oregon	95,607
Georgia	58,725	South Carolina	30,495
Idaho	83,354	South Dakota	76,868
Indiana	36,045	Tennessee	41,687
Iowa	55,586	*Texas	262,398
Kansas	81,774	Utah	82,184
Maine	29,895	Virginia	40,262
Michigan	57,480	Washington	66,836
Mississippi	46,362	West Virginia	24,022
*Montana	146,201		
Nebraska	76,808	Total	2,033,792
New Hampshire	9,031		

*Prohibition goes into effect in Montana December 31, 1918; New Mexico October 1, 1918; Texas June 26, 1918.

Near-Prohibition States

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Delaware	1,965	10	0.5	1,955	99.5
Florida	54,861	1,098	2.0	53,763	98.0
Kentucky	40,181	1,607	4.0	38,574	96.0
Louisiana	45,409	8,730	19.2	36,679	81.8
Minnesota	80,858	14,166	17.6	66,692	82.4
Missouri	68,727	6,873	10.0	61,854	90.0
Vermont	9,124	186	2.0	8,938	98.0
Total	301,125	32,670	10.8	268,455	89.2

Partially License States

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
California	155,652	60,652	38.9	95,000	61.1
Connecticut	4,820	1,020	21.1	3,800	78.9
Illinois	56,043	6,597	11.7	49,446	88.3
Maryland	9,941	1,462	14.8	8,479	85.2
Massachusetts	8,039	2,465	30.6	5,574	69.4
Ohio	40,740	6,240	15.3	34,500	84.7
Wisconsin	55,256	13,814	25.0	41,442	75.0
Wyoming	97,594	1,594	0.6	96,000	99.4
Total	428,085	93,844	19.8	334,241	80.2

License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license June 1, 1918.

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Nevada	109,821	98,331	89.5	11,490	10.5
New Jersey	7,514	6,498	86.5	1,016	13.5
New York	47,654	16,654	34.9	30,000	65.1
Pennsylvania	44,832	31,793	70.9	13,039	29.1
Rhode Island	1,067	863	74.0	231	26.0
Total	210,888	154,139	73.6	55,776	26.4

Production and Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors in the United States

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES

Special Taxes and Rates

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, \$100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, \$200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, \$100; retail liquor dealers, \$25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, \$50; retail dealers in malt liquors, \$20.

Manufacturers of stills, \$50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, \$20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, \$50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, \$100.

Manufacture of filled cheese, \$400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, \$250; retail dealers in filled cheese, \$12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, \$480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, \$200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imita-

tion of butter, \$48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, \$6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, \$600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, \$480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, \$48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, \$50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, \$12.

Distilled Spirits, Etc.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, \$1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each 5 and 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more five-gallon cans for export, 5 cents. Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, per taxable gallon, 55 cents.

Still wines, 2 cents per quart; champagne and other sparkling wines, including all carbonate wines, 20 cents per quart; and liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, 6 cents per quart—domestic and imported.

Fermented Liquors

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, \$1 and \$1.50; if stored in warehouse, 50 cents per barrel

NEW WAR REVENUE TAX ON BEVERAGES CONTAINING ALCOHOL

(In effect October 4, 1917, unless otherwise stated.)

	Existing Tax	War Tax	Total Tax
Ale, per bbl.	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$3.00
Beer, per bbl.	1.50	1.50	3.00
Cordials and liqueurs, per each one-half pint....	.01½	.01½	.03
Cordials and liqueurs in excess of 25 gallons, upon which existing tax has been paid, held for sale on October 3, 1917, per each one- half pint .....	.....	.01½	.....
Distilled Spirits—In bond, produced, or im- ported per proof gal. or per wine gal. when below proof (for beverage purposes).....	1.10	2.10	3.20
Spirits in excess of 50 gals. held for sale by re- tailers on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per gal. (for beverage pur- poses) .....	.....	2.10	.....
Spirits held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, by others than retailers, for beverage purposes.....	.....	2.10	.....
Fermented Liquors—Beer, lager beer, ale, porter and similar fermented liquors (containing ½ per cent or more alcohol) per bbl. containing not in excess of 31 gallons.....	1.50	1.50	3.00
Grape brandy or wine spirits, withdrawn for the fortification of sweet wine, per proof gal.....	.10	.20	.30
Used in the fortification of sweet wines held for sale Oct. 3, 1917, per proof gallon.....	.....	.10	.....
Withdrawn for the purpose of fortifying sweet wines, but not used prior to Oct. 3, 1917, per proof gallon .....	.....	.20	.....
Rectified spirits per proof gal. ....	.....	.15	.....
Wines—Still wines (including vermouth, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as still wine), in bond, produced or imported, per wine gallon—			
Containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol.	.04	.04	.08

Containing more than 14 per cent alcohol and not more than 21 per cent alcohol....	.10	.10	.20
Containing more than 21 per cent and not more than 24 per cent alcohol.....	.25	.25	.50
Still wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per wine gallon			
Containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol.	.....	.04	.....
Containing more than 14 per cent alcohol and not more than 21 per cent alcohol....	.....	.10	.....
Containing more than 21 per cent and not more than 24 per cent alcohol.....	.....	.25	.....
Champagne and sparkling wines, in bond, produced or imported, per ½ pint or fraction thereof .....	.03	.03	.06
Champagne and sparkling wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per ½ pint or fraction thereof .....	.....	.03	.....
Artificially carbonated wines in bond, produced or imported, per ½ pint or fraction thereof...	.01½	.01½	.03
Artificially carbonated wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per ½ pint or fraction thereof .....	.....	.01½	.....

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS

The following table shows the receipts by the United States government on intoxicating liquors for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917, respectively:

Intoxicating Liquors	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase
	1916	1917	
Spirits			
Spirits distilled from fruit.....	\$ 3,283,217.02	\$ 4,035,536.42	\$ 752,319.40
Spirits dist'd from other materials	146,565,963.45	177,096,234.20	30,530,270.75
Rectifiers (special tax).....	294,826.08	255,187.79	*39,638.29
Wine, etc., domestic and imported	2,631,529.98	5,164,075.03	2,532,545.05
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,309,656.02	3,967,270.45	*342,385.57
Wholesale liquor dealers (spl. tax)	616,559.81	598,361.39	*18,198.42
Manufactures of stills, and stills and worms manufactured.....	3,400.86	2,416.69	*984.17
Stamps for distilled spirits in- tended for export.....	45,839.40	49,867.55	4,028.15
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	440,244.00	558,180.40	117,936.40
Grape brandy used in the fortifi- cation of sweet wines.....	491,202.91	384,188.89	*107,014.02
Total	\$158,682,439.53	\$192,111,318.81	\$33,426,879.28
Fermented Liquors			
Fermented liquors (barrel tax)..	\$ 87,875,672.22	\$ 91,094,677.70	\$ 3,219,005.48
Brewers (special tax).....	128,231.28	111,925.02	*16,306.26
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	249,153.55	206,715.91	*42,437.64
Wholesale dealers in malt liquor (special tax)	518,046.94	483,875.18	*34,171.76
Total	\$ 88,771,103.99	\$ 91,897,193.81	\$ 3,126,089.82

*Decrease.

The following table shows the receipts by the United States government on intoxicating liquors for the first three months of the fiscal year 1917 as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1916:

Intoxicating Liquors	Receipts from July 1, 1916 to Sept. 30, 1916	Receipts from July 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1917	Increase
Spirits			
Spirits distilled from fruit.....	\$ 702,264.03	\$ 1,922,603.98	\$ 1,220,339.95
Spirits distilled from materials other than fruit	35,159,260.58	52,048,389.26	16,889,128.68
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale liq- uor dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes).....	1,710,610.25	1,537,582.36	*173,027.89
Still wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc., domestic and im- ported	920,378.65	1,267,652.41	347,273.76
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	20,646.25	2,553.40	*18,092.85
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	109,730.00	146,826.00	37,096.00
Grape brandy used in the fortifica- tion of sweet wines.....	108,348.65	356,625.34	248,276.69
Total	\$38,731,238.41	\$57,282,232.75	\$18,550,994.34
Fermented Liquors			
Fermented liquors (barrel tax)....	\$29,220,062.96	\$25,158,760.08	*\$4,061,302.88
Brewers and retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	313,102.30	285,450.39	*27,651.91
Total	\$29,533,165.26	\$25,444,210.47	*\$4,088,954.79

*Decrease.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following table shows the different kinds of intoxicating liquors withdrawn for consumption during the last two fiscal years ended June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917, respectively:

Articles Taxed	Fiscal year ended June 30—		
	1916	1917	Increase
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, ber- ries, prunes, figs and cherries, gals.....	2,984,743	3,668,669	683,926
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries, gals.	133,241,785	160,996,577	27,754,792
Fermented liquors, bbls.	58,564,508	60,729,509	2,165,001

NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

For purposes of comparison, in the following tables the states are classified according to conditions prior to July 1, 1916. These tables include not only the number of saloonkeepers in the several states, but also the druggists, as well as all other persons who sell intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatsoever, as shown by the report of the Internal Revenue Commission for the year from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917:

The Prohibition States Prior to July 1, 1916

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1917	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	435	20
Arizona	204,354	248	124
Arkansas	1,574,449	118	7
Colorado	799,024	328	41
Georgia	2,609,121	317	12
Idaho	325,594	83	25
Iowa	2,224,771	1,089	49
Kansas	1,690,949	167	9
Maine	742,371	1,277	172
Mississippi	1,797,114	274	15
North Carolina	2,206,287	254	11
North Dakota	577,056	261	46
Oklahoma	1,657,155	527	32
Oregon	672,765	294	4
South Carolina	1,515,400	877	57
Tennessee	2,184,789	729	33
Washington	1,141,990	660	58
West Virginia	1,221,119	314	25
Total	25,282,401	8,252	32

Near-Prohibition States

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1916.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1917	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Florida	752,619	961	128
Indiana	2,700,876	6,524	241
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,537	110
Louisiana	1,656,388	3,113	188
Missouri	3,293,335	7,231	219
Minnesota	2,075,708	4,123	198
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,888	157
New Hampshire	430,572	708	164
South Dakota	583,888	790	136
Texas	3,896,542	5,213	133
Utah	373,351	696	189
Vermont	355,956	191	53
Virginia	2,061,612	1,069	51
Total	21,662,966	35,044	161

The Partially License States

States in which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1916.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1917	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	13,736	579
Delaware	202,322	294	147
Illinois	5,638,591	20,587	365
Maryland	1,295,346	3,106	239
Massachusetts	3,366,416	4,559	135
Michigan	2,810,173	6,043	215
Ohio	4,767,121	8,891	186
Wisconsin	2,333,860	10,621	456
Wyoming	145,965	636	438
Total	22,937,343	68,473	298

The License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1916.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Re- tail Liquor Dealers 1917	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Connecticut	1,114,756	3,425	308
District of Columbia.....	331,069	692	209
Montana	376,053	2,470	657
Nevada	81,875	1,184	14,800
New Jersey	2,537,167	10,920	431
New Mexico	327,301	1,032	3,373
New York	9,113,614	31,066	341
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	18,781	245
Rhode Island	542,610	1,549	287
Total	22,089,556	71,119	322

COMPARATIVE NUMBER LIQUOR DEALERS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in Prohibition States, 32.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in Near-Prohibition States, 161.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in Partially License States, 298.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in License States, 322.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917

States and Territories	Barrels	States and Territories	Barrels
Alaska	8,728	Nebraska	362,354
Arizona	122	Nevada	14,869
California	1,542,876	New Hampshire	268,564
Colorado	707	New Jersey	3,402,420
Connecticut	1,019,572	New Mexico	9,657
Delaware	158,705	New York	13,198,400
District of Columbia.....	161,791	Ohio	5,458,868
Florida	29,463	Oklahoma	187
Hawaii	44,781	Oregon	6,265
Illinois	6,223,097	Pennsylvania	8,174,457
Indiana	1,548,615	Rhode Island	680,558
Kentucky	673,272	South Dakota	50,636
Louisiana	514,361	Tennessee	32,999
Maine	866	Texas	755,582
Maryland	1,164,121	Utah	164,126
Massachusetts	2,518,887	Virginia	54,182
Michigan	2,338,521	Wisconsin	4,919,014
Minnesota	1,539,321	Wyoming	22,948
Missouri	3,434,174		
Montana	319,313	Total	*60,817,379

*Includes 87,870 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

FERMENTED LIQUORS PRODUCED IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917

The Prohibition States Prior to July 1, 1916

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1917	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1917 per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	000	000
Arizona	204,354	122	59
Arkansas	1,574,449	000	000
Colorado	799,024	707	88
Georgia	2,609,121	000	000
Idaho	325,594	000	000
Iowa	2,224,771	000	000
Kansas	1,690,949	000	000
Maine	742,371	866	116
Mississippi	1,797,114	000	000
North Carolina	2,206,287	000	000
North Dakota	577,056	000	000
Oklahoma	1,657,155	187	11
Oregon	672,765	6,265	931
South Carolina	1,515,400	000	000
Tennessee	2,184,789	32,999	1,510
Washington	1,141,990	000	000
West Virginia	1,221,119	000	000
Total	25,282,401	41,146	162

The Near-Prohibition States

States in which more than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1916.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1917	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1917 per 100,000 Population
Florida	752,619	29,463	3,914
Indiana	2,700,876	1,548,615	57,337
Kentucky	2,289,905	673,272	29,401
Louisiana	1,656,388	514,361	31,053
Missouri	3,293,335	3,434,174	10,427
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,539,321	74,158
Nebraska	1,192,214	362,354	30,393
New Hampshire	430,572	268,564	62,373
South Dakota	583,888	50,636	8,672
Texas	3,896,542	755,582	19,391
Utah	373,351	164,126	43,960
Vermont	355,956	000	000
Virginia	2,061,612	54,182	2,628
Total	21,662,966	9,394,650	43,367

The Partially License States

States in which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1916.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1917	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1917 per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	1,542,876	64,893
Delaware	202,322	158,705	78,441
Illinois	5,638,591	6,223,097	110,366
Maryland	1,295,346	1,164,121	89,868
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,518,887	74,823
Michigan	2,810,173	2,338,521	83,216
Ohio	4,767,121	5,458,868	114,510
Wisconsin	2,333,860	4,919,014	210,767
Wyoming	145,965	22,948	15,721
Total	22,937,343	24,347,037	106,145

The License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1916.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1917	No. Bbls. Beer Produced 1917 per 100,000 Population
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,019,572	91,461
District of Columbia	331,069	161,791	48,869
Montana	376,053	319,313	84,911
Nevada	81,875	14,869	18,160
New Jersey	2,537,167	3,402,420	134,103
New Mexico	327,301	9,657	2,950
New York	9,113,614	13,198,400	144,820
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	8,174,457	106,644
Rhode Island	542,610	680,558	125,423
Total	22,089,556	26,981,037	122,143

Unlike the production of distilled liquors, which is confined largely to certain sections of the United States, the location of breweries and beer production depends largely upon the consumption of fermented liquors in the state, city, county or general subdivision. Where the demand for beer is great breweries naturally spring into existence, since beer can be manufactured in one section of the country practically as well as in any other section.

The above comparative tables show that the average number of barrels of beer produced in the 18 Prohibition states during the year 1917, per 100,000 population, was 162. In the near-Prohibition states the production per 100,000 population was 43,367 barrels. In the partially license states it was 106,145 barrels, while in the license states it was 122,143 barrels.

While the above tables deal entirely with production rather than consumption, yet the tables are very significant as showing the very large production of fermented liquors in the states having the largest opportunity for retail trade in such liquors.

These figures, moreover, tend to show to a certain extent the reason for the seeming increase in consumption of intoxicating liquors for the United States each year in spite of the constantly increasing Prohibition territory. The analysis of these figures as compared with similar figures covering each state in other years, shows that while in states where Prohibition prevails the production and consumption of liquors has been constantly decreasing, nevertheless, in states where the traffic has not been restricted there is a constant and alarming increase in the per capita consumption of liquors.

The case of New York state in this particular is worthy of consideration. The breweries of New York state are not so famous throughout the nation as such other breweries as those in Milwaukee and in St. Louis. It is very conservative, therefore, to assume that the people of the state of New York import from outside the state for consumption more beer of brands made elsewhere than is exported from New York state to be consumed elsewhere. But estimating the exportation of New York made beer to be as large as the importation into New York of beer made elsewhere, the annual consumption of beer in New York state would be as indicated in the above tables, 13,198,400 barrels for the year 1917, or more than one and one-third barrels for every man, woman and child in the state, while the reports of the Internal Revenue Department also show that the average per capita consumption of beer, taking the United States as a whole, is less than two-thirds of a barrel per capita.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

Bbls. of Beer produced in Prohibition states (1917) per 100,000 pop., 162.

Bbls. of Beer produced in Near-Prohibition states (1917) per 100,000 pop., 43,367.

Bbls. of Beer produced in Part'ly License states (1917) per 100,000 pop., 106,145.

Bbls. of Beer produced in License states (1917) per 100,000 pop., 122,143.

PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES Production of Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits

Year Ended June 30	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy				Distilled		Fermented Liquors	Production of Fruit Brandy†		Total Pro- duction of Distilled Spirits‡
	Whisky		Rum	Gin	Alcohol	Commercial Alcohol		Total‡		
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons		Gallons		
1910....	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,434	163,893,960	
1911....	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	844,205,330	175,402,395	63,283,123	7,953,132	183,355,527	
1912....	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	845,869,685	178,249,985	62,176,694	9,321,823	187,571,808	
1913....	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	185,353,383	65,324,876	8,252,879	193,606,258	
1914....	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	31,715,199	47,132,535	174,611,645	66,189,473	7,307,897	181,919,542	

(a) In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of Attorney-General as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the President, dated December 27, 1909.

*Of not more than 31 gallons. The figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax. †Including apple, peach and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. §Neutral and cognac spirits after 1910.

Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption): 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 126,453,592 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons; 1912, 133,377,458 gallons; 1913, 140,418,289 gallons; 1914, 136,433,749 gallons.

The production of wines in the United States in 1915 was as follows: California, sweet, 3,825,000; dry, 20,000,000; New York, 1,250,000; Ohio, 2,000,000; Missouri, 400,000; New Jersey, 200,000; Virginia, 100,000; North Carolina, 150,000; other states, 150,000.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES INTO THE U. S., IN QUANTITIES

	Year Ended June 30					VALUES
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	
Malt liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons	1,452,728	1,213,320	799,946	872,402		
Malt liquors, not in bottles or jugs, gallons	6,245,922	5,963,913	2,251,158	1,740,333		
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, brandy, proof gallons	610,358	602,563	400,203	536,342		
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, all other, proof gallons	3,470,352	3,558,280	2,889,534	3,417,157		
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons	113,950	88,056	51,472	26,118		
Wines, still wines in casks, gallons	4,417,130	5,220,380	3,860,273	3,455,756		
Wines, still wines in bottles, dozen	677,111	728,303	626,865	547,119		
Wines, champagne and other sparkling, dozen	280,828	270,002	114,630	206,210		

VALUES

Malt liquors	\$ 3,290,265	\$ 2,967,029	\$ 1,587,398	\$ 1,456,893	
Spirits, distilled and compounds(a)	6,374,157	7,263,848	5,570,322	7,231,569	
Wines	10,078,707	10,116,669	6,247,183	7,996,894	

(a) Compounds not included after 1908.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED LIQUORS

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported distilled liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past 76 years:

**DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES,
1840-1916**

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic Spirits Consumed(a)		Imported for Consumption (Proof Gallons)	Total(b) (Proof Gallons)
	From Fruit (Proof Gallons)	All Others (Proof Gallons)		
1840	(c)	40,378,090	2,682,794	43,060,884
1850	(c)	46,768,083	5,065,390	51,833,473
1860	(c)	83,904,258	6,064,393	89,968,651
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708
1871-80 (c)	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	62,032,085
1881-90 (c)	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	76,375,208
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565
1892	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753
1894	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209
1895	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	97,356,864
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	133,138,684
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	138,585,989
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	139,496,331
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	147,745,628
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	143,447,227
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	127,159,098
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,706,186	139,958,732

(a) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

CONSUMPTION OF WINES

The consumption of wines in the United States has been gradually increasing until the past five years, the figures showing a decided check in the wine consumption, due to various causes.

The following table gives the amount of domestic and imported wines consumed in the United States during each year for the past 76 years:

WINES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1916

YEAR	Domestic(a) Gallons	Imported for Consumption Gallons	Total(b) Gallons
1840	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850	221,249	6,095,122	6,316,371
1860	1,860,008	8,944,679	10,804,687
1870	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1871-80(c)	13,781,774	7,077,921	20,859,695
1881-90(c)	22,484,024	5,034,849	27,518,873
1891	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896	14,599,757	4,101,648	18,701,405
1897	33,940,319	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906	39,847,044	6,638,179	46,485,223
1907	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549
1910	50,684,343	9,863,735	60,548,078
1911	56,655,006	7,204,226	63,859,232
1912	50,619,880	5,804,831	56,424,711
1913	48,683,849	6,643,612	55,327,461
1914	44,973,643	7,444,787	52,418,430
1915	27,255,690	5,656,219	32,911,909
1916	42,229,206	5,357,939	47,587,145

(a) Product less domestic exports.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

The above table shows that the consumption of wines in the United States is on the decline, the amount consumed in 1916 being less than the amount consumed in 1907 and less than any year since 1907 except 1915.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported malt liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past 76 years:

MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1916

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic(a) (Proof Gallons)	Imported for Consumption (Proof Gals.)	Total(b) Consumed (Proof Gallons)
1840.....	23,162,571	148,272	23,310,843
1850.....	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009
1860.....	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669
1870.....	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156
1871-80 (c).....	308,197,473	1,469,185	309,666,658
1881-90 (c).....	645,092,353	2,088,012	647,180,365
1891.....	944,178,621	3,051,898	947,230,519
1892.....	986,329,023	2,980,809	989,309,832
1893.....	1,071,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071
1894.....	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535
1895.....	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486
1896.....	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966
1897.....	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208
1898.....	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101
1899.....	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908
1900.....	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104
1901.....	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444
1902.....	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176
1903.....	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350
1904.....	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215
1905.....	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610
1906.....	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221
1907.....	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525
1908.....	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448
1909.....	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426
1910.....	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	1,851,666,658
1911.....	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	1,966,911,754
1912.....	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	1,932,531,184
1913.....	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,030,347,372
1914.....	2,049,236,412	7,170,696	2,056,407,108
1915.....	1,852,136,960	3,387,324	1,855,524,284
1916.....	1,815,686,133	2,580,315	1,818,266,448

(a) Product less domestic export.

(b) Does not include the data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS

The following table, which shows the per capita consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors during each year for the past 76 years, furnishes the only statistics by which anything like a just and reasonable estimate can be made as to the increase in liquor consumption in the United States. These statistics are published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States and are taken from the official census reports of the federal govern-

ment. In compiling these statistics the gradual increase in the population is taken into account year by year. While these statistics do not show absolutely the per capita consumption of liquor, they present the most accurate estimate of such consumption that it is possible to make:

CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1916

YEAR	Total Consumption of Wines and Liquors Gallons	Total Consumption Per Capita			
		Distilled Spirits (b) P. Gals.	Wines (c) P. Gals.	Malt Liquors (c) P. Gals.	All Liquors and Wines (c) P. Gals.
1840.....	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850.....	94,712,853	2.24	.27	1.58	4.08
1860.....	202,120,007	2.86	.34	3.22	6.43
1870.....	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1871-80 (a).....	392,558,432	1.39	.47	6.93	8.79
1881-90 (a).....	751,074,446	1.34	.48	11.38	13.21
1891.....	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892.....	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.20	17.13
1893.....	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1894.....	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.98
1895.....	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896.....	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897.....	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898.....	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899.....	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900.....	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1901.....	1,390,912,302	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902.....	1,539,859,237	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903.....	1,606,217,122	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904.....	1,663,776,829	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905.....	1,694,455,976	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906.....	1,874,758,027	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907.....	2,020,136,809	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908.....	2,006,233,408	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909.....	1,935,544,011	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910.....	2,045,353,420	1.42	.65	20.09	22.19
1911.....	2,169,356,975	1.46	.67	20.66	22.79
1912.....	2,128,452,226	1.44	.58	19.96	21.98
1913.....	2,233,420,461	1.50	.56	20.62	22.68
1914.....	2,252,272,765	1.43	.52	20.54	22.50
1915.....	2,015,595,291	1.25	.32	18.24	19.80
1916.....	2,005,812,325	1.35	.46	17.59	19.40

(a) Average for the period.

(b) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(c) Product less domestic export.

The above table shows that the per capita consumption of liquors reached the highest mark in 1907. Several states adopted Prohibition in 1907, and a large number of counties in other states voted no-license during 1908 and 1909. This was sufficient to offset the natural increased consumption in the large cities and license areas, and in addition to decrease the average.

It should be remembered in this connection that the constantly increasing efficiency of the law enforcement organization in the Internal Revenue Department of the government has a tendency in itself to show a small increase in the consumption of intoxicants.

TEMPERANCE ADVANCE AND INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

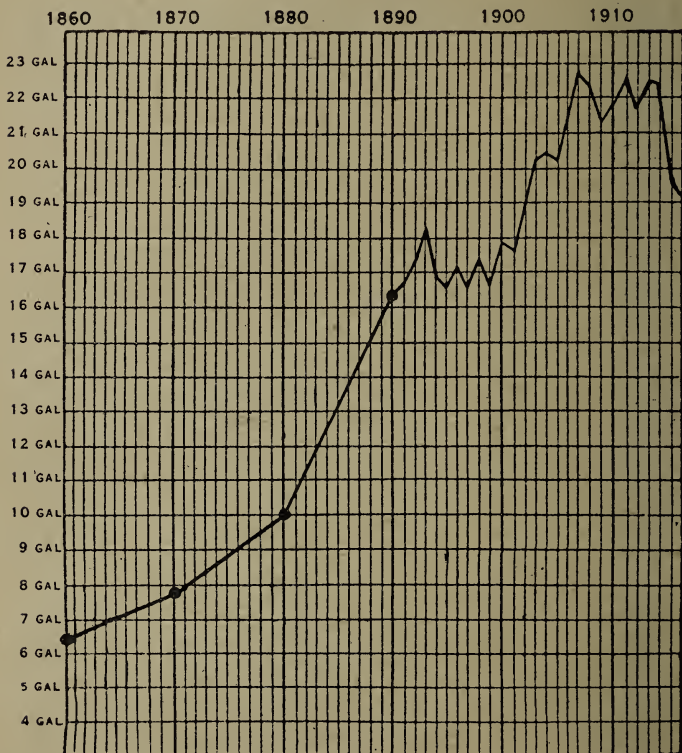
Enemies of the temperance movement point to the continued increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States as evidence of the failure of Prohibition laws to curtail the amount of liquors consumed. The ridiculousness of such an argument or such a claim is readily shown by the statistical reports of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States government.

In 1870 the per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in the United States was 7.7 gallons; in 1890 the per capita consumption was 15.53 gallons, showing an increase during the 20 years of a little more than 100 per cent. For the 20 years following 1890, or from 1890 to 1910, the per capita consumption increased from 15.53 to 21.86, or not quite 41 per cent.

If the same rate of increase had continued during the 20 years following 1890 as prevailed during the 20 years preceding 1890, the per capita consumption of all liquors in the United States in 1910 would have been 31.06 gallons, while as a matter of fact it was 21.86 gallons. That is to say, had the total population of the United States been living in license territory under the direct influence of the liquor traffic in 1890, and had one-third of the entire population freed itself of the curse of the liquor traffic during the 20 years following 1890, and had the same ratio of increase in consumption of liquors continued among the people who, during the same 20 years, continued to live under the direct influence of the liquor traffic, this falling-off in what would otherwise naturally have been the per capita consumption in 1910, would have just about equaled the difference between 31.06 gallons and 21.86 gallons.

As a matter of fact, this difference shows the result of the adoption of no-license laws on the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors. In 1890 about 25 per cent of the population of the United States was living in no-license territory. In 1910 about 50 per cent of the population of the United States was living in no-license territory, so that the increase in the population under no-license from 1890 to 1910 was in reality just about one-third of the proportionate population which in 1890 was living under license. In other words, the proportionate population living under the direct influence of the liquor traffic in 1890 was decreased 33 1-3 per cent during the 20 years following 1890, while the consumption of intoxicating liquors for 1910 was 30 per cent less than it would have been in 1910 had the same rate of increase continued for the 20 years following 1890 as prevailed for the 20 years preceding 1890.

It is a well-known fact that the present anti-liquor movement did not really begin to secure tangible results until after the year 1900. Indeed, the greatest Prohibition victories have taken place since 1907, and in this connection it is worthy of notice that at no time since 1907 has the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States been larger than it was that year, in spite of the large increase in population.

INCREASE IN THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS DURING THE LAST FIFTY-SIX YEARS

The above diagram shows the average yearly increase in per capita consumption of liquors for the first three decades, and the actual yearly per capita consumption for the last two decades. It will be observed that the per capita consumption increased as much in the ten years preceding 1890 as it has during the entire 26 years since 1890.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE U. S., IN GALLONS

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS

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Year Ended June 30	Distilled		Spirits Consumed		Wines Consumed		Malt Liquors Consumed		Total Consump- tion
	Domestic From Fruit	Spirits All Other	Imported Spirits	Domestic Wines	Imported Wines	Domestic Malt Liquors	Imported Malt Liquors		
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,694,455,976	
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027	
1907.....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809	
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408	
1909.....	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011	
1910.....	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420	
1911.....	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975	
1912.....	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226	
1913.....	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,233,420,461	
1914.....	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696	2,252,272,765	
1915.....	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324	2,015,595,291	

A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BEER CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1914, 1915 AND 1916

The following comparative figures are abstracted from the monthly statement issued by the Internal Revenue Department and show the number of barrels of tax-paid withdrawals for consumption of fermented liquors. In order to determine the total number of gallons of fermented liquor consumed, multiply the figures given below for barrels by 31.

	1914		Decrease		1915		Decrease		1916		Decrease		1917		Decrease	
	Barrels		over 1913		Barrels		over 1914		Barrels		over 1915		Barrels		over 1916	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1915	1914	1915	1914	1916	1915	1916	1915	1917	1916	1917	1916
January.....	4,128,289	267,606	3,557,820	570,469	3,591,781	3,591,781	3,591,781	3,591,781	3,591,781	3,591,781	3,591,781	3,591,781	4,009,066	4,009,066	*417,285	
February.....	3,759,505	42,014	3,568,405	191,100	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,730,615	3,675,243	3,675,243	55,372	
March.....	4,500,977	230,054	4,161,573	339,404	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,368,682	4,581,782	4,581,782	*213,100	
April.....	5,096,310	168,489	5,042,424	53,886	5,133,512	5,133,512	5,133,512	5,133,512	5,133,512	5,133,512	5,133,512	5,133,512	4,627,221	4,627,221	*113,709	
May.....	5,933,279	104,082	4,920,990	1,012,289	5,594,277	5,594,277	5,594,277	5,594,277	5,594,277	5,594,277	5,594,277	5,594,277	4,861,198	4,861,198	733,079	
June.....	6,975,055	15,705	5,843,674	1,131,381	6,054,855	6,054,855	6,054,855	6,054,855	6,054,855	6,054,855	6,054,855	6,054,855	5,683,168	5,683,168	371,717	
July.....	6,998,153	553,243	6,127,652	870,501	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,889,293	6,013,926	6,013,926	875,367	
August.....	6,336,376	941,150	5,727,851	680,525	7,137,132	7,137,132	7,137,132	7,137,132	7,137,132	7,137,132	7,137,132	7,137,132	6,275,990	6,275,990	861,142	
September.....	5,847,077	*69,417	5,603,062	244,005	5,453,469	5,453,469	5,453,469	5,453,469	5,453,469	5,453,469	5,453,469	5,453,469	4,484,591	4,484,591	968,878	
October.....	5,686,075	*229,272	4,567,356	1,118,719	4,849,077	4,849,077	4,849,077	4,849,077	4,849,077	4,849,077	4,849,077	4,849,077	3,921,874	3,921,874	927,203	
November.....	3,681,824	833,133	4,386,268	*704,444	4,474,950	4,474,950	4,474,950	4,474,950	4,474,950	4,474,950	4,474,950	4,474,950	3,743,252	3,743,252	731,698	
December.....	4,102,084	905,371	4,299,591	*197,507	4,487,910	4,487,910	4,487,910	4,487,910	4,487,910	4,487,910	4,487,910	4,487,910	3,683,206	3,683,206	804,704	
Total.....	63,045,004	4,110,847	57,806,666	6,140,279	61,145,583	61,145,583	61,145,583	61,145,583	61,145,583	61,145,583	61,145,583	61,145,583	55,560,517	55,560,517	5,585,066	
Net decrease.....	.....	3,812,158	.....	5,238,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,585,066

*Increase.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under Excise Boards for year ended April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, state's share of net revenue, boroughs' share of net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished state tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the City of New York, for the year ended September 30, 1915 (new law).

Boroughs	No. of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law)	No. of Certificates in Force, Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law)	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law)	Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law)	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law)	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law)	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law)	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ended Sept. 30, 1916 (New Law)
Manhattan	{ 8,906	5,138	\$1,056,013.10	\$6,834,604.88	\$4,100,762.93	\$2,733,841.95	\$5,417,518.29	\$8,151,360.24
Bronx	{ 998	998		1,151,542.20	690,925.32	460,616.88	685,706.69	1,146,323.57
Brooklyn	{ 4,702	3,226	599,115.89	4,250,506.76	2,550,304.06	1,700,202.70	1,746,029.00	3,446,231.70
Queens	{ 1,206	1,700	43,424.61	686,125.56	411,675.34	274,450.22	541,623.76	816,073.98
Richmond	{ 543	523	38,364.83	210,923.37	126,554.02	84,369.35	90,163.90	174,533.25
Total	{ 15,357	11,585	\$1,736,918.43	\$13,133,702.77	\$7,880,221.67	\$5,253,481.10	\$8,481,041.64	\$13,734,522.74

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1916, by boroughs, in the City of New York.

Boroughs	Hotels	Saloons, Clubs, Etc.	Boroughs	Hotels	Saloons, Clubs, Etc.
Manhattan	495	3,670	Richmond	203	271
Bronx	152	692	Total New York City...	1,652	8,015
Brooklyn	379	2,325			
Queens	423	1,057			

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS, WINE AND ALCOHOL IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS†

Countries	Year	Malt Liquors	Wine	Alcohol
United States	1914	2,053,457,000	52,418,000	*146,397,000
United Kingdom	1913	1,508,358,000	13,705,000	43,538,000
Russia	1910	269,533,000	.....	229,722,000
Germany	1913	1,817,968,000	55,467,000	98,863,000
France	1912	418,500,000	1,758,900,000	80,096,000
Spain	1912	.....	350,343,000	.....
Belgium	1912	446,422,000	8,453,000	12,812,000
Italy	1912	19,126,000	1,125,366,000	12,046,000
Austria	1912	563,978,000	†129,126,000	‡54,657,000
Sweden	1912	70,216,000	819,000	10,065,000
Norway	1913	13,500,000	1,030,000	2,338,000
Denmark	1912	61,499,000	1,004,000	6,842,000
Portugal	1909	.....	146,271,000	.....
Netherlands	1913	46,893,000	2,052,000	8,483,000
Switzerland	1912	†82,051,000	62,344,000	3,857,000
Hungary	1912	88,365,000	53,838,000	‡43,667,000
Roumania	1909	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Bulgaria	1909	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000

Note.—Quantities of alcohol are stated in U. S. proof gallons (at 50%).

*Distilled spirits. †Year 1911. ‡Year 1910. ||Year 1909. ||Later data of foreign countries not available because of war.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1916:

Countries	Gallons	Countries	Gallons
Italy	1,022,337,000	Uruguay	3,962,550
France	951,475,935	Cape of Good Hope.....	3,302,125
Spain	614,776,424	Azores, Canaries and	
Algeria	230,653,854	Madeira	1,717,105
Portugal	143,946,233	Corsica	1,338,632
Argentine Republic....	118,876,500	Bolivia	1,320,850
Chile	60,759,100	Canada	356,629
United States	41,686,026	Mexico	118,876
Russia	39,625,500	Egypt	26,417
Brazil	21,133,600	Luxemburg	13,208
Tunis	12,151,820		
Switzerland	11,464,978	Total	3,300,195,687
Australia	6,604,250	Total for 1915.....	2,248,993,805
Austria	6,604,250	Total for 1914.....	4,276,295,485
Peru	5,943,825		

ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF LIQUORS

(Table prepared by Alfred F. Osborn, of Osborn's Annual Guide to Agencies.)

Bass's Ales	7½%
Guinness Stout	7½ to 8%
Lager Beer from 3 to 4½%, but sometimes slightly under 3% and over 4½%.	
French Brandy in bottles generally from 45% to 49%, but very old	
sometimes as low as	40%
Burgundy, red and white.....	12 to 13%
Hungarian Wines, red and white (dry).....	11 to 13%

Tokay (Hungarian), sweet	16 to 20%
Champagne and other sparkling wines, foreign and domestic	12 to 13%
French Claret	11 to 12%
Sauternes about	11%
Rhine Wines	11 to 13%
Moselles	10 to 12%
Oporto Port Wine from	18 to 21%
Sherry from	18 to 21%
Madeira from	19 to 20%
Marsala from	18 to 21%
Tarragona Port from	19 to 20%
Italian Chianti and other dry wines	11 to 13%
California Wines: Claret, Sauternes, Chianti and Rhine Wine types, 11 to 13%; Sherry, Port, Muscat and Angelica about	20%
Amer Picon	23%
Bonal	16%
Byrrh Wine	20%
Dubonnet Wine	18%
French Vermouth	18 to 19%
Italian Vermouth	15%
(Cordials) Benedictine	43%
Liqueur Peres Chartreuse, yellow, 43%; green	55%
Anisette about	25 to 30%
Crene de Menth about	35%
Curacao about	40%
Maraschino about	20 to 30%
Apricot Liqueur	25 to 40%
Sloe Gin	25 to 30%
Bitters: Arp 32%, Angostura 45%, Bisleri 30%, Boker's 42% Boonekamp 50%, Fernet Branca, 49%.	
Kümmel	40 to 42%
Dry Gin	45 to 48%
Old Tom Gin	in bottles.
Scotch and Irish Whisky 45 to 48 % (mostly 46%) in bottle.	
Ron Bacardi	46%
American Whisky } When bottled in bond for consumption in U. S., 50%.	
New England Rum }	
Blended American Whisky in bottle, 45 to 47%.	
Blended American Whisky in barrel, 45 to 50%.	
Applejack or Apple Brandy, 50%.	

MANUFACTURES IN THEIR RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915

STATE	Average No. Wage Earners 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years
Georgia	104,461	12.6	\$ 253,271,000	67.6
Kansas	41,259	15.9	323,234,000	63.0
Maine	82,149	9.6	200,450,000	39.1
Mississippi	46,702	20.7	79,550,000	38.4
North Carolina	136,844	60.3	289,412,000	103.0
North Dakota	3,275	86.6	21,147,000	106.9
Oklahoma	17,443	219.7	102,006,000	317.0
Tennessee	74,373	22.7	212,071,000	53.7
West Virginia	71,078	62.4	193,512,000	95.4
Total	577,584	31.6	\$1,674,653,000	73.5

The Near-Prohibition States

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average No. Wage Earners 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years
Alabama	78,717	26.6	\$ 178,798,000	63.7
Arkansas	41,979	26.8	83,940,000	55.8
Colorado	27,278	25.0	136,839,000	36.6
Florida	55,608	32.0	81,112,000	61.2
Idaho	8,919	191.3	28,454,000	224.4
Indiana	197,503	28.1	730,795,000	85.6
Iowa	63,113	27.6	310,750,000	93.5
Kentucky	64,586	8.0	230,249,000	44.1
Louisiana	77,665	39.0	255,313,000	36.9
Minnesota	92,834	33.3	493,354,000	60.1
Nebraska	25,144	24.1	221,616,000	43.0
New Hampshire	78,993	20.8	182,844,000	47.9
South Carolina	71,914	19.3	138,891,000	74.9
South Dakota	3,788	53.0	24,139,000	84.4
Texas	74,853	52.5	361,279,000	140.0
Vermont	32,704	*1.2	76,991,000	22.0
Virginia	102,820	28.0	264,039,000	77.3
Total	1,098,418	27.5	\$3,799,403,000	67.9

*Decrease.

The Partially License States

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average No. Wage Earners 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years
California	139,481	38.9	\$ 712,801,000	94.1
Delaware	22,155	19.8	56,035,000	36.1
Illinois	506,943	33.6	2,247,323,000	59.3
Maryland	111,585	18.4	377,749,000	55.2
Massachusetts	606,698	24.2	1,641,373,000	46.0
Michigan	271,090	54.7	1,086,163,000	153.1
Missouri	152,182	14.2	637,952,000	45.3
Ohio	510,435	40.1	1,782,808,000	85.5
Oregon	28,829	55.6	109,762,000	97.6
Utah	13,894	72.5	87,112,000	123.7
Washington	67,205	48.6	245,326,000	90.4
Wisconsin	194,310	21.7	695,172,000	69.8
Wyoming	2,989	63.5	11,224,000	218.5
Total	2,627,796	32.8	\$9,690,800,000	71.4

The License States

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Average No. Wage Earners 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1914	Per Cent Increase in 10 Years
Arizona	6,898	43.9	\$ 64,090,000	128.2
Connecticut	226,264	24.5	545,472,000	47.7
District of Columbia....	8,877	40.9	28,978,000	57.2
Montana	13,704	52.9	84,446,000	27.1
Nevada	3,655	355.7	16,083,000	419.4

STATISTICAL TABLES

New Jersey	373,605	40.2	1,406,633,000	81.6
New Mexico	3,776	8.5	9,320,000	63.3
New York	1,057,857	23.3	3,814,661,000	53.3
Pennsylvania	924,478	21.1	2,832,350,000	49.9
Rhode Island	113,425	16.5	279,546,000	38.3
Total	2,732,539	24.7	\$9,081,579,000	54.4

INCREASE IN WAGES PAID TO LABOR IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

The following tables show the increase in the amount of wages paid to labor in all the states during the 10-year period covered by the last United States Census. The list of Prohibition states in the tables includes simply those states that were under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915:

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1904	Total Wages Paid in 1914	Per Cent Increase
Georgia	\$ 27,393,000	\$ 38,128,000	38.8
Kansas	18,883,000	25,970,000	37.0
Maine	32,692,000	43,254,000	32.3
Mississippi	14,819,000	19,177,000	29.4
North Carolina	21,375,000	46,039,000	115.4
North Dakota	1,032,000	2,416,000	134.1
Oklahoma	2,799,000	11,011,000	293.4
Tennessee	22,806,000	33,083,000	45.0
West Virginia	21,153,000	43,784,000	106.9
Total	\$ 162,952,000	\$ 262,862,000	61.4

The Near-Prohibition States

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1904	Total Wages Paid in 1914	Per Cent Increase
Alabama	\$ 21,878,000	\$ 33,897,000	54.9
Arkansas	14,544,000	20,752,000	42.7
Colorado	15,100,000	20,200,000	33.7
Florida	15,767,000	24,822,000	57.4
Idaho	2,059,000	7,491,000	263.8
Indiana	72,058,000	119,259,000	65.5
Iowa	22,997,000	39,860,000	73.3
Kentucky	24,439,000	31,830,000	30.2
Louisiana	25,316,000	39,544,000	56.2
Minnesota	35,843,000	58,507,000	63.2
Nebraska	11,022,000	16,893,000	53.2
New Hampshire	27,693,000	40,642,000	46.7
South Carolina	13,869,000	24,173,000	74.4
South Dakota	1,422,000	2,628,000	84.8
Texas	24,469,000	44,821,000	83.1
Vermont	15,221,000	18,617,000	22.3
Virginia	27,943,000	44,874,000	60.5
Total	\$ 371,640,000	\$ 588,810,000	58.4

The Partially License States

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1904	Total Wages Paid in 1914	Per Cent Increase
California	\$ 64,657,000	\$ 105,613,000	63.3
Delaware	8,158,000	11,382,000	39.5
Illinois	208,405,000	340,910,000	63.5
Maryland	36,144,000	53,792,000	48.8
Massachusetts	232,389,000	341,310,000	46.8
Michigan	81,279,000	182,252,000	124.2
Missouri	66,644,000	89,197,000	33.8
Ohio	182,429,000	318,924,000	74.8
Oregon	11,443,000	20,931,000	82.9
Utah	5,158,000	10,852,000	110.3
Washington	30,087,000	51,703,000	72.1
Wisconsin	71,472,000	112,193,000	56.9
Wyoming	1,261,000	2,312,000	83.4
Total	\$ 999,526,000	\$1,641,371,000	64.2

The License States

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Total Wages Paid in 1904	Total Wages Paid in 1914	Per Cent Increase
Arizona	\$ 3,969,000	\$ 6,229,000	56.7
Connecticut	87,942,000	125,220,000	42.3
District of Columbia	3,659,000	6,069,000	65.8
Montana	8,652,000	13,001,000	50.2
Nevada	694,000	3,578,000	415.7
New Jersey	128,169,000	211,136,000	64.7
New Mexico	2,153,000	2,695,000	25.1
New York	430,015,000	631,042,000	46.7
Pennsylvania	367,961,000	527,953,000	43.4
Rhode Island	43,113,000	59,366,000	37.6
Total	\$1,076,327,000	\$1,586,289,000	47.5

INCREASE IN CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURES IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915

STATE	Capital Invested in 1904	Capital Invested in 1914	Per Cent Increase
Georgia	\$ 135,211,000	\$ 258,326,000	91.0
Kansas	88,680,000	163,790,000	84.7
Maine	143,708,000	233,844,000	48.8
Mississippi	50,256,000	81,006,000	61.1
North Carolina	141,001,000	253,842,000	80.0
North Dakota	5,704,000	14,213,000	149.2
Oklahoma	16,124,000	65,478,000	306.0
Tennessee	102,440,000	211,423,000	106.3
West Virginia	86,821,000	175,995,000	102.7
Total	\$ 769,945,000	\$1,457,917,000	89.3

The Near-Prohibition States

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATE	Capital Invested in 1904	Capital Invested in 1914	Per Cent Increase
Alabama	\$ 105,383,000	\$ 227,505,000	115.9
Arkansas	46,306,000	77,162,000	66.6
Colorado	107,664,000	181,776,000	68.8
Florida	32,972,000	88,319,000	167.9
Idaho	9,689,000	44,961,000	364.0
Indiana	312,071,000	668,863,000	114.3
Iowa	111,428,000	233,128,000	109.2
Kentucky	147,282,000	193,423,000	31.3
Louisiana	150,811,000	261,635,000	73.4
Minnesota	184,903,000	354,434,000	91.9
Nebraska	80,235,000	121,008,000	50.8
New Hampshire	109,495,000	156,749,000	43.1
South Carolina	113,422,000	203,211,000	79.2
South Dakota	7,585,000	15,060,000	98.5
Texas	115,665,000	283,544,000	145.1
Vermont	62,659,000	79,847,000	27.4
Virginia	147,989,000	261,501,000	76.7
Total	\$1,845,559,000	\$3,452,126,000	87.0

The Partially License States

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Capital Invested in 1904	Capital Invested in 1914	Per Cent Increase
California	\$ 282,647,000	\$ 736,106,000	153.3
Delaware	50,926,000	69,324,000	36.1
Illinois	975,845,000	1,943,836,000	99.1
Maryland	201,878,000	293,211,000	45.2
Massachusetts	965,949,000	1,548,961,000	60.3
Michigan	337,894,000	869,143,000	157.2
Missouri	379,369,000	522,548,000	37.7
Ohio	856,989,000	1,677,552,000	95.7
Oregon	44,023,000	139,500,000	216.7
Utah	26,004,000	71,843,000	176.2
Washington	96,953,000	277,715,000	186.4
Wisconsin	412,647,000	754,287,000	82.7
Wyoming	2,696,000	29,270,000	985.7
Total	\$4,633,820,000	\$8,933,296,000	92.7

The License States

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.

STATE	Capital Invested in 1904	Capital Invested in 1914	Per Cent Increase
Arizona	\$ 14,396,000	\$ 40,300,000	179.9
Connecticut	373,283,000	620,194,000	66.1
District of Columbia	20,200,000	40,810,000	102.0
Montana	52,590,000	79,246,000	50.7
Nevada	2,892,000	13,591,000	369.9
New Jersey	715,060,000	1,352,382,000	89.1
New Mexico	4,638,000	8,984,000	93.7
New York	2,031,460,000	3,334,278,000	64.1
Pennsylvania	1,995,837,000	3,149,411,000	57.8
Rhode Island	215,901,000	308,445,000	42.8
Total	\$5,426,257,000	\$8,947,641,000	64.9

WAGES PAID TO LABOR AND SALARIES PAID TO OFFICIALS IN THE VARIOUS UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES AS COMPARED WITH THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY

The following table shows the amount paid for all services, the amount of officials' salaries, the amount paid in wages to labor, the per cent paid for officials' salaries, and the per cent paid for wages in all the industries of the United States, the 14 largest industries as compared with the liquor industry:

INDUSTRY	Total Paid for Services	Amount Officials' Salaries	Amount Paid in Wages	Per Cent Paid for Officials' Salaries	Per Cent Paid for Wages
All U. S. industries..	\$4,365,613,000	\$938,575,000	\$3,427,038,000	21	79
Boots and shoes, including cut stock..	117,092,000	18,629,000	98,463,000	16	84
Bread and other bakery products...	73,115,000	13,764,000	59,351,000	19	81
Cars & general shop construction and repairs—steam railroads	198,683,000	17,339,000	181,344,000	9	91
Clothing—men's, including shirts	133,000,000	26,723,000	106,277,000	20	80
Clothing—women's ..	98,986,000	20,418,000	78,568,000	21	79
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	147,271,000	14,412,000	132,859,000	9	91
Foundry & machine shop products, including locomotives not made by R. R.	415,316,000	93,795,000	321,521,000	22	78
Furniture and refrigerators	81,179,000	15,561,000	65,618,000	19	81
Hosiery & knit goods	52,431,000	7,691,000	44,740,000	15	85
Iron & steel, steel works & rolling mills	189,392,000	26,191,000	163,201,000	14	86
Lumber & lumber products	366,167,000	47,428,000	318,739,000	13	87
Printing & publishing	268,086,000	103,458,000	164,628,000	39	61
Tobacco mfrs.	86,134,000	16,779,000	69,355,000	19	81
Woolen, worsted & felt goods, including felt hats.....	82,524,000	10,097,000	72,427,000	12	88
All above fourteen industries	\$2,309,376,000	\$432,285,000	\$1,877,091,000	19	81
Intoxicating Liquors					
Distilled liquors	\$ 5,062,000	\$ 1,988,000	\$ 3,074,000	39	61
Fermented liquors ..	64,010,000	22,804,000	41,206,000	36	64
Vinous liquors	1,835,000	863,000	972,000	47	53
All intoxicat'g liquors	\$ 70,907,000	\$ 25,655,000	\$ 45,252,000	36	64

The above figures are very significant. They show that, taking into consideration the total paid for all services in all industries of the United States, 21 per cent is paid for officials' salaries, while 79 per cent goes in wages to labor. In the 14 largest industries enumerated above, it is shown that only 19 per cent is paid

for officials' salaries in these 14 industries, while 81 per cent goes in wages to labor. In the case of the manufacture of all intoxicating liquors, however, 36 per cent (almost twice as much) goes to pay officials' salaries and only 64 per cent goes in wages to labor.

LABOR'S SHARE IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	Per Cent of All Expenses Other Than for Materials			Pct. Total Expenses Used for Materials
	Wages	Salaries	Miscel.	
All Industries in the United States				
Total of all for United States.....	54.4	14.9	30.7	65.8
All other industries except those listed below	55.5	17.0	27.5	62.1
Cars, shop, construct'n repairs by steam Rys.	88.0	8.5	3.5	49.2
Marble and stone work	73.9	11.1	15.0	39.4
Cotton goods including cotton small wares.	72.5	8.0	19.5	66.9
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	70.1	11.1	18.8	73.9
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, wool hats.	68.9	9.6	21.5	72.9
Steam Ry. cars' not incl'd'g Ry. Co. operat'ns	69.1	12.9	18.0	66.7
Hosiery and knit goods	68.3	11.7	20.0	62.7
Copper, smelting and refining	67.8	12.5	18.7	94.4
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings....	67.7	12.8	19.5	69.6
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	65.7	13.8	20.5	58.9
Lead, smelting and refining	65.4	17.3	17.3	94.8
Brass and bronze products	63.1	1.5	21.9	72.6
Lumber and lumber products	65.3	9.8	24.9	51.0
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	61.7	16.0	22.3	63.7
Furniture and refrigerators	62.9	14.9	22.2	51.0
Petroleum, refining	60.0	15.8	24.2	89.6
Automobiles, including bodies and parts....	61.6	12.0	26.4	62.5
Foundry and machine shop products	59.8	17.4	22.8	50.1
Women's clothing	59.1	15.4	25.5	61.1
Iron and steel blast furnaces	58.6	15.5	25.9	88.4
Bread and other bakery products	55.9	16.4	27.7	69.9
Paper and wood pulp	56.7	13.2	30.1	69.7
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	55.8	12.2	32.0	81.2
Silk and silk goods	55.6	10.7	33.7	60.8
Leather goods	54.5	20.3	25.2	64.6
Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies	53.0	22.0	25.0	53.8
Agricultural implements	49.7	17.6	32.7	51.1
Men's clothing including shirts	49.1	12.3	38.6	57.9
Canning and preserving	48.2	19.6	32.2	72.0
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	47.7	15.5	36.8	91.0
Chemicals	47.2	20.4	32.4	68.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	44.8	17.2	38.0	91.3
Printing and publishing	40.9	25.0	34.1	32.6
Confectionery	40.8	23.6	35.6	67.9
Flour mill and grist mill products.....	39.0	20.8	40.2	92.8
Sugar and molasses not including beet sugar	37.8	12.2	50.0	92.6
Tobacco manufactures	36.9	8.9	54.2	48.4
Oil, cotton seed and cake	35.0	25.1	39.9	87.7
Illuminating and heating gas	34.2	20.2	45.6	46.2
Paint and varnish	25.5	32.1	42.4	71.1
MALT LIQUORS	20.2	11.2	68.6	32.2
Patent Medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	15.5	26.4	58.1	44.1
DISTILLED LIQUORS	1.9	1.2	96.9	18.4

The above table shows that the smallest proportionate share of running expenses is paid to labor in the manufacture of malt liquors, distilled liquors and patent medicines (much of which

should come under the head of intoxicating liquors) of any industry in the United States. The average portion of all expenses other than for materials which goes to wages in all the industries of the United States is 54.4 per cent; that of all other industries except those listed separately in this table, 55.5 per cent; that of the highest separate industry listed here, 88 per cent; while the proportionate amount which goes to wages in the manufacture of malt liquors is only 20.2 per cent, that which goes to wages in the manufacture of patent medicines 15.5 per cent and that portion which goes to wages in the manufacture of distilled liquors less than 2 per cent.

It is interesting, in this connection, also, to note that in the column showing the per cent of total expenses used for materials the two industries showing the smallest per cent of expenses used for raw materials are malt liquors 32.2 per cent and distilled liquors 18.4 per cent.

The column which shows the portion of all expenses other than for materials charged up as miscellaneous expenses is also of interest in this connection. The two industries showing the largest portion of all expenses charged as "miscellaneous" are malt liquors, 68.6 per cent and distilled liquors 96.9 per cent.

It is a decided innovation in bookkeeping for any business institution to charge up as much as 68.6 per cent or 96.9 per cent of all running expenses aside from materials to "miscellaneous" expenses. It is not strange, therefore, that the public should wonder about just what items could be thus classified as "miscellaneous" expenses on the ledger accounts of the manufacturers of malt liquors, patent medicine liquors and distilled liquors.

If the average manufacturing plant or the average mercantile establishment were to make out annual reports showing earnings and expenses and should indicate in such reports that 68.6 per cent or 96.9 per cent of every dollar of expenses outside of the amount paid for raw material had been charged merely as miscellaneous expense, it would be a strange business proceeding, to say the least.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

BRANCH OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY	Census Year	Number of Establishments	Persons Engaged in Manufacturing Intoxicating Liquors				Per cent Increase in No. of Wage Earners
			Proprietors & Firm Members	Salaried Employees (Officers)	Wage Earners (Av. No.)	Total	
Distilled liquors	1909	613	563	1,335	6,430	8,328	20.1
	1904	805	794	1,080	5,355	7,229	44.0
	1899	965	.....	661	3,720	.....	....
Malt liquors.	1909	1,414	639	11,507	54,579	66,725	13.4
	1904	1,530	876	9,055	48,137	58,068	22.0
	1899	1,507	.....	7,146	39,459	.....	....
Vinous Liquors	1909	290	236	579	1,911	2,726	—1
	1904	435	396	492	1,913	2,801	64.5
	1899	359	.....	344	1,163	.....	....
All mfrs. intoxicating liquors	1909	2,317	1,438	13,421	62,920	77,779	13.6
	1904	2,770	2,066	10,627	55,405	68,098	24.9
	1899	2,831	.....	8,151	44,342	.....	....

AVERAGE NUMBER WAGE-EARNERS IN PROPORTION TO CAPITAL INVESTED

The following table shows the average number of wage-earners and the capital invested in all the United States industries, in the 14 largest industries, and in the liquor industry:

INDUSTRY	Average Number Wage Earners	Capital Invested	No. Wage Earners per \$1,000,000 Invested
All U. S. industries	6,615,046	\$18,428,270,000	359
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	198,297	222,324,000	892
Bread and other bakery products.....	100,216	212,910,000	471
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads	282,174	238,317,000	1,184
Clothing—men's, including shirts.....	239,696	275,320,000	871
Clothing—women's	153,743	129,301,000	1,189
Cotton gds., including small cotton wares.	378,880	822,238,000	461
Foundry and machine shop products, including locomotives not made by railr'ds	531,011	1,514,332,000	351
Furniture and refrigerators	128,452	227,134,000	566
Hosiery and knit goods	129,275	163,641,000	790
Iron and steel works and rolling mills...	240,076	1,004,735,000	239
Lumber and lumber products	695,019	1,176,675,000	591
Printing and publishing	258,434	588,346,000	439
Tobacco manufactures	166,810	245,660,000	679
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, including felt hats	168,722	430,579,000	392
All of above fourteen industries.....	3,670,805	\$ 7,251,512,000	506
Intoxicating Liquors			
Distilled liquors	6,430	\$ 72,450,000	89
Malt liquors	54,579	671,158,000	81
Vinous liquors	1,911	27,908,000	68
All intoxicating liquors	62,920	\$ 771,516,000	81

The above statistics are most significant. They show that while all the industries of the United States taken together employ 359 wage earners for each \$1,000,000 invested, and while the 14 largest industries above specified employ 506 wage earners for each \$1,000,000 invested, the liquor industry employs only 81 wage earners for each \$1,000,000 invested.

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, ALSO COST OF RAW MATERIAL USED

BRANCH OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY	Census Year	Salaries of Officers	Wages	Cost of Materials
Distilled liquors	1909	\$ 1,988,000	\$ 3,074,000	\$ 35,977,000
	1904	1,393,000	2,657,000	25,626,000
	1899	890,000	1,733,000	15,145,000
	1909	22,804,000	41,206,000	96,596,000
Malt liquors	1904	17,316,000	34,541,000	74,907,000
	1899	13,038,000	25,776,000	51,598,000
	1909	863,000	972,000	6,626,000
	1904	573,000	1,002,000	5,693,000
Vinous liquors	1899	365,000	446,000	3,689,000
	1909	25,655,000	45,252,000	139,199,000
	1904	19,282,000	38,200,000	106,226,000
	1899	14,293,000	27,955,000	70,432,000
All mfrs. intoxicating liquors..				

AMOUNT SPENT FOR RAW MATERIAL IN UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES AS COMPARED WITH LIQUOR INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	Value of Products	Amount Paid for Raw Materials	Per Cent of Product's Value Paid for Raw Materials
All U. S. industries	\$20,672,052,000	\$12,142,791,000	58.7
Boots and shoes, including cut stock	512,798,000	332,738,000	64.8
Bread and other bakery products...	396,865,000	238,034,000	59.9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads...	405,601,000	199,413,000	49
Clothing—men's, including shirts...	568,077,000	297,515,000	52
Clothing—women's	384,752,000	208,788,000	54
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	628,392,000	371,009,000	59
Foundry and machine shop products, including locomotives not made by railroads	1,228,475,000	540,011,000	43.9
Furniture and refrigerators	239,886,000	108,775,000	45
Hosiery and knit goods	200,143,000	110,241,000	55
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	985,723,000	657,501,000	66.7
Lumber and timber products	1,156,129,000	508,118,000	43.9
Printing and publishing	737,876,000	201,775,000	27.3
Tobacco manufactures	416,695,000	177,186,000	42.5
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, including felt hats	435,979,000	282,878,000	64.9
All above fourteen industries.....	\$ 8,297,391,000	\$ 4,233,982,000	51
Intoxicating Liquors			
Distilled liquors	\$ 204,699,000	\$ 35,977,000	17.5
Malt liquors	374,730,000	96,596,000	25.7
Vinous liquors	13,121,000	6,626,000	50.4
All intoxicating liquors	\$ 592,550,000	\$ 139,199,000	23.4

The above table shows that the amount spent for raw material in all the industries of the United States is 58.7 per cent of the total value of products. In the case of the 14 special industries listed above, the amount paid for raw materials is 51 per cent of the total value of products, while in the case of intoxicating liquors the amount paid for raw materials in the manufacture of all such liquors is only 23.4 per cent of the value of products.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND VALUE OF LIQUOR PRODUCTS

BRANCH OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY	Census Year	Capital Invested	Value of Products	Per Cent Increase in Value of Products
Distilled liquors	1909	\$ 72,450,000	\$204,699,000	55.9
	1904	50,101,000	131,270,000	35.6
	1899	32,540,000	96,794,000	...
	1909	671,158,000	374,730,000	25.6
Malt liquors	1904	515,630,000	298,346,000	25.9
	1899	413,767,000	236,915,000	...
	1909	27,908,000	13,121,000	18.2
	1904	17,775,000	11,098,000	69.5
Vinous liquors	1899	9,838,000	6,547,000	...
	1909	771,516,000	592,550,000	34.4
	1904	583,506,000	440,714,000	29.5
	1899	456,145,000	340,256,000	...
All mfrs. intoxicating liquors.				

PORTION OF PRODUCTS' VALUE WHICH GOES TO LABOR

The following table shows the value of products, the wages paid, and the portion of the value of products which goes to labor in all the industries of the United States, in the 14 largest industries, as well as the three branches of the liquor industry:

INDUSTRY	Value of Products	Wages Paid to Labor	Labor's Share in Product's Value— Per Cent
All U. S. industries	\$20,672,052,000	\$3,427,038,000	17
Boots and shoes, including cut stock.	512,798,000	98,463,000	19
Bread and other bakery products.....	396,865,000	59,351,000	15
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads.....	405,601,000	181,344,000	45
Clothing—men's, including shirts	568,077,000	106,277,000	19
Clothing—women's	384,752,000	78,568,000	20
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	628,392,000	132,859,000	21
Foundry and machine shop products, including locomotives not made by railroads	1,228,475,000	321,521,000	26
Furniture and refrigerators	239,886,000	65,618,000	27
Hosiery and knit goods	200,143,000	44,740,000	22
Iron and steel, steel works and roll- ing mills	985,723,000	163,201,000	17
Lumber and timber products	1,156,129,000	318,739,000	28
Printing and publishing	737,876,000	164,628,000	22
Tobacco manufactures	416,695,000	69,355,000	17
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, in- cluding felt hats	435,979,000	72,427,000	17
All above fourteen industries.....	\$ 8,297,391,000	\$1,877,091,000	22.6
Intoxicating Liquors			
Distilled liquors	\$ 204,699,000	\$ 3,074,000	1.5
Malt liquors	374,730,000	41,206,000	11
Vinous liquors	13,121,000	972,000	7
All intoxicating liquors	\$ 592,550,000	\$ 45,252,000	7.6

The above table shows that in the 14 large industries specially listed, the average share of the value of products which goes in wages to labor is 22.6 per cent. Taking all the industries of the United States, 17 per cent of the value of products goes to labor, while in all the liquor industries the average is only 7.6 per cent; labor's share in the manufacture of distilled liquors being 1.5 per cent; malt liquors, 11 per cent, and vinous liquors, 7 per cent.

Recent Scientific Facts

(Compiled by Cora Frances Stoddard, Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston)

ALCOHOL THE SAME IN WHISKY, WINE, OR BEER

Experiments by a Swedish physiologist, Doctor E. M. P. Widmark, show that if equal amounts of alcohol are taken, approximately the same amount will be found in the blood, whether the original alcohol was taken strong as in whisky or diluted as in wine and beer. Reported by J. Scharffenberg, *Internationale Monatschrift z. Erforschung d. Alkoholismus*, July-August, 1917. *Scientific Temperance Journal*, November, 1917. When an ounce of alcohol was taken in the form of 4.5 per cent beer, an hour afterward the blood contained 0.49 per cent of alcohol. When on another day he took the same amount of beer but diluted it so that it would be equivalent to a beer of about 2.25 per cent alcoholic strength, the percentage of alcohol in the blood for the corresponding time was practically the same as with the stronger beer, 0.50 per cent.

At the end of the second hour the blood contained 0.32 per cent of alcohol after taking the undiluted beer, and 0.28 per cent after using the diluted beer.

He made tests also with solutions containing whisky and wine percentages of alcohol.

He found on testing the excretion of alcohol the following percentages of alcohol in the urine after using the various drinks:

	First Hour After Taking	Third Hour After Taking
Whisky	0.14	0.55
Beer	0.16	0.58
Wine	0.20	0.57

One cannot find, declared Doctor Widmark, that the degree of dilution of the liquor consumed, certainly when used in considerable amounts, makes any difference on its concentration in the body. The stronger liquors might cause more irritation of the mucuous membrane of the stomach, but when the alcohol reaches the blood it is there in approximately equal amounts to be carried to the nervous system whether taken strong as in whisky or diluted as in beer or wine. Thus two glasses of even 2.75 per cent (by weight) beer will carry into the blood as much alcohol as an ounce drink of whisky.

Alcohol is alcohol wherever found, whether in beer, wine, whisky, or patent medicines. The advocates of beer claim that it is not taken for its alcohol, the alcohol percentage being so low that it is negligible. Well and good, then the beer question is settled. There are now on the market beer substitutes that are actually beer except for alcohol. Why bother to put in alcohol if beer drinkers do not want it? There is as much alcohol in a pint of beer as in an ordinary highball.

Beer drunkenness may be less abrupt and boisterous, but beer drunkenness exists and beer is a drugged drink.

There is just as much justification for advocating beer and wine as against whisky as there is for advocating paregoric as against morphine. Paregoric is a mild solution of opium, and beer is a mild solution of alcohol. A man can get the drug effect of alcohol in beer just as he can get the drug effect of opium in

paregoric.—Doctor Eugene Lyman Fisk, Medical Director of Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute, from an address at the New York Safety Congress, Syracuse, December, 1917.

ALCOHOL IMPAIRED ABILITY TO SEE RED SIGNAL

Seven persons were tested by Doctor Hugo Schulz of the Pharmacological Institute of Griefswald as to the effect of alcohol upon their ability to distinguish between red and green. About one-third of an ounce of alcohol was given in the form of about a pint of beer, or three and one-third ounces of wine, or the same amount of champagne, or two-thirds of an ounce of brandy. In most cases, the result showed clearly distinguishable diminution of ability to distinguish red and green. The impairment was worse for red than for green. Beer produced the most marked reaction; perhaps the hops contributed to it. The influence of the caffeine in coffee was totally different, as the ability to distinguish the two colors was definitely increased—Reported in *Archives de Physiologie, L'Abstinence* (Nov. 17, 1917). *Scientific Temperance Journal* (March, 1918).

ALCOHOL PROVEN NOT A STIMULANT

Experiments at the Nutrition Laboratory (Boston) of the Carnegie Institution of Washington by the most careful methods and delicate apparatus known to modern science have proven definitely that alcohol is a depressant and not a stimulant. (The *Psychological Effects of Alcohol* by Dodge and Benedict, Dec., 1915.) The alcohol was given in doses of one, and one and one-half ounces.

The "kneejerk" was delayed 10 per cent, and the thickening of the muscles involved decreased 46 per cent. This represents a loss in the power of the muscle to contract and therefore a loss in working power.

The involuntary motion which the eyelid makes to protect the eye after a sudden sound came 7 per cent later after taking the alcohol.

The sweep of the lid movement decreased 19 per cent.

The velocity of eye-movements when the subject looked backward and forward as quickly as possible decreased 11 per cent after taking alcohol; the speed of finger movements in a given time decreased 9 per cent.

Careful tests of the effect of alcohol on the pulse rate led the experimenters to the conclusion that the responsiveness of the heart to demands made upon it is decreased by alcohol.

The question may be asked, If alcohol is a depressant may not this depressant action help conserve the body like sleep? The experimenters answer no. They found on normal days that the pulse gradually slowed during mental work. On the alcohol days it did not slow as much, that is, the rate was relatively quicker under alcohol. This relative quickening, their evidence indicates, was due to a partial paralysis by alcohol of certain "checking" nerve centers of the heart. The brake was taken off. "This fact of increasing heart-rate from a given kind and amount of mental work absolutely prohibits us," says the experimenters' report, "from regarding the neuro-muscular depressant incident to alcohol as a conservative process like sleep."

NEW MARKSMANSHIP EXPERIMENTS

The Swedish army experiments showing the effect of alcohol on marksmanship have become quite generally known.

Prof. Kraepelin of Munich now reports (*Internationale Monatsschrift z. Erforschung d. Alkoholismus*, Oct.-Nov., 1916) some even more carefully performed tests in the Bavarian army in 1908.

Twenty-seven thousand shots were fired by skilled marksmen at a distance of about 220 yards. The men showed individual differences in the effects of the alcohol upon their shooting. The largest impairment appeared in the tests made about 25 minutes after taking as much alcohol as is contained in three-fourths of a pint of 10 per cent wine. In the morning the impairment at this time averaged 3.1 per cent; in the afternoon 2 per cent. Among some of the men, the impairment at this time amounted to 6, 7, 8, 9 and even 12 per cent.

Forty-five minutes after taking the alcohol the impairment in most cases had begun to subside.

Dr. Kraepelin found, as is usual in such experiments with alcohol, inability to judge correctly of one's working ability. Some men thought they had done worse than they actually did. Others thought they were doing better work than their average, only to find that actually their work under the influence of alcohol was poorer than their normal. Some were unaware of impairment of skill even when this impairment went as high as 10 per cent. "Precisely in this self-deception," says Prof. Kraepelin, "lies a special danger."

Prof. Kraepelin also calls attention to the fact that war conditions would be much less favorable to good shooting by soldiers than those under which these tests were performed.

Loss of sleep, over-exercise, insufficient food, mental strain, would all tend to produce a state in soldiers which "may greatly increase the impairing effect of alcohol even under the most favorable circumstances."

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALCOHOL ON PRECISION AS SHOWN IN NEEDLE-THREADING

Tests of the effect of alcohol upon precision—work requiring nice coordination of nerves and muscles—have recently been made by needle-threading by Uno Totterman of the University of Helsingfors (*Finska Lakaresallskapet's Handlingar*, Oct., 1916).

The amount of alcohol taken was small (25 ccm.), equivalent to that in a little more than a pint (17.5 oz.) of 4 per cent beer. It was taken 11 hours before the beginning of the daily test, yet within four days the total number of needles that could be threaded in a given time began to fall off. On the non-alcohol days the number of needles threaded increased from day to day. In the second group of alcohol days the decrease in work done appeared on the very first day, which suggests that some of the effects of alcohol taken during the first group of alcohol days may have lasted over the intervening non-alcohol days, making the worker more susceptible when the alcohol was resumed.

The worker felt a greater sense of fatigue on the alcohol days, and like other experimenters found that on the alcohol days, he was unable to judge correctly as to how efficiently he was working.

DRINK AND ACCIDENTS

Dr. William J. Brickley of the Boston Relief Station, which treats about 40,000 patients a year, states (Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 20, 1915) that of the adults who died at the station from accidents in the four years 1911-1914, 40.6 per cent were distinctly alcoholic at the time of injury. Dr. Brickley thus points out the relation of drink to accidents:

Alcohol causes accidents.

Alcohol obscures the diagnosis.

Alcohol increases the danger of infection at the time of the accident.

Alcohol prevents adequate treatment.

Alcohol increases the danger of intercurrent complications.

Alcohol retards the process of repair.

Alcohol gives a poorer end result.

Alcohol increases the mortality in accidents.

CANCER AND ALCOHOL

The available statistical data would seem to indicate that both alcohol and smoking are directly contributing factors (in cancer) to a variable degree, and particularly so as regards certain organs or parts of the body affected.—Frederick L. Hoffman, LL.D., in *The Mortality From Cancer Throughout the World*.

ALCOHOL A PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTION

The community has a right to expect the doctors and the health departments to give the facts, together with sound and reliable opinions.

It is quite as important that the public should be as correctly informed as to the effects of alcohol as it is that they should know the facts about tuberculosis and syphilis.

The amount of alcohol in patent medicines should be generally known.

We know now that alcohol is not a stimulant, but is a depressant; that its excessive use frequently causes insanity; that used even in moderation it more or less impairs the nervous system so that impressions are less clear and actions less accurate, thus causing innumerable accidents to the individuals and other innocent persons.

Alcohol causes damage to the heart, kidneys and blood vessels, as well as to the stomach and liver. Owing to its effect on the germ plasma it often damages the unborn babe. It reduces the resistance to bacterial infection, thus rendering individuals more susceptible to tuberculosis and other infections. Regular drinkers have a decidedly smaller chance of recovering from pneumonia.

The more we know about disease the more clearly we see that preventive medicine is most important for human welfare; for, suppose a part of the body has been impaired or destroyed by syphilis or alcohol—such destruction might have been prevented, but usually cannot be repaired.—Mass. Public Health Bulletin, May, 1917.

The medical facts as to the effects of alcohol on public health leave no doubt as to the propriety of public health officials at-

tacking a habit which is now known to be either a direct or a contributory cause in the shortening of life and the production of disease. We approach this subject in the same manner as the illegal sale of poisons or the spread of harmful bacteria. Medical knowledge now shows that the use of alcohol is detrimental to human life and health and it therefore becomes a public health question.—Chas. F. Dalton, M.D., Sec'y Vermont State Board of Health.

Alcohol is a subtle poison which usually in the long run, even if taken only moderately, does damage. The safest way with alcohol is never to touch it any more than you would drink carbolic acid. Half-way measures are dangerous.—New York City Health Department.

It is the duty of health departments to inaugurate and carry on by all available means persistent campaigns of education (against alcohol) to the end that the community which they are called upon to protect may be in a position to judge for themselves as organized social groups and as independent members, whether they are willing to ignore their own interest, their safety, and their health by permitting the continued unlimited manufacture and sale of alcohol.

I venture to predict that no advance in the control of preventable diseases of bacterial or infectious origin in the future could accomplish such reduction of the morbidity and mortality of the community as would undoubtedly follow the elimination of alcohol as a beverage.—Haven Emerson, M.D., Health Commissioner, New York City.

All liquors contain poisons and other substances injurious to health, the most prevalent one being that highly toxic substance known as alcohol.—H. C. Lythgoe, Director of Division of Goods and Drugs, Mass. Department of Health.

The Equity Life Insurance Company of Canada said in its thirteenth annual report: "Although more than half of all our death losses in 1916 were war losses on the lives of total abstainers, our mortality in our abstainers' section was only 42.79 per cent of the tabular expectation."

Alcohol is perhaps the most important of all factors in bringing on pneumonia, hardening of the arteries, and other diseases of later life.—Penn. State Board of Health.

The Health Council of the American Medical Association adopted at the annual meeting, June, 1917, the following resolutions:

"Whereas, We believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and,

"Be it further resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged."

The death-rate from alcoholism in the United States reached its highest point for the period 1900-1913 in the year 1907, when the per capita consumption of alcohol was highest. The average death-rate for the five years 1900-1904 was 6.1; for the next five years, 5.8; for the three years 1911-1913 (the latest statistics yet available), 5.3.

In view of the fact that there has been an increasing demand for more careful registration of deaths due to alcoholism, this decline in the death-rate from this cause seems to indicate an actual decrease in the alcoholism that finds its way into mortality records.—Scientific Temperance Journal, May, 1916.

FERMENTED LIQUORS ALSO LED TO DRUNKENNESS

The British Board of Control of the Liquor Traffic made an inquiry in London, in 1916, as to what kinds of liquor lead to drunkenness. Of 566 men, 229, or 40 per cent, had become intoxicated on beer, ale or stout; 10 per cent on spirits and beer mixed; 35 per cent on spirits exclusive of rum; 8 per cent on rum; 4 per cent on other drinks. The remaining 3 per cent could not state what drink intoxicated them.

The chairman of the Board of Control, Lord D'Abernon, commented that those facts indicate that drunkenness is not so predominantly due to spirits as is sometimes believed.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON ALCOHOL

The British Central Control Board appointed in November, 1916, an advisory committee "to consider the conditions affecting the physiological action of alcohol." The report of the advisory committee was issued in the early months of 1918. Some of its findings were as follows:

1. "The main action of alcohol (apart from the effects of its continued excessive use) is confined to the nervous system."
2. "Alcohol is narcotic rather than stimulant in action."
3. Its nutritional value is strictly limited.
4. Its habitual use as an aid to work is physiologically unsound.
5. The ordinary use of alcohol should not only be moderate, but should also be limited to the consumption of beverages of adequate dilution, taken at sufficient intervals of time to prevent a persistent deleterious action on the tissues.

In summing up their conclusions, the committee further add:

"We have found ample reason to conclude that the taking of alcoholic beverages to promote such (working) efficiency is not only useless or even detrimental in immediate effect, but is also likely to be, in its ultimate results, seriously injurious to health. In the light of our knowledge of how alcohol acts on the body, there can be no question that its habitual use by the worker as a substitute for food, or in the belief that it gives a fillip to energy, is physiologically unsound."

They consider that the "drawbacks" which accompany the use of alcohol are "amply sufficient to condemn the use of alcohol as an ordinary source from which to supply the energy required by the body in health. . . . To use it, as it is very commonly used by people who do not appreciate its limitations and drawbacks, as a staple food for muscular work, is to run a grave risk of damage to health and efficiency."

The report finds that "malted liquors . . . cannot be used as a large element in the working diet without danger of inducing such bodily disorders as may be incurred through the constant exposure of the tissues to the action of alcohol."

INSANITY DUE TO ALCOHOL

Studies of the physiological action of alcohol on the brain and nerve tissues in general can leave no doubt of the pathological conditions induced in the minds of the inebriated.—Medical Record, April 13, 1918.

What Is Alcoholic Insanity? There are five forms of insanity known as the alcoholic insanities. Of these, two, delirium tremens and acute hallucinations, are recoverable conditions, but likely to recur if the patient drinks again. Delusional states are for the most part chronic, "persisting for years, if not permanently, in spite of commitment to a hospital and complete withdrawal of alcohol." (Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, King Park State Hospital, Dec., 1915.)

Two other forms of alcoholic insanity also are chronic in which there are demonstrable changes in the brain structure. Dr. William Hanna Thompson (Roosevelt Hospital, N. Y.) explains the direct attack of alcohol as a chemical attack upon the fats and albumins of the cell structure which slowly changes them.

Prevalence of Alcoholic Insanity. The United States Census of 1910 reported that 10.1 per cent of all admissions to insane hospitals in 1910 in the United States were for alcoholic insanity—the mental diseases known to be the direct result of intemperance. This 10.1 per cent represented 6,122 persons. Cases in which alcohol was only one cause were not counted. Thus, one of every ten persons committed to insane hospitals in 1910 had alcoholic insanity. Among males, the proportion of alcoholic insane was one in every six admissions.

In the age period when drink addiction reaches its highest point, 35-44 years, 21 per cent of the insanity among men was alcoholic. In men of this age living in cities alcoholic insanity constituted 23 per cent of the whole.

In Minnesota the most direct and frequent cause of any insanity is syphilis. It may roughly be stated as the cause of ten per cent of insanity. The next prominent cause is alcoholic drinking, said Dr. R. M. Phelps, of the Minnesota State Insane Hospital at the Minnesota Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1915, "It may be said to cause directly and decidedly 10 per cent more, and to be a prominent helping cause in about 15 per cent of additional cases."

The Michigan Eugenics Commission (1915) discussing the causes of insanity, said: "Could the present day direct influence of alcohol and syphilis be abolished, the state would be relieved of a care of nearly one-fourth of the cases now yearly admitted to the Michigan State Hospital. [With] the removal of these two factors, there would be a tremendous lessening in future generations of the insanity which develops on the foundation of a defective nervous and mental organization."

The Commission further reported that alcohol was the direct cause of the insanity of one person in every 12 (8.4 per cent) admitted to the Michigan state insane hospitals in 1913-1914. There was alcoholism among the ancestors in 13.4 per cent of the patients admitted.

Alcohol was a cause of 22.2 per cent of all the male first admissions to state insane hospitals in New York in the year ending September 30, 1913, according to Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., at the 45th Annual Meeting of the

American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, December, 1915. This does not include the 12.4 per cent in which there was also a history of intemperance, nor the 43.8 per cent in which alcohol was said to have been used moderately. "In view of what has been learned concerning the effects even of single moderate doses of alcohol," said Dr. Rosanoff, "it is impossible not to feel that some unascertained degree of harm has been produced by the alcohol even in the two last mentioned groups of cases, although a conservative judgment has refused to attribute a causative influence to it."

Twenty-seven per cent of all the admissions to the California State (Insane) Hospitals are due to alcoholic insanity and alcoholism and drug addiction, according to the California State Board of Health, Vol. II, No. 10.

One hundred cases of alcoholic insanity committed to the Rhode Island State Hospital in 1912 and 1913 cost the state in round numbers up to February 1, 1916, \$12,000. Dr. Arthur H. Harrington of this hospital says, "Some will remain in the hospital for an indefinite period; some will pass the remainder of their lives at the hospital."

In New England in 1910, there were 13.7 persons to each 100,000 of the population committed to state hospitals suffering from alcoholic insanity. This ratio is larger for New England than for any one of the other eight census divisions of the United States. It is the state of Massachusetts that carries New England's ratio up. In 1910 there were 614 cases of alcoholic insanity committed to hospitals in Massachusetts. In the United States as a whole there were 6.7 persons per 100,000 population admitted to insane hospitals having alcoholic insanity; in New England the ratio was 13.7; in Massachusetts 18.6. Alcoholic insanity constituted 12.9 per cent of all admissions of insane in New England in 1910; 14.3 per cent in Massachusetts, 6.4 per cent in Maine. In 1916 the percentage of insanity in Massachusetts due to alcohol alone was 12.18. In addition it was one factor in 4.30 per cent more cases, making a total of 16.48 per cent—about one in six—of insanity admissions due wholly or partly to alcohol.

Insanity in Kansas makes a relatively favorable showing, according to the Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Control of the State Charitable Institutions of Kansas for the two years ending June 30, 1916.

The actual increase in the institutional insane in Kansas between 1904 and 1910 was only 18 per cent as contrasted with the 25.1 per cent of the country as a whole. Its ratio of insane to population increased 8.5 per cent as against 11 per cent in the whole United States.

There were but 17 alcoholic insane patients, all males, admitted to the Topeka Hospital in two years. "This," says the report, "is 2.1 per cent of all admissions, as compared with 3.2 per cent in the preceding biennial period.

"Fourteen of these were first admissions: three were readmissions. Four were foreign-born, while nine, or more than 50 per cent, were of foreign parentage. Fifty-three per cent of the patients, where a family history could be obtained, had parents or grandparents that drank to excess.

"When compared with the state hospital reports from other states, 2.1 per cent is a surprisingly small proportion of alcoholic

insanity. It should be borne in mind in this connection that Kansas, unlike many states, has no state inebriate hospital nor county nor city hospital where acute alcoholic mental disturbances such as delirium tremens and alcoholic hallucinosis may be treated."

At the Ossawatimie Hospital the 11 alcoholic cases constituted but 1.9 per cent of the total admissions. Nine of these came from border counties. "This low percentage of alcoholic insanity," says the superintendent, "strikingly proves the effectiveness and some of the benefits of state-wide Prohibition."

These facts as to the prevalence of insanity and the reduction of alcoholic insanity after the enactment and enforcement of Prohibition laws justify the resolutions passed by the annual convention of Alienists and Neurologists, July, 1915:

It has been established that alcohol is a poison directly affecting the brain and other tissues, and that its effects are responsible for a large part of the various forms of insanity and degeneracy.

The laws of many states make alcohol freely available for drinking purposes, and thereby contribute to the physical and moral degeneration of the people. We unconditionally condemn the use of alcohol as a beverage, and recommend that the various states enact laws to eliminate its use.

DRINK AND HEREDITY

Arlett and Wells (Jour. Exper. Med. No. 26, 1917) showed by animal experiments that in alcoholized animals in which no other tissues showed evidence of injury, the tissues of the generative organs were injured in varying degrees. This showed itself all the way from abnormal and defective offspring to complete sterility. The experimenters found that some time before sterility took place, the animal is producing germ cells of all degrees of abnormality and deficiency.

The British National Birth Rate Commission of Inquiry reported in 1917 that alcoholism is injurious to germ plasm leading both to sterility and to defective young.

Dr. Charles R. Stockard of Cornell Medical School is conducting experiments which have now continued several years, as to the effects of alcohol on heredity in guinea pigs. The report on the experiments up to March 24, 1916, gives a record of 887 matings which produced 1,115 full-term young and 288 early abortions or negative results. (Interstate Medical Journal, June, 1916.)

Deformities were even more frequent among the offspring when an animal of alcoholic parentage was mated with an alcoholic. The results were worse in some ways than when two alcoholic animals were mated.

The following table gives the results of all alcoholic and normal matings in the first generation:

	Number Matings	No Result	Still-born Litters
Alcoholic	180	69 (38%)	21
Normal	123	26 (21%)	2
	Living Litters	Young Dying Soon After Birth	Total Dead
Alcoholic	90 (50%)	77	125
Normal	95 (77%)	24	32
	Surviving Young		
Alcoholic	93		
Normal	154		

In the second generation, animals having one alcoholized parent had three times as many still-born litters proportionally as normal animals. Three-fourths of their still-born young showed serious eye defects. Nearly one-half (47 per cent) of the living

young died soon after birth. Of those that lived, one-fourth had serious defects, more than one-half are nervous and excitable, and even when mated to normal animals, give "very poor quality of offspring if any at all."

The degenerate offspring in the third generation, the experimenter concludes, owe their condition to the effects of the alcohol upon the germ cells of their grandparents which have been transmitted to them through their parents. The few animals of this generation which have survived "are generally weak and in many instances appear to be quite sterile even though paired with vigorous, prolific, normal mates."

The germ cells of the males in animals seem to be more injured by the treatment than those of females, as there is a larger proportion of degenerate, paralytic and deformed offspring from the alcoholized males than from the alcoholized females.

The female offspring of alcoholized males are less viable and more frequently deformed than the male offspring.

On the other hand the male offspring from alcoholized females are inferior to the female offspring.

The experiments show that changes in the germ cells of one generation by treatment with alcohol give rise to conditions that may appear through several generations. The author explains the matter thus:

"Mammals treated with injurious substances, such as alcohol, ether, lead, etc., suffer from the treatments by having the tissues of their bodies injured. When the reproductive glands and germ cells become injured in this way they give rise to offspring showing weak and degenerate conditions of a general nature, and every cell of these offspring having been derived from the injured egg or sperm cell are necessarily similarly injured and can only give rise to other injured cells and thus the next generation of offspring are equally weak and injured, and so on. The only hope for such a line of individuals is that it can be crossed by normal stock, in which case the vigor of the normal germ-cell in the combination may counteract, or at any rate reduce, the extent of injury in the body cells of the resulting animal. By continually introducing normal mates into such a line the defects may be entirely eliminated, but the continued inbreeding of animals with defects or systemic injuries will doubtless result in the death of the race." (American Naturalist, Nov., 1913.)

A few animals of the third generation have been mated and their progeny show much worse conditions of degeneracy than any of the others. Out of six matings only one animal survived. Of four animals that died soon after birth, two were completely eyeless. None of their predecessors had received alcohol except their great-grandfathers.

Dr. Aldred Scott Warthin, professor of pathology, University of Michigan, says of the possible effect of alcohol upon progeny (Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VI, p. 279):

"The sexual cells may be affected by the intoxication of either parent. The new-born of chronic alcoholics very frequently show malformations, and at a later date, psychic disturbances. This is particularly the case in maternal alcoholism during pregnancy."

Possible Indirect Effects of Alcohol

Dr. T. A. Mjoen, director of the Chemical and Race Hygiene Research, is of the opinion (Brit. Jour. Inebriety, July, 1914) that alcohol does not injure a sound germ cell in a way to cause feeble-mindedness, but that when a defect already exists alcohol maintains and prevents its being "bred out." Dr. Mjoen believes that in time we shall find that alcohol can attack a special organ

—the brain, the liver, the kidney—and that this defective organ produces substances harmful to the germ cells.

Another view of the possibly indirect influence of alcohol on heredity is expressed by Dr. Charles S. deM. Sajous of Philadelphia (New York Medical Journal, July 10, 1915), who believes that alcohol used by the parent may impair the activity of the ductless glands, the secretions of some of which are necessary to the development not only of these glands themselves, but of the nerve cells. He thinks that when the activity of these glands is impaired in the parent there may also be impairments in the child resulting in defective development.

When Most Harm Is Done

Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, lecturer at the University of Edinburgh, in a summary of present evidence as to the effect of alcohol on heredity, expresses the belief (Brit. Jour. of Inebriety, Jan., 1917) that the kind and amount of harm done the offspring depends upon the time when the alcoholic influence begins and that alcohol produces its most serious and lasting evil effects either in the two weeks after conception, before the means of protecting the new life are fully developed, or in the long preceding period when the two cells which unite to make the new individual are separately in the keeping of the father and the mother.

Dr. Ballantyne believes that the effects of alcohol upon the unborn are simply in accord with the effects with which we are familiar in the child and the adult. The causes of morbid processes whether in ante-natal or post-natal life he regards as in all probability the same—injuries, poisons, microbes and parasites. The results differ under different environmental conditions. In ante-natal life they may be seen in unique diseases peculiar to the foetus, or in monstrosities arising in the embryonic period of formation. Farther back they produce an abnormal state of the germ cell.

Among these varying views as to how alcohol does harm to succeeding generations, there is practical unanimity that it does it. Meanwhile, says Dr. Mjoen, "We can't wait to take precautions to save the individual until the chemical and physical effects of alcohol are made absolutely clear. We cannot hesitate to take precautions to protect the offspring—the true rights of the child—until the effect of alcohol upon the germ-plasm is fully understood in all its details. The best preventive hygiene is to take precautions and restrictions against all chemical race poisons, especially lead, syphilis and alcohol."

ALCOHOL AND VICE

Many girls enter prostitution by way of dangerous dance-halls. For the purpose of increasing the sale of drinks, the halls are kept hot and poorly ventilated, dances are short, and intermissions long. The girl is ridiculed by her companions when she insists on taking soft drinks, and soon, to keep up with the rest, she is indulging freely in intoxicating drinks.

The sale of liquor in dance-halls and dancing in drinking places should be prohibited. This is absolutely necessary. Breaking the vicious associations between drinking and dancing will remove one of the gravest moral dangers for young girls who

seek relaxation or diversion in the cafe or public dance hall.—Maude E. Miner in "The Slavery of Prostitution." 1917.

Testimony before the British Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases (1916) showed that alcohol not only increases the prevalence of such diseases by clouding the judgment or weakening the self-control that would naturally resist the act in which the diseases are incurred, but lowers the natural bodily resistance to the disease germs, and renders medical treatment less efficacious.

Surgeon C. E. Riggs reported in the United States Naval Bulletin (Jan., 1917) that of 365 patients of this class at the Norfolk (Virginia) Training School, 37.5 per cent admitted having been under the influence of alcohol at the time of exposure to disease. The actual percentage, Surgeon Riggs thinks, was a little greater, as several, having taken a glass or two of beer, were yet unwilling to admit that they were in any way under alcoholic influence.

A brigade commander on the Mexican border in 1916 told a Y. M. C. A. secretary that investigation showed that about 65 per cent of the court-martial cases were directly traceable to drink, and of the remaining 35 per cent he had a conviction that drink was indirectly responsible for from 31 to 35 per cent. (Association Men, July, 1917.)

When the United States entered the European war, steps were taken to prevent this combination of drink and vice. Forest Wilson (Munsey, November, 1917) thus summarized the effort: "Nothing less than the absolute suppression of vice is regarded as a solution of the problem, and the goal of the medical corps is this very thing.

"At the outset Congress armed the Secretary of War with two powerful weapons—the law that permits him to suppress commercial prostitution altogether in the vicinity of the camps, and the law forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors by the soldiers (this, rather, was a law forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers.—Editor). It is army experience that a sober man seldom seeks impure associations. By education and by filling up the soldier's time with healthy recreation, the medical corps hopes and expects to keep the American armies undefiled."

Raymond Fosdick, chairman of the Army Committee on Training Camp Activities, outlined more in detail the campaign against vice (The Survey, Sept. 29, 1917): "We have three lines of defense in this fight. The positive work (athletics, recreations, entertainments, etc.) that this committee, the Y. M. C. A. and the recreation service of the Knights of Columbus are doing. Second, police powers. We are going to keep the prostitutes away from the camps and do all possible to discourage their trade. Finally, and only as a last measure, if the prostitutes do break through our policing, there are the prophylactic measures.

Dr. Max Joseph Retzger of Austria in an address before the Austrian Catholic League of the Cross (Oct., 1916) declared:

"Numberless times at the front I have seen the sad fact demonstrated that a visit to the saloon preceded regularly a visit to the brothel." The late Prof. Neisser of Breslau, who stood next to Blaschke as an authority on venereal diseases reported his experience with thousands of soldiers who came under his treatment as venereal patients. "There was not one," said Neisser, "who did not excuse himself on the grounds of excitation through drink.

How many there are who shudder when, in a sober condition, they realize to what they have given themselves up. . . . Shun alcohol. There can be no doubt that in thousands and tens of thousands of cases venereal diseases would be avoided if it were not for the seduction of the cursed alcohol." (Scientific Temperance Journal, Nov., 1917.)

According to Sherwood Eddy ("With Our Boys in France," 1917), 33 per cent of the soldiers in the British Venereal Diseases Camp owed their downfall to drink and the loss of self-control due to intoxication.

WHAT ALCOHOL COSTS MASSACHUSETTS

Officials of the courts and philanthropic organizations of Boston compiled for the League for Preventive Work in 1918 estimates as to the cost of alcohol to Massachusetts. These are costs of the physiological effects of alcohol. Summarized, they are as follows:

Policing	\$ 3,178,400
Criminal prosecution	181,045
Jails and houses of correction	406,735
State institutions for drunkards and inebriates.....	387,296
State insane	566,599
Public charity	317,169
Poor relief	1,200,650
Incorporated private charities	4,295,875
Total	\$10,533,769

POINTERS

The man who dies from the effects of alcohol is just as dead as if he died of smallpox or typhoid fever.

The state should be just as careful to protect its people from one source of disease as from another.

Alcohol is not a stimulant to the real man, but a form of "knock-out drops" putting the real civilized man out of business and releasing the primitive, latent savage.—Life Extension Institute.

A wild animal that must be watched is no very safe play-fellow, and the record of alcohol in its influence on mankind certainly justifies the claim that it needs watching.—Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.

Alcoholic companionship, like alcoholic friendship, belongs to the lower level; at its highest, it does not get above the emotional plane; at its commonest, it is on the physical.—Vance Thompson in Drink and Be Sober.

The world is entering the sober way of life. And the moderate drinker must face about and march with it—or be left behind, among the defectives, the ineffectives, exiles from their generation.—Vance Thompson in Drink and Be Sober.

The important question is not, Does the smallest consumption of alcohol injure me? But it is, What can I do, how shall I so order my life that our nation may free itself from the meshes of alcoholism?—Dr. B. Strehler.

The medical profession as a whole for many decades, at least, has opposed the use of alcohol in health. The last Pharmacopoeia of the United States omits alcohol altogether from the list of drugs used in the treatment of disease. Therefore, the American medical profession as a whole condemns the use of alcohol as a

food or beverage and looks with disfavor upon its employment even for medicinal purposes by the medical profession itself. It is hardly worth while at this date to go into any minutia concerning the ill effects of alcohol. Poverty, crime and disease mark its use throughout the world.—V. C. Vaughan, M.D., Dean of University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor.

The first great count in the indictment against alcohol is that it is a sure friend, the best known friend, of all the other racial poisons.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

In times of peace and great national prosperity the use of alcohol is attended with terrible cost and grave dangers, and at such times the careless and custom-ridden may resolve to pay the price and to run the risk.

But in a time of war when the fountains of the deep are opened, and every day takes its heavy toll of human life and labor, the nation that deliberately lessens its fighting capacity, increases the cost of the war in all that is most precious, and its power of recovery from the disastrous effects of war, is blind to its true interests.—Sir Alfred Pearce-Gould.

Everywhere the great leaders of democracy's fight who are in and of the struggle are the foes of alcoholism. Only a sober nation can be a free nation. Democracy requires strength of body, of mind and soul. Alcoholic beverages degenerate; they weaken the physique, the brain and the spiritual force.—John Spargo.

Now when we are up against serious things, when the verities are being revealed, the new advocates of temperance have discovered what we taught long ago. We cannot win with drink, for drink and the best are incompatible. Alcohol wipes out the best bit, the keen edge of muscle and nerve, the fine impulsive processes of thought and those highest powers whereby all communicate with and become a part of the divine and the highest.—Capt. Arthur Evans.

The industrialization of alcohol, and not the alcoholization of industry, is the program to be realized.—M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions.

The use of alcohol in a training diet (for athletes) is out of date, and one may be very emphatic on that score.—Dr. Geo. V. Dearborn, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April 4, 1918.

Whoever is fighting intemperance or gambling or bribery or waste or dirt or ugliness; whoever is working hard to make his country honest and clean and beautiful is doing patriotic work.—American Education.

Constant "nipping" of intoxicants is antagonistic to health. Men who are carrying burdens under intense strain and stress are subject to periods of depression and exhaustion which is a favorite soil for the growth of alcoholism.—H. H. Drysdale, Ohio State Medical Jour., Aug. 1917.

Alcohol is a terrible enemy, not only to the soldiers and workers of both sexes, but also in a general way for the women and youth who represent the future of the race.—Vice Admiral Rouyer in an order to the communes around Toulon, March, 1917.

Is it fair that the consumption of sugar, or of gasoline, or of bread, or of coal, should be limited while that of alcohol is unlimited? Let alcohol fly to the front in shells. We don't want to see it in civil life.—Chas. Gide in a leaflet issued by the National Economy League of France.

Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization is the Anti-Saloon League of America.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT

The object of this League is the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic, for the accomplishing of which the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object is invited. The League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS

The officers of this League shall be: A president, 12 vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a general superintendent, all of whom shall be elected biennially by the board of directors at the time of each national convention; also an associate general superintendent, a general manager of publishing interests, a financial secretary, a legislative superintendent, an assistant general superintendent, and an attorney, who shall be chosen biennially by the board of directors upon nomination of the executive committee; also superintendents of the several state Leagues each of whom shall be elected annually by the state League by whatever method it may determine, and the state League shall fix the amount of salary, provided, however, that such superintendent shall not perform any of the duties of such office or be entitled to any salary beyond the period of three months, unless within that time his election and the action of the state League in fixing the salary shall be ratified by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In the event of a disagreement the question shall be referred to a committee of nine, three of whom shall be chosen by the national executive committee, three to be chosen by the state League and three from without the state involved from the members of the board of directors by the six members thus chosen.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of two representatives from each state League and additional representatives as follows: Each state having a population of more than 1,000,000, according to the last Federal census, shall have an additional member of the Board of Directors for each additional 1,000,000 population or major part thereof. Provided, that the maximum representation on the Board of Directors be limited to five members from each state League.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall transact the business of the League and shall have power to adopt such by-laws in conformity with this constitution as may be necessary for the conduct of the League's affairs.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Executive Committee elected biennially by the Board of Directors consisting of 19 members, one member from each of the following districts: District No. 1, the New England states; District No. 2, New York; District No. 3, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia; District No. 4, Pennsylvania; District No. 5, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; District No. 6, Ohio and West Virginia; District No. 7, Indiana and Michigan; District No. 8, Illinois; District No. 9, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; District No. 10, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; District No. 11, Louisiana and Texas; District No. 12, Missouri and Arkansas; District No. 13, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; District No. 14, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma; District No. 15, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; District No. 16, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota; and three members at large, not more than one of which shall come from any one of the 16 districts.

ARTICLE VI. STATE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

There shall be a Board of Trustees for each state League. Each such board shall be representative of the church bodies and other organizations in the state co-operating in the League, and shall be elected annually or biennially by such method as may be determined by the state convention or state Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII. HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

There shall be a Headquarters Committee for each state League consisting of not less than five members, all of whom shall be elected annually or biennially by the state Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII. CONVENTIONS

Conventions of this League shall be held biennially. The time and place shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. By a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee special conventions may be called. All persons shall be recognized as delegates to the convention who are appointed by local churches, Sunday schools, Gideons, Young People's Societies, temperance organizations, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. or district or annual associations, synods or conventions of a religious body, or by any state Board of Trustees or state Headquarters Committee, or any other organization co-operating with the state League.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this constitution may be made at any biennial meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting, upon recommendation of a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, or, in the absence of such recommendation, by a three-fourths vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting. Final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within 24 hours after it shall have been presented to the board.

ARTICLE X

This Constitution shall be in effect on and after June 1, 1914.

BY-LAWS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE**The General Superintendent**

1. The general superintendent shall give his entire time to the organization and work of the League, and the superintendency of its activities throughout the entire United States.

The Secretary

2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the national convention and the Board of Directors and publish the same when authorized for sale and distribution, and shall issue notices of meetings of the Board of Directors and perform such other work as properly pertains to the office.

The Manager of Publishing Interests

3. The general manager of publishing interests shall have supervision over the League's publishing interests, including the business management of the American Issue Publishing Company and the editorial conduct of the League publications. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the Executive Committee and through it to the Board of Directors.

The Financial Secretary

4. The financial secretary shall supervise the work of securing funds for the maintenance of the League, including the collection of the percentage due the national treasury from the state Leagues. He shall not conduct a financial campaign in any state without an arrangement made between the Executive Committee and state superintendent and Headquarters Committee of the state League. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the general superintendent and the Executive Committee, and through them to the Board of Directors.

The Legislative Superintendent

5. The legislative superintendent shall represent the Anti-Saloon League in the effort to secure improved temperance legislation by Congress with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work, he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

The Assistant General Superintendent

6. The assistant general superintendent shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

The Associate General Superintendent

7. The associate general superintendent shall give his time to the work of securing funds for the League, and in the promotion of the work of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work, he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

The Attorney

8. The attorney shall represent the League in legal matters and in the general law enforcement department of the League

work with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

State Superintendents

9. Each superintendent of a state League shall superintend the work of the League in that state under the direction of the Headquarters Committee in harmony with the policy laid down by the Executive Committee and the general superintendent. He shall counsel with the state Headquarters Committee and shall execute the policies and plans initiated or determined by the state Board of Trustees in harmony with the policies of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Financial Assessments

10. The Executive Committee shall determine questions of policy or procedure, shall investigate the financial condition of the League and make pro rata assessments among the various state Leagues to help meet the expenses of the organization, this assessment to be laid as follows: Eight per cent of the gross receipts of the state Leagues having an annual income of \$125,000 or more; 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the state Leagues having an annual income of \$75,000 and less than \$125,000; 12½ per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000; 15 per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000; 17½ per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000; 20 per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an income of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000; and 25 per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of less than \$5,000, provided that in no case shall the maximum amount to be paid by any state League exceed the minimum amount to be paid by the next higher class of assessments on state Leagues.

The amounts yielded by these percentages on the receipts of the several state Leagues shall be paid into the national treasury at least as often as monthly and, except the two and one-half per cent hereinafter provided, shall first be used to pay or apply on the payment of the salary of the superintendent of that state League; said salary to be paid at least as often as monthly; provided that no assessments mentioned in this by-law shall be paid or levied upon moneys raised to pay debts of state organizations created prior to November 10, 1913. And provided, further, that the Executive Committee shall determine the basis upon which said percentage shall be levied; provided that in those cases in which the percentage forwarded by any state League to the treasury of the national organization does not amount to the superintendent's salary plus two and one-half per cent of the monthly income of the state League, that state League shall pay monthly two and one-half per cent of its gross receipts into the treasury of the national League and at the same time forward the per cent provided for by the general provision of the by-law. In the event that the amount paid by any state on the regular per cent assessed in the general provision of the by-law does not equal the superintendent's salary, the

national League shall not be liable for the remainder due such superintendent unless the national Executive Committee shall assume this obligation.

The Board of Directors

11. The Board of Directors shall meet at the time and place of each convention. Special meetings shall be called by the president of the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than a majority of the members of the board from each of seven states. Thirty members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Notices of called meetings must be mailed to each member of the board at least 30 days before a meeting is held. All officers of the League and members of the Executive Committee who are not regularly elected members of the Board of Directors shall have the privilege of the floor in the meetings of the board, but without vote. The members of the board representing each state League shall be elected by the state by such methods as it may deem best.

Trustees of Publishing Company

12. The Board of Directors shall elect the trustees who shall hold in trust the stock of the corporate body known as The American Issue Publishing Company, which was organized under the laws of the state of Ohio to conduct the League's publishing business, said trustees to be five in number and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. Such trustees shall hold all property, real and personal, pertaining to the national printing plant, now located at Westerville, Ohio, as trustees for the Anti-Saloon League of America, and shall not as such trustees or directors receive any salary or any profit whatsoever from the operation of the plant, and neither the board, as a whole, nor any member of the same, shall have power to convey any right, title or interest in said plant to any person or persons other than their successors elected by the national Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, except when ordered to do so by a vote of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America at a regular meeting.

The Executive Committee

13. The Executive Committee, not more than one-third of whose members shall be salaried officials or employees of the League, either state or national, shall act in all matters for the Board of Directors during the interim between meetings of the board; shall meet as often as four times a year, their necessary expenses in attending such meetings to be paid by the League; shall direct and control the movement and expenditures of the general superintendent and other active officers of the League; shall provide such assistance as it may deem necessary for the successful prosecution of the work; shall prepare a budget of the probable expenses of the several departments of the League and report the same, together with a digest of its work and proceedings, to the Board of Directors for their guidance; shall fix the salary of all active officers of the League, including those of the superintendents of the state Leagues, and shall also have power to fill vacancies occurring in the offices of the League and in the Executive Committee in the interim between meetings of the Board of Directors. Each state superintendent

shall make a report to the general superintendent of all contributions, receipts and disbursements, together with an exact statement of the financial condition of his state League once each month. Provided, that this section shall not apply to any funds raised in any state by the National League.

Powers of State Boards

14. The state Board of Trustees for any state League shall determine questions of policy or procedure for the work in that state League in harmony with the policies and plans of the national Board of Directors. It shall elect the state Headquarters Committee and the members of the national Board of Directors allotted to that state by the constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The word "state" shall include the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Cases of Disagreement

15. In case of a disagreement to be submitted to a committee provided in Article 3 of the constitution, the national Executive Committee shall take the initiative in issuing the call for such meeting and the expense for the meeting shall be divided equally between the state League and the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The World-Wide Liquor Problem

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

The British Isles

One of the greatest dangers which threatens Great Britain today in connection with her efforts to solve the liquor problem, is the possibility of the adoption of the plan of state purchase and state operation of the liquor traffic.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is a strong advocate of this plan. He urged state purchase in 1915 and has since that time used his influence in that direction. A commission of three has been appointed by the Prime Minister to inquire into the conditions under which the liquor trade could be purchased in England, Scotland and Ireland.

It is estimated that state purchase would increase the national debt of Great Britain by £600,000,000, and would undoubtedly fasten the traffic upon the United Kingdom for at least another generation.

Lord D'Abernon, president of the Central Control Board of Great Britain, in an address in the City Temple, London, on May 6, 1918, said in part:

"In considering the needs of both munition and transport workers, the board has always borne in mind that the severe curtailment of public house facilities, without corresponding increase in facilities for food, non-alcoholic refreshment and recreation, would not only be unfair, but would certainly lead to discontent and reaction. In order to meet this difficulty, they have initiated and developed the system of industrial canteens, of which over 700 were in existence on March 31 last, as against less than 100 before the war. Of these canteens, 95 per cent are what are popularly known as dry canteens, that is to say, they supply food and non-alcoholic drinks, but no alcohol. These canteens give refreshment to nearly 1,000,000 workers.

"All evidence points to improved public order, improved health conditions and improved care of children and of the home.

Decreased Drunkenness in London

"As an illustration of these reports I will read a statement I have recently received from Sir E. Henry, the Commissioner of Police for the metropolis. Sir Edward Henry says:

"In 1913 the convictions for drunkenness in the metropolitan police district amounted to 64,617.

"In 1914 they rose to 67,103.

"In 1917 they had fallen to 16,567.

"These figures relate to 200 police station areas, making up the 700 square miles of the metropolitan police district, with its population of over seven and one-half millions.

"The significance of these figures will be enhanced to anyone reflecting that hundreds of thousands of soldiers from the front have returned to or passed through London on a brief holiday and under conditions which might well have condoned a temporary relapse from sobriety. These statistics, however, are an eloquent tribute to the generally admirable behaviour and sobriety of the troops in our streets.

"During the past year, as the police have not slackened in vigilance, and as, moreover, inquiries independently made demonstrate that the decrease in drunkenness is actual and not merely statistical, some explanation for it seems to be required. The experienced superintendents who are in charge of the 21 divisions making up the police district attribute this decrease of 75 per cent in the statistics of drunkenness in their areas to the operation of various causes, viz.: the working of the Liquor Control Board's orders with respect to restricted hours of sale, treating and their restrictions on the sale of spirits, the diminution in alcoholic strength of those beverages, and also their greater cost to the consumer."

"Immediately before the war, in the year 1913, the average number of convictions per week in scheduled areas in England and Wales was 3,482. At the present time it is 620—a reduction of 82 per cent.

"The decline in drunkenness has been accompanied by a fall in sickness and mortality from alcoholic excess, which is almost precisely what the statisticians among you would have told you to expect.

"Cases of delirium tremens in those large towns, such as Liverpool, for which figures are available, have fallen by 80 per cent.

"The number of deaths from alcoholism in England and Wales, which in 1913 was 1,831, has fallen to 580 in 1917—a decrease of 70 per cent.

Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, only caused in part by alcoholism, which in 1913 were 3,880 and had risen in 1914 to 4,039, have fallen to 2,283 for 1917.

"Deaths of infants under one year from suffocation—commonly known as deaths from over-lying, have fallen from 1,226 in 1913 to 704 in 1917.

"Cases of attempted suicide, which are largely, though to an uncertain extent, attributable to alcoholic excesses, have fallen from 2,426 in 1913 to 935 in 1917.

"This great falling off in alcoholic sickness, disease and mortality, with its saving of life and of efficiency, will reverberate long after the period in which excessive drinking was reduced. We are not yet in full enjoyment of the revenue we have earned.

Less Liquor the Cause

"You will not expect me to state positively to what degree the various operating factors have contributed to this great decline. As far as the figures affecting men are concerned, due regard must, of course, be had to the withdrawal from civil life of a large part of the male population. Regard must also be had both to the shortage of beer and spirits consequent on the great reduction of brewing and the Prohibition of distilling due to the food situation, and to the high prices and lower alcoholic content which have accompanied this shortage. On the other hand, whereas the withdrawal of men for the army was gradual, the fall in drunkenness consequent upon the measures taken by the Central Control Board was immediate. Furthermore, many new factors have come into play since the war such as high wages, ample employment and emotional strain which, in the past, have been accompanied by a great increase in drunkenness in contrast to the present great decrease.

"And with regard to the shortage of liquor, it is a curious fact that this great fall in alcoholism had taken place before the output was restricted in April, 1917, and there has been no very marked improvement since that date. This is probably due in some measure to the fact that acute shortage and irregularity of supply tend to lead to queues and rush-drinking, and tempt the consumer to make too much of such supplies as are occasionally available—particularly if they occur at irregular intervals. Such tendencies, unavoidable as they may be under existing circumstances, are of course prejudicial to the proper regulation of the drink trade.

"I have mentioned some of the evidence available as to progress achieved. It is by no means all that is available, but I believe you will agree that it amply confirms my main contention that a vast amelioration of social conditions has taken place, and is still making progress.

"Probably no system of drink control will abolish drunkenness entirely, but I think the result achieved by the system in force in this country may stand comparison, and stand it well, with any other system of which the published results are known to me."

The manufacture of spirits for munition purposes is in the hands of the government, by act of Parliament. The importation of spirits was reduced three-fourths, on account of war necessities, and the alcoholic strength was reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent.

The annual output of beer was limited in February, 1917, to 10,000,000 barrels, or 2,500,000 barrels each quarter. The output for the quarter ended September 30, 1917, was increased 33 1-3 per cent. The amount was also increased for the first quarter of 1918 by 20 per cent. The same order also permitted an additional 13½ per cent increase for brewers supplying "necessitous munitions areas." If the government would hold to the original limit of 10,000,000 barrels, that would place the annual beer production at only 27½ per cent of the pre-war period.

Conditions since the war began have served to show something of the stranglehold which the brewers and liquor dealers of England seem to have on the House of Lords and the government itself. This revelation, however, has so aroused the public throughout the British Isles and the demand for temperance reform has become so insistent that the government is being compelled to give the matter careful consideration.

The Defense of the Realm Act, which became effective in August, 1914, provided that competent naval or military authorities might close the premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors within or in the neighborhood of any defended harbor during such hours as might be specified in the order given. The act also prohibited any person giving or selling to a member of His Majesty's forces any intoxicating liquor with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy. Selling or giving intoxicating liquor to a member of any of His Majesty's forces employed in the defense of any railway, dock, or harbor, with the intent to make him drunk, either on or off duty, was also prohibited.

The powers conferred by the above mentioned provisions of the Defense of the Realm Act were extended to any "proclaimed

area" on September 1, and both orders were reissued on November 30, 1914. The Intoxicating Liquors Restrictions bill, introduced in Parliament in 1914 by the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, provided for empowering the licensing authorities temporarily to restrict the sale, consumption and supply of intoxicating liquors and to limit the hours of opening the licensed premises. The bill was weakened by providing that action should be taken only after the recommendation of the chief officer of police that such action was necessary for the maintenance of order. A very narrow construction was put on this act, which resulted in its not being carried out in many sections as otherwise it should have been. Later, under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, an effort was made to induce the government to take heroic steps for the suppression of the liquor traffic on account of the terrific handicap of drinking employees in munition factories, shipbuilding yards and elsewhere, where the work to provide for the nation's defense was being impeded by excessive drinking among employees. The liquor interests were greatly aroused and began to bring all possible pressure to bear against the possibility of the adoption of Mr. Lloyd George's general recommendation, although it seemed evident that this recommendation had the sympathy of the government and the King.

As a result of the agitation and the systematic effort of the liquor interests to divert the attention of the public from the Prohibition question, a strong influence in behalf of governmental control of the liquor traffic developed. The gigantic task, however, of the government's taking over such an institution as the liquor traffic at a time when its attention had to be given almost entirely to the immediate demands of the war situation, was such as to discourage the government from any such move until after the war is over. Unfortunately, therefore, the movement for temperance reform throughout the British Isles, which promised so much in the early part of the war, has failed to develop along the lines of the hopes of the British temperance forces.

For many years before the war, the liquor problem throughout Great Britain had come to be considered one of the greatest problems with which the government would eventually have to deal.

Statistics compiled by Mr. George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, show that the amount expended for intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom is greatly on the increase since the war began, and this is true, in spite of the fact that at least 2,000,000 men have been withdrawn from Great Britain, in spite of the fact that the government ordered restrictions on the output of beer on account of the decline in shipping and transport facilities, in spite of the fact that the Central Board of Control of the Liquor Traffic put restrictions and prohibitions as to the sale of liquor and hours of sale, at the same time reducing the strength of spirits.

The amount spent on alcoholic drinks in the United Kingdom in 1917 was estimated at £259,000,000; in 1916 it was estimated at £203,989,000. In 1915 the estimated drink bill was £181,959,000, and in 1914 £164,463,000. Thus it will be seen that the amount expended for drink in Great Britain, during the year 1916, was in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 more than for the year 1914, which was the first year of the war, and that the amount ex-

pended for the same purposes in 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by more than £55,000,000.

For purposes of comparison the per capita expenditure may be taken as £5.12.6d on the population (48,089,000), as compared with £4.8.6d in 1916, but the population figure, under present conditions, can only be at best a rough estimate.

The total consumption of absolute alcohol in 1917 was approximately 45,000,000 gallons, as compared with 73,000,000 in 1916, 81,000,000 in 1915, 89,000,000 in 1914 and 92,000,000 in 1913. Of this quantity 73.6 per cent was consumed as beer, 23.6 per cent as spirits and 2.8 per cent as wine.

The expenditure on alcoholic liquors from August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917, was at least £714,000,000, of which about £167,000,000 went directly in taxation.

The per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors for the year 1916 was .61 proof gallons of spirits, 23.32 bulk gallons of beer, and .22 gallons of wine. In 1915 the per capita consumption was .76 proof gallons of spirits, 24.18 bulk gallons of beer and .22 gallons of wine.

The total consumption of absolute alcohol, however, seems to be on the decrease, largely due to the fact of a change in the percentage of alcohol in the different kinds of intoxicating liquors. The estimate of alcohol consumed in 1916 is 69,700,000 gallons, while that for 1915 was 78,750,000. The estimates for the year 1917 show a decrease in the amount of alcohol consumed of 12 per cent. The revenue from intoxicating liquors for 1917 was £6,500,000 less than that for 1916.

The quantities of foodstuffs used in brewing during 1917 were approximately 600,000 tons of barley and 65,000 tons of sugar. The addition of this barley to our bread supplies in the form recommended by the food supply report of the Royal Society would have increased those supplies by 268,000,000 four-pound loaves, besides providing 240,000 tons of milling offals for feeding stock. The whole of the sugar, in the form in which it is used in brewing, could have been utilized directly for human food.

The distillation of spirits for potable purposes ceased before last summer. The figures as to materials used are not available, but the Minister of Munitions stated on May 8 that in the war year 1914-15 the grain destroyed was 376,000 tons; in 1915-16, 412,000 tons; in 1916-17, 370,000 tons; and "now it has been limited to the grain used in the yeast distilleries, which represents about 270,00 tons." The destruction in 1917, therefore, exceeded 300,000 tons. The bonded stocks of spirits (home and foreign) on January 31, 1918, were 135,537,000 proof gallons. These vast stores of potable spirits are today capable of being utilized for munition purposes, thus setting free over 20,000 tons of grain per month, but they are being safeguarded for drinking after the war.

The barley must either be imported or homegrown; the proportion of each class is not stated. If entirely imported it requires 29 ships of 5,000 tons each making four voyages a year; if homegrown it necessitates the cultivation of over 700,000 acres; the additional use, in either case, of valuable labor.

The number of men of all ages still employed, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture and sale (exclusive of licensed gro-

cers' shops) of intoxicants was stated in a parliamentary answer to be no fewer than 150,000, with, of course, a very large number of women.

In 1914 there were approximately 141,000 liquor shops in Great Britain; 111,000 of these shops being licensed for sale on the premises. This means one drink shop to every 330 persons in the United Kingdom, or one drink shop to every 200 adults 20 years of age.

The number of breweries in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 4,398. These breweries produced during the same year 56,480,000 hectoliters (47,320,240 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in Great Britain and Ireland in 1910 was 119 liters, or ten liters less than in 1908.

The following table shows the per capita consumption of beer for 10 years:

YEARS	Gallons	YEARS	Gallons
1901.....	31.48	1907.....	27.81
1903.....	30.34	1909.....	26.47
1905.....	28.44	1910.....	25.87

The reports for the year 1908 show the consumption of wine for that year in the United Kingdom to have been 26,349,873 gallons, while that of distilled spirits was 38,133,721 gallons and that of beer was 1,021,123,632 gallons.

According to the official reports there was a decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits for the year 1910-11 of about 10,000,000 gallons. This seeming decrease, however, was very evidently not due to the decline in liquor drinking, but was due to the fact that on account of additional taxes on liquor licenses imposed by the finance act of the government in 1910 liquor dealers used up surplus stock instead of keeping on hand the usual supply and withdrawing from bond the actual amount consumed. The figures for this year and the next year will throw some light on that phase of the case.

In 1901 the quantity of distilled spirits consumed in the United Kingdom was in round numbers 57,000,000 proof barrels, while in 1909 it was only 43,831,007 proof barrels. During this same period the number of distilleries decreased from 199 to 176.

The population of the British Isles increased 21.3 per cent between 1890 and 1910, but the total consumption of beer during the same period increased only 5 per cent, and the per capita consumption decreased 13.4 per cent. During the same period the total consumption of spirits decreased 23.6 per cent and the per capita consumption decreased 37.3 per cent. During the same period the total consumption of wine decreased 14.6 per cent and the per capita consumption decreased 32.5 per cent.

The House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority, has shown itself favorable to advanced temperance legislation. The licensing bill for England and Wales passed that body by a majority of 237, the vote standing 350 for and 113 against. The House of Lords, however, controlled by the liquor and money interests of England, expressed through the leadership of Lord Rothschild and others, stands overwhelmingly favorable to the liquor traffic. The licensing bill, consequently, went down to defeat in the House of Lords by a vote of 272 to 96.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE ON DRINK FOR 37 YEARS

Year *	Estimated	Expenditure Per Head	Year	Estimated	Expenditure Per Head
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1880	140,130,055	4 1 3¾	1899	185,927,227	4 11 8
1881	145,538,760	4 3 4	1900	184,881,196	4 10 4¼
1882	144,707,971	4 2 0½	1901	181,738,245	4 7 8¼
1883	143,887,204	4 0 9¾	1902	179,499,817	4 5 6¾
1884	144,734,214	4 1 0¾	1903	174,445,271	4 2 4
1885	141,039,141	3 18 3¾	1904	168,987,165	3 18 11¾
1886	140,550,126	3 17 4¾	1905	164,167,941	3 15 11
1887	142,784,438	3 18 0¾	1906	166,425,911	3 16 3
1888	142,426,153	3 17 2¾	1907	167,016,200	3 15 9
1889	151,064,035	4 1 3¼	1908	161,060,482	3 12 3¾
1890	159,542,700	4 5 1½	1909	155,162,485	3 8 11½
1891	161,765,291	4 5 7¼	1910	157,604,658	3 9 3½
1892	161,527,717	4 4 9¼	1911	162,797,229	3 11 10¼
1893	159,020,709	4 2 8¾	1912	161,553,339	3 10 9
1894	158,932,134	4 1 11½	1913	166,681,000	3 12 5
1895	163,133,935	4 3 4½	1914	164,463,000	3 10 10
1896	170,426,467	4 6 4½	1915	181,959,000	3 18 11
1897	174,365,372	4 7 6¾	1916	203,989,000	4 8 6
1898	176,967,349	4 8 0¾			

The total estimated expenditure of the nation on intoxicating liquors in the last 37 years thus amounts to £6,010,882,918, or an annual average of £162,456,295.

The public houses throughout Great Britain as a rule are open only five hours each day.

ENGLAND AND WALES

The amount of spirits consumed per capita for 10 years is shown as follows:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901.....	8.00	1907.....	6.48
1903.....	7.35	1909.....	6.08
1905.....	6.72	1910.....	4.08

During the first ten years of this century, moreover, the per capita consumption of beer in England and Wales declined 18 per cent and the per capita consumption of wine declined 33 per cent.

There are 12,995 parishes with a population of 7,469,488 in the rural districts of England and Wales. Of these, 3,903, with a population of 575,219, have no liquor saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises.

During the years from 1905 to 1909 about 7,000 liquor shops were closed in England and Wales and the convictions for drunkenness dropped from 207,171 to 169,518.

The almost universal custom of having barmaids in the public houses of London and other cities and towns throughout the United Kingdom, and the fact that a very large per cent of the customers in front of the bars are women, present what is probably the most serious aspect of the liquor problem in England.

It is frequently asserted that the workers will "down tools" if Prohibition during the war and demobilization is enacted. No evidence of this is forthcoming and Arthur Henderson and other

labor leaders in England have strongly protested against this "libel on the working classes." The following results of plebiscites taken in various industrial centers on the question show an overwhelming vote in favor of Prohibition:

	For	Against	Majority
Paisley	11,182	1,178	10,004
Clydebank	8,207	1,861	6,346
Barrhead	3,343	299	3,044
Cowdenbeath	2,371	576	1,795
Alva	1,332	47	1,285
Oban	1,249	80	1,169
Lesmahagow	1,076	32	1,044
Spennymoor	2,765	143	2,622

SCOTLAND

The following synopsis of the provisions of the Temperance Act for Scotland shows the provisions now in force and those which are to be voted upon in 1920:

I. Provisions Now in Force

Clubs.—Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold between the hours of 2 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning. There are also more effective powers to prevent the opening of clubs and to stop abuses.

Theaters.—Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold, except during the same hours as the public houses.

Drunken Persons.—Any one endeavoring to enter a public house while in a state of intoxication is liable to prosecution and punishment.

Riots.—Sheriffs have power to close all licensed premises near which there is a riot or expected riot.

Structural Alterations.—Magistrates cannot order any alterations on license premises from now until 1920.

No license holder in Scotland is now allowed to sell intoxicating liquor before 10 o'clock in the morning. This is a great gain.

II. Provisions Coming Into Force in 1920

Requisition.—In September, 1920, a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in any area may demand a poll.

Poll.—The poll shall be taken in November or December, 1920, and a new poll may be taken every three years.

Resolutions.—The questions to be submitted will be three in number:—

1. No-license resolution.
2. Limiting resolution.
3. No change resolution.

Voting

1. No-license will not be carried unless 55 per cent of those voting are in favour of it. The 55 per cent of those voting must not be less than 35 per cent of the number of voters on the roll. If no-license is not carried, those in favor of it will have their votes added to the resolution in favor of reduction of licenses.

2. A limiting resolution, which means a reduction of one-fourth of the licenses, will not be carried unless a majority of those voting equal in number to 35 per cent of the voters on the roll are in favor of it.

3. No change—If a majority of voters is in favor of no change, that resolution will be carried.

Voters.—The voters in Burghs are those who are on the municipal roll and in Parishes those who are on the Parish Council roll. Women electors are therefore entitled to vote.

Areas.—Towns with less than 25,000 inhabitants will be treated as a single area. Towns with over 25,000 inhabitants have the wards as areas. Where the ward has less than 4,000 inhabitants the town council may join it to another ward. In counties the parish is the area.

The per capita consumption of distilled spirits in Scotland, the whisky producing center of Great Britain, decreased more than 40 per cent during the ten years following 1900. The following table shows the decline from year to year:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901.....	14.88	1907.....	12.80
1903.....	14.48	1909.....	12.16
1905.....	12.88	1910.....	8.24

IRELAND

The statistics for Ireland for the decade from 1901 to 1910 inclusive, show the per capita consumption of spirits was as follows:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901.....	8.72	1907.....	7.76
1903.....	8.40	1909.....	7.52
1905.....	7.84	1910.....	5.04

In 1882 the quantity of spirits consumed in Ireland was 5,300,000 gallons, while in 1910 the amount consumed was only 2,300,000 gallons. The reports for 1910 also show a decreased consumption under the amount for 1909 of 1,212,387 gallons.

As the consumption of liquor declined in Ireland so also crime decreased. The number of arrests for drunkenness in Ireland in 1876 was 112,253, while in 1909 the number of arrests was 68,748. The arrests for drunkenness have decreased by 14,014 since 1903, in which year the new law enacted by Parliament went into effect preventing the issuing of new licenses in Ireland for a period of from five to seven years. During the first four years under this law the number of licenses decreased 1,417.

France

The drink bill of France amounts to about 1,752,772,850 francs annually.

Greatly increased taxation on alcoholic liquors in France has raised the revenue derived from that source by the republic to 300,000,000 francs. Over against this revenue, however, the government faces a tremendous expense by reason of the part which alcohol plays each year in disease, pauperism and crime.

The expense of caring for the alcoholic insane in 1895 was 8,114,000 francs. The salary loss sustained by reason of sickness and damages caused by liquor amounted to 1,340,000 francs. Public assistance chargeable to the same cause amounted to 70,000,000 francs. The losses from drink-occasioned suicides and accidental

deaths amounted to 5,000,000 francs. The cost of crime chargeable to alcohol was estimated at 9,000,000 francs.

The retail sale of spirits for consumption on the premises in cafes, smoking rooms and other drink-selling places is prohibited except from 12 noon to 2 p. m. and from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

On the 14th of December, 1916, M. Briand, the French Premier, presented to the French Chamber of Deputies a bill granting to the government the right to requisition the alcohol in France for use in munition factories. This was to apply to all stocks of alcohol, whether in bond or in private custody, where such stocks exceeded 100 hectoliters. The Premier also announced that the government was favorable to a policy of total Prohibition of whisky, brandy and spirituous liquors, and insisted that the solution of the liquor problem in France involved the life of the nation and its salvation.

Upon the outbreak of the war the sale of spirits in the French army was promptly prohibited. On February 2, 1915, the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 481 to 52 passed the Absinthe Prohibition bill, which was also promptly passed by an overwhelming majority in the French Senate, thus suppressing for all time the manufacture, sale and exportation of absinthe and similar drinks.

The Prohibition of absinthe throughout the nation is well enforced. A proprietor of a liquor selling establishment in the city of Paris, who had given absinthe to his friends, was recently fined \$40,000.

In October, 1915, the Minister of the Interior issued a decree prohibiting the use of distilled spirits among women and children, but this decree has not been well enforced.

In 1915 the Minister of War issued an order forbidding the sale of liquors to soldiers. This was thrown out by the Supreme Court. Parliament in 1917 conferred the right to issue such an order as a war measure and the minister thereupon issued another order to the same effect.

During 1916 the government proposed to the House of Deputies a measure prohibiting altogether free distillation. The House passed the measure, making an exception, however, which permitted peasants to distill free of duty as much as 10 liters a year for their own personal consumption.

On March 8, 1917, intoxicated persons and spirits were both banished from the work-shops.

An old law of 1873 has been revived by Parliament prohibiting the appearance of public of persons who are intoxicated and create a scandal. The sale to minors under 18 years, the employment of barmaids under 18 years except members of one's own family, and the harboring of prostitutes are also prohibited.

Before the breaking out of the world war, France presented the greatest menace to the progress of the temperance reform movement of any nation in Europe. There were over 1,000,000 distilleries in France. There was one wine shop in the nation for every 40 of the population. Paris alone had 30,000 liquor selling establishments. The consumption of intoxicating liquors among the French people in 30 years had increased 1,300 per cent. In 1910 an effort was made to limit the number of liquor selling establishments to one for every 200 of the population. The bill passed the Senate by a majority of five out of a total of 269 but failed to pass in the Chamber of Deputies.

The production of beer in France for the first five months of the fiscal year 1911 was 6,737,000 hectoliters as compared with 6,072,000 hectoliters for the same period of 1910 and 5,742,000 hectoliters for the same period of 1909.

In 1910 there were 3,263 breweries in France. The beer produced amounted to 15,400,000 hectoliters (12,905,000 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer for 1910 was 36 liters.

The consumption of absinthe in 1878 was 15,521 hectoliters; in 1909 it was 206,000 hectoliters, an increase of 1,300 per cent in 30 years.

The consumption of wine in France, including Algeria and Tunis, was 1,710,900,000 gallons in 1905. The consumption of distilled spirits for 1903 was 97,177,968 gallons.

During the fiscal year 1910-11 France exported 38,584,408 quart bottles of champagne. Of this amount 1,951,944 bottles came from France to the United States of America.

The influence of the French government and French financial interests, however, were not confined to French territory. Through the powerful arm of the French Bourse, the French Republic had been reaching out to the remotest sections of Europe in the effort to stem the world tide of temperance reform.

When Norway, a few years ago, enacted advanced temperance legislation directed toward the reduction of the importation and use of wines, the French Bourse, under threat of boycotting the loans needed by Norway for new railway lines, compelled the Norwegian Parliament to repeal the law.

When the Santag of Finland, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a law providing for absolute Prohibition, the Czar of Russia, who has been the overlord of Finland, also under threat of the French Bourse to withdraw vast Russian loans, refused to allow this law to be put into operation.

When the French nation in 1896 acquired sovereignty over the island of Madagascar, the Queen, Ranovolona III, who had maintained Prohibition throughout her reign, was sent into exile, and upon the demand of the French Bourse the liquor traffic was re-established.

Russia,

In 1894 the government of Russia took over the vodka traffic, making it a complete government monopoly. From that time until 1914 the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the Russian Empire increased over 500 per cent. This fully demonstrated to the Russian government and the Russian people that government operation of the liquor traffic is no solution to the problem which that traffic presents. Before the breaking out of the war, strong representations had been made to the Russian Duma and to the Czar by advocates of Prohibition, and it is very evident that the great crisis of 1914 gave to the Czar an opportunity of easily doing that which he had been contemplating for some years before the war began. All the wine shops, beer saloons and government vodka shops were closed during mobilization in Russia. In September, 1914, the sale of vodka and all other spirits was prohibited until the end of the war. About one month later, the Czar, through a special decree, prohibited forever in the Russian Empire the sale of vodka.

The per capita consumption of beer in Russia has always been very small. In 1910 the 320 breweries of the Empire produced 8,800,000 hectoliters (7,374,400 U. S. barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in Russia has been only about 6 liters per year. The annual production of wine, before the war, amounted to approximately 80,000,000 gallons.

The history of the liquor traffic in the Russian Empire and the part which the government has played in dealing with that traffic, is very significant. The creation of a state monopoly for the sale of vodka, in 1894, was not the first attempt which the Russian government had made along this line. In 1819 the Russian government attempted a state monopoly of the traffic, which continued for about eight years. In 1826 the policy was changed by the government permitting the traffic and deriving revenue from the sales by private corporations and individuals. This policy continued until 1862, when a general excise license took the place of the old system. This license system continued until 1894, when the state monopoly was again put into operation.

Soon after the adoption of the license system in 1862, the number of licensed liquor establishments was 257,531. In 30 years from that time this number had decreased to 114,963. In 1914 the number had dwindled to approximately 61,000; 25,300 of which were operated by the government. While the number of establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors decreased under the state monopoly system, the amount of liquors consumed gradually increased, the government itself promoting in almost every way possible the sale of liquor through the government shops, for the purpose of increased revenue. This revenue constantly increased until it amounted to 26 per cent of the total revenue of the Empire just before the war.

Investigations and reports made in different parts of the Russian Empire during the five years preceding the great world war had much to do with the government's change of policy after the war began. An investigation in the city of Moscow in 1911 revealed the fact that 90 per cent of the drinking population had learned the habit while at school. Of 18,134 school boys between the ages of 8 and 13 in Moscow, it was found that 12,152 were addicted to the use of liquor. Out of 10,404 girls of the same age, 4,733 were found to be addicted to the use of liquors.

In 1912 the Duma adopted resolutions proposing the removal of the arms of the Empire from the vodka labels and the adoption of poison labels for all bottles of spirits. During this same year the Russian Minister of Marine abolished the spirit ration in the navy. A bill was introduced in the Duma in 1913 at the instance of the government which was intended to promote the temperance movement, by limiting the hours of opening for state liquor shops outside of municipalities and compelling state liquor shops to conform to the regulations of the municipalities as to opening and closing hours. This measure was still pending when the war broke out.

In January, 1914, the Czar officially declared against the increase of the state revenues through the vodka monopoly, through the debauchery of his subjects.

The gross earnings of the state monopoly for the year 1913 were estimated by the Russian Minister of Finance at \$467,400,000.

While the absolute Prohibition decree covers only the sale of vodka, the privilege of local option as to the sale of wine and beer

has been extended to the municipal councils of the cities throughout the Empire, and the illegal sale of such liquors is punishable by very heavy fines and imprisonment.

The results of Prohibition, as testified to by government officials and government records, are most significant. For instance, in January and February of 1914 there were sold in European Russia and Eastern and Western Siberia 48,085,000 gallons of spirits. During the same months in 1915 in these localities there were only 642,000 gallons sold, most of which was for medicinal and industrial purposes.

On June 30, 1916, the Duma prohibited the sale of vodka and beer after the war, leaving the sale of wine optional with the cities and towns.

In April, 1917, the provisional government prohibited all beverage liquors containing over 1½ per cent of alcohol except in wine-producing districts, where the question of the sale of 12 per cent alcohol wine is left optional with the city authorities. The production of beer in Russia for 1917 is given at 1,000,000 barrels.

Germany

From all information obtainable it is evident that Germany has greatly reduced the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

On January 31, Associated Press information from Zurich, Switzerland, under date of January 30, was to the effect that the General Gazette for Brewers reports that the supply of barley for German breweries will be stopped and the whole brewing industry brought to a standstill and that not even beer for the German army will be produced.

The measure is said by the brewers' publication to be due to the poor harvest of oats last year and the necessity for using the barley for horse food. German breweries had already been working under a restricted allowance of grain. The annual report of the largest German brewery, published last summer, stated that the brewery had received from the preceding harvest only 15.71 per cent of its normal allowance of barley. From this, it is estimated how little brewing there has been in Germany for some time, and now it is altogether to stop as one of the means to promote the winning of the war.

The news from Zurich is not the only news respecting the closing down of brewing in Germany. The Brewers' Journal of New York, of February 1, gives the following startling news:

Whatever little news the autocratic governments of Germany and Austria reluctantly permit to be published in regard to the pitiable economic conditions of the inhabitants of their respective countries certainly does not show any improvement of the German and Austrian brewing industry. The outlook is decidedly gloomy. Of the thousands of small breweries which have been closed, many will never be opened as their business has been totally destroyed. Others will be used for manufacturing anything but beer. Of late the government has commandeered a number of breweries and converted them into meat packing plants and other facilities urgently required for the production of food for the starving population and the needs of the army.

The following item from the February, 1918, number of the American Brewer, is significant:

The business of brewing beer, which ranks second in importance among German industries, is in a bad way, and according to the Berliner Tageblatt,

so drastic have become the restrictive measures of the authorities in the matter of labor and material that the future is looked forward to with the gravest apprehension.

Before the beginning of the great world war there were 13,000 breweries in the German Empire. In the city of Berlin there were, before the war, 9,000 "animier kneipen" (public houses) where women are employed as waitresses in order that their personal appearance may attract a crowd and increase the sales of beer.

During the period of mobilization in Germany the sale of alcoholic liquors was absolutely forbidden in all German towns. In March, 1915, the local authorities throughout the Empire were given the power to limit or prohibit the supply and sale of spirits.

The production of distilled spirits, as well as the production of beer, has been greatly decreased during the war. In April, 1916, an Imperial Liquor Bureau was created for the purpose of regulating the production and sale of distilled spirits, its office being to reserve the largest portion of distilled liquors for use in the manufacture of munitions. In 1915 the quantity of beer brewed in Germany was only about 40 per cent of the average annual output before the war. This decrease was due largely to the legal limitations placed upon its manufacture and sale. During 1916 only about 48 per cent of the quantity of beer produced in 1915 was permitted to be brewed.

Tovey's Official Brewers' and Maltsters' Directory of North and South America for 1918 gives the amount of beer brewed in Germany in 1917 at only 7,700,000 barrels.

In Bavaria the sale of beer is limited from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and again from 7:30 in the evening.

The per capita consumption of beer in Germany in 1900 was 33.2 gallons. In 1909 it had dropped to 29.37 gallons.

Bavaria holds the world's record for beer consumption, the per capita amount for 1910 being 283 liters (74.75 gallons). The present per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors per year amounts to 113.9 liters, distributed as follows: Beer, 91 liters; wine, 5 liters, and distilled spirits (figured at 35 per cent), 7.9 liters.

In the German navy the decrease in the consumption of alcohol was 8 per cent in 1906, 12 per cent in 1907, 19 per cent in 1908 and 30 per cent in 1909.

A marked decrease in the consumption of beer throughout the Empire has been noticed in recent years. In 1909 the decrease in the consumption of beer was about 65,000,000 gallons. In 1910 the decrease was about 75,000,000 gallons. In five years prior to 1912 the decreased consumption of beer amounted to 175,000,000 gallons.

The government receipts from taxes on distilled spirits for the year 1910-11 were 154,932,291 marks (\$36,873,885.25), or 25,067,709 marks less than the budget estimates.

Reports of the Imperial German tax office show that receipts from beer tax for the year 1910-11 amounted to 112,445,617 marks (\$26,762,006.85), or 945,617 marks more than provided for by the estimates for the imperial budget.

In 1905 Germany consumed 79,600,000 gallons of wine, and in 1903 the consumption of spirits amounted to 124,313,000 gallons, while that of beer reached in that year 1,782,778,000 gallons.

According to official reports Germany produced in 1910 a total of 64,491,824 hectoliters (54,044,148 United States barrels) of beer.

which represented a decrease of 6,198,268 hectoliters (5,194,148 United States barrels) from the amount produced in 1909. The number of breweries reported for 1910 was 13,186, which number was less than the number reported for 1909 by 1,684.

The laws of the 26 German states are very old and are mostly directed against the misuse of spirits. Very little restriction of any kind has been placed on beer or wine.

Italy

Some 15,000 liquor stores were closed throughout Italy during 1915 and 1916.

Since the outbreak of the world war Italy has absolutely prohibited the sale of absinthe, while the sale of any kind of alcoholic liquors to persons under 16 years of age has been forbidden.

On August 22, 1915, the wires flashed the news from the city of Milan that 1,800 liquor licenses in that city had been revoked as the first step in a national campaign against alcoholism.

Italy has the questionable distinction of producing about one-third of all the wines used in the world.

The fight against alcohol in Italy is very largely a fight against the uses of wines, distilled spirits and beer being only secondary in evil effects upon the people of that country. The annual production of wine in Italy is about 850,000,000 gallons.

There are 93 breweries in Italy with an annual production, according to the reports of 1910, of 567,186 hectoliters (455,101 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer, which is only about two liters, is smaller than in any other country of Europe with the exception of that of Turkey and Spain.

The production of distilled spirits in 1909 was 800,537 hectoliters. In 1889 the amount produced was only 85,284 hectoliters.

The following table shows something of the tremendous problem which the government of Italy faces in this struggle against the alarming use of alcohol in all parts of the nation:

YEAR	Population	Deaths	Deaths from Alcohol
1887.....	29,614,430	828,992	434
1897.....	31,716,318	695,602	504
1907.....	33,776,087	700,333	663
1908.....	34,129,290	692,769	897

The quantity of wine consumed in Italy per capita in 1884 was 72½ liters. In 1905 it had risen to 111½ liters. During this same period the per capita consumption of beer and the per capita consumption of spirits have increased over 50 per cent.

One of the most encouraging signs of the present anti-liquor crusade is the fact that among the leaders of the temperance forces are the chiefs of the Socialistic party who are themselves total abstainers.

Austria-Hungary

The anti-liquor provisions in Austria-Hungary adopted during 1915 and 1916 were very similar to those adopted in the German Empire. During the greater part of 1916 the manufacture of beer was prohibited, the government taking the attitude that the prohibition was necessary in order to conserve the food supply,

especially the supply of barley. In many public houses the sale of distilled spirits has been prohibited altogether.

In Hungary the use of barley for beer was prohibited in March, 1917. Moreover, on August 23, 1917, the government forbade the use of cherries, pears and apples for the production of alcohol.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, in January, 1918, announced that the Austrian government had reduced the output of beer for 1918 to only 8 per cent of the normal peace time production.

Since the war began, Austria has limited the hours for the sale of liquor on week days to those between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., closing all liquor shops on Sundays and holidays.

There are 2,090 breweries in Austria-Hungary and dependencies. These breweries produced in 1910 a total of 23,048,239 hectoliters (19,314,424 United States barrels). Salzburg has the second largest record for per capita beer consumption in Europe, the amount in 1910 being 230 liters, Bavaria alone recording a larger per capita amount.

The amount of wine produced in Austria-Hungary per annum is about 200,000,000 gallons, while that of spirits is about 115,000,000 gallons.

Spain

Spain is one of the largest wine producing countries of the world. The total area under vines in 1909 was 3,203,206 acres. The annual production of grapes is over 528,400,000 gallons, with an estimated value of \$63,000,000. In 1909 the grapes used for the manufacture of wines amounted to 2,419,112 tons. More than one-seventh of the world's production of wine is made in Spain, and in addition the grapes exported by Spain to France and Italy are used annually to produce about 2,000,000 additional gallons of wine.

During 1910 Spain exported 51,636,813 gallons of wine at \$8,819,055.

The production of beer in Spain during 1910 amounted to only 340,000 hectoliters (284,920 United States barrels), there being only 41 breweries in the nation, and the annual per capita consumption of beer being only three liters.

Switzerland

Switzerland is practically the only country in the world where fermented liquors are not taxed either directly or indirectly by the national government. There are 160 breweries in the several cantons which produced in 1910, 2,600,000 hectoliters (about 2,178,800 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in 1910 was 76 liters.

While beer is the popular beverage in German Switzerland, wine is the popular beverage in French and Italian Switzerland. The consumption of wine in 1905 was 22,190,000 gallons.

The use of distilled liquors has decreased in recent years, while that of absinthe has been absolutely prohibited by law. This law was adopted by vote of the people of the several cantons on July 10, 1908, the majority in favor of the provision being 98,530 out of a total vote of 373,934.

Under the direct legislation system of Switzerland each canton has the power to vote on the liquor question or any other question.

At the present time there is a movement to prohibit free distillation.

Belgium

In that portion of Belgium not under German rule there are 2,520 saloons for a civil population of only 62,500. This means one saloon for every 24 inhabitants.

The importation and sale of spirits in this portion of Belgium were prohibited in November, 1914. In that portion of the country under German military rule, the sale of spirits is prohibited.

Before the war began, Belgium had prohibited the sale and manufacture of absinthe.

There were 3,349 breweries in Belgium. These breweries produced in 1910, 16,000,000 hectoliters (13,404,000 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer for the same year was 220 liters, which was larger by 50 liters than the per capita consumption in 1908.

The production of spirits in Belgium amounts to about 10,000,000 gallons annually.

The latest available statistics show the annual consumption of wine in Belgium to be 8,948,200 gallons, and that of distilled spirits 9,895,000 gallons.

A careful estimate places the number of liquor selling establishments throughout the nation at 220,000 exclusive of the other places where beer only is sold. In other words there is one liquor selling place for every eight men. The annual drink bill is estimated to be over \$200,000,000.

Holland

The government of Holland has prohibited the use of cereals by distilleries. This has been adopted as a measure necessary to the war conditions surrounding Holland. In April, 1916, a Local Option League was organized in Holland and secured the signatures of 600,000 men and women to a petition requesting the Parliament to pass a local option law.

According to the latest available reports (1910) there are 562 breweries in Holland producing 1,800,000 hectoliters (1,508,400 United States barrels) of beer per year. The per capita consumption of beer is 29 liters. The consumption of wine in Holland is about 2,000,000 gallons per year, while that of distilled spirits amounts to about 9,000,000 gallons per year.

A law went into effect May 1, 1910, prohibiting the sale of whisky, gin, brandy and all other forms of spirits at railway stations, the sale of wine and beer only being permitted.

Three recent test votes taken on the liquor question resulted in a total of 100 votes for unrestricted sale, 694 votes for the continuation of the present system, 739 votes for the diminution of dramshops and 2,287 votes for Prohibition.

Since 1897 the per capita consumption of alcohol has fallen almost one-half.

Norway

The Norwegian Parliament, after the outbreak of the war, passed a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors to soldiers of any grade, to men of the war fleet, and to railway men on duty. During the summer of 1916 there was a general strike in Norway during which the sale of alcoholic liquors was prohibited. In many places, also, the sale of fermented liquors was prohibited. The government put into effect the Prohibition of the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors from the 18th of December, 1916, until January 8, 1917. The results of this Prohibition were so favorable that the government extended the Prohibition until March 1, 1917.

A law passed in 1917 puts an end to the class of licenses known as "life licenses," leaving each community full power to prohibit the sale of all liquors, including beer and wine.

The government has also prohibited distillation of spirits and the sale of wine containing over 15 per cent of alcohol.

The use of cereals and malt in the manufacture of beer containing over $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of alcohol is also prohibited.

The sale of spirits was prohibited by the government on August 4, 1914, and continued until October 11, 1914. During this period of 69 days the arrests for drunkenness numbered 5,545, as against 9,507 for the same period of 1913. From October 11, 1914, for 42 days, the government permitted the sale of liquors on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon. During this 42 days there were 5,983 arrests for drunkenness as against 5,798 for the same period of 1913.

Beer is the great drink among the users of intoxicants in Norway. That country has exactly the same number of breweries as Spain, but produces 100,000 more hectoliters of beer each year than does Spain. The production of beer in Norway for 1910 amounted to 440,000 hectoliters (368,720 United States barrels).

The per capita consumption of beer in Norway is 19 liters, as against two liters in Spain.

There are 26 distilleries in Norway with an output in 1909 of 500,000 liters (105,668 gallons) and in 1910 of 910,000 liters (240,395 gallons).

The per capita consumption of wine is 12.68 quarts, while that of spirits is 1.55 quarts.

Norway has one of the best local veto liquor laws to be found upon the statute books of the countries of Europe.

The lower house of Parliament which for some time has had a majority in favor of Prohibition, but has been unable to get concurrence from the upper house, announced early in 1917 the measures they deemed urgent on the alcohol question. These included:

Total Prohibition to go into force at the end of ten years, the traffic in the meanwhile to be progressively reduced; immediate Prohibition for the period of the war.

The lower chamber voted unanimously for immediate Prohibition, but the upper chamber voted against it, 72 to 60, and proposed a number of measures far less radical. A compromise bill was finally effected.

The new legislation includes the following changes:

1. Wine and beer are bought under the Gothenburg system.

2. Liquors may not be served to persons under 21 years of age; to any one condemned for drunkenness within two years; nor to those who within three years have committed offenses in a state of intoxication.

This new legislation did not go into effect until January, 1918, and did not repeal existing restrictions, laws and ministerial orders. About 60 per cent of the local districts, 1,424 out of 2,409, are dry.

The government ordered in August a suspension of distilling on account of the grain shortage, and earlier in the year a temporary prohibition of the sale of spirits until May 12 in order to take an inventory of the stock on hand and to determine what limitation must be set upon individual purchases. This last was afterwards fixed at two liters of spirits a month, until October 1, 1917, spirits being understood as all over 25 per cent of actual alcohol.

Minors, or those who had been fined for drunkenness or for crimes due to drink, are not allowed to purchase. The card system for all drinkers makes the enforcement of these provisions possible. Men who fail to support their families adequately are not allowed to purchase wine, beer or spirits, either to carry away or to consume on the premises.

Retail places must be closed at 2 o'clock on afternoons before holidays and Sundays, and on those days no spirits can be sold before noon nor after 7 o'clock in the evening, and not until after 2 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. Wine or beer with meals may be sold before 12 o'clock, but not unless the food purchased amounts to 75 "öre," and if less than 30 "öre" the beer is limited to one-fourth liter, i. e., one-half pint.

Sweden

The company and local veto systems which prevail in Sweden, while far from solving the liquor problem, contain certain prohibitive features which have operated to the decided advancement of the temperance cause during recent years.

Sweden has a rural population for the most part. Of the 5,429,600 population, 4,107,449 live in the country. There are 2,395 country parishes, of which 2,323 have abolished the brandy traffic. According to the 1909 reports there are 92 town and 72 country parishes where the sale of liquor is permitted.

There are 220 breweries in Sweden, which produced 2,800,000 hectoliters (2,346,000 United States barrels) of beer in 1910.

The per capita consumption of beer for 1910 in Sweden was 51 liters.

The consumption of wine in 1903 was 898,200 gallons while that of spirits for the same year was 10,730,500 gallons.

In 1916 local Prohibition was defeated in the upper house of the Swedish Parliament by a vote of 85 to 52. By action of the government beginning the 16th of November, 1916, and continuing until the 1st of October, 1917, no one can receive for home consumption more than two liters of brandy in one month. The sale of brandy in the public houses is not permitted, except with meals costing at least 15 cents. The sale of brandy for home consumption is prohibited on Sundays and other holidays, also after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons.

Finland

Prohibition which was twice voted by the Diet but failed of sanction by the Czar, was finally proclaimed May 29, 1917, by the Parliament, which has since declared independence of Russia. The Prohibition includes all alcoholic drinks except very weak beer, and was declared in spite of objection and threats of commercial reprisal from the consuls of France and Spain if the wines of those countries were excluded.

In September the government decided to requisition all alcoholic liquors except those of private individuals destined for personal use.

Denmark

In March, 1917, the government ordered Prohibition of the sale of spirits for three weeks, for stock-taking. This proved so beneficial that the manufacture and importation of spirits was prohibited from March 21, 1917, to March, 1918. Later distillation was suspended until the end of the war. Beer production was reduced in 1917 to 80 per cent of the 1916 allowance. Only imported grain can be used for this, home grain being reserved for food.

Denmark is second only to Belgium of all the countries of Northern Europe in the large per capita consumption of beer. In 1910 the per capita consumption of beer in Denmark was 105 liters. There are 344 breweries in this little country, and the production of beer in 1910 amounted to 2,578,397 hectoliters (1,956,686 United States barrels). The consumption of spirits is about 4,000,000 gallons annually.

The granting of liquor licenses in Denmark is entirely in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, with whom the advisability of granting or refusing to grant licenses is optional.

A test vote a few years ago in 127 parishes showed a large majority of the voters in 112 of these parishes to be in favor of Prohibition. The total vote showed a majority for Prohibition of 26,282 out of 40,642.

Iceland

Iceland went under Prohibition on January 1, 1915. The prohibitory law was adopted by vote of the people on September 10, 1908, the vote for Prohibition being 4,645 and the vote against Prohibition being 3,181. While the Prohibition of the sale of liquors did not go into effect until January 1, 1915, the prohibition of the importation of liquors into Iceland became effective January 1, 1912.

Reports for the first year under the Prohibition regime indicate great benefits from the Prohibition policy.

The law which was adopted by a vote of 4,645 to 3,181 on September 10, 1908, provides for the Prohibition of the importation of liquors into Iceland after January 1, 1912, and for the Prohibition of the sale after January 1, 1915.

The savings deposits in Iceland have been increased from an annual average of 600,000 crowns in 1912 before Prohibition, to 4,200,000 crowns during the first year under Prohibition.

Bulgaria

The per capita consumption of beer in Bulgaria is four liters. There are only 18 breweries in the country and their production in 1910 was 165,000 hectoliters (137,270 United States barrels). The consumption of spirits is still lighter than that of beer, the annual consumption being about 800,000 gallons.

Bulgaria, however, consumes annually about 30,000,000 gallons of wine, which, though much larger in amount than all other intoxicants used in that country, is much smaller in proportion than the alcoholic consumption of most other European countries.

Greece

Greece produces less beer per annum than any other European country, although the per capita consumption of the country is just double that of Turkey.

The ten breweries of Greece produced 88,000 hectoliters of beer in 1910, providing a per capita consumption of three liters.

The nation is practically under Prohibition so far as the natives are concerned.

Portugal

Portugal is a wine drinking country, the consumption of beer and spirits being proportionately very small. The annual production of wines amounts to about 110,000,000 gallons.

Temperance organizations are practically unknown in Portugal and very little temperance sentiment exists.

Servia

The nine breweries of Servia produce 96,000 hectoliters (80,448 United States barrels) of beer per annum (1910 statistics) and supply the necessary amount for Servian consumption, which is three liters per capita.

More wine than any other intoxicating liquor is used by the inhabitants of Servia. The annual consumption of wine is about 7,000,000 gallons.

Roumania

The beer consumption in Roumania is not of much consequence. There are only 18 breweries in the country, and the production of these breweries in 1910 was 190,400 hectoliters (159,555 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer in Roumania is only three liters.

The use of spirits in Roumania greatly exceeds that of beer, the spirits production being about 7,000,000 gallons per annum. Both beer and spirits consumption are small when contrasted with the consumption of wine in the country, which amounts to about 52,840,000 gallons per annum.

Turkey

Since the war began the Sultan by a special decree has made drunkenness in Turkey a crime subject to trial and condemnation by court martial.

Turkey, in harmony with the teachings of her religion, is a Prohibition nation. Intoxicating liquors used in that country are

largely chargeable to others than the natives. Less beer per capita is consumed in Turkey than any other country in Europe. The amount for 1910 was one and one-half liters.

There are only three breweries in the whole of Turkey, and the production of these three amounted in 1910 to only 92,000 hectoliters (77,096 United States barrels).

THE CONTINENT OF ASIA

The great religions of Asia are Prohibition religions, and followers of Buddah and Mohammed, together with the adherents to the Brahma and Parsee religions, are pledged to total abstinence as a part of their religious creeds, and but for the influence of the Western world, the great part of Asia would today be sober.

The liquor traffic, however, under present conditions is growing by leaps and bounds. European distillers and wine merchants, together with American and English breweries, are attempting to introduce intoxicating liquors into every city and village on the continent of Asia. The struggle, therefore, on the part of the moral forces of the countries of Asia, is not to abolish a native institution, but to prevent the introduction of a foreign institution which seeks to rob the Orientals of their money for the privilege of debauching them.

Until comparatively a few years ago, from the standpoint of the native races, the map of Asia, aside from Siberia, was almost white. Today, however, not only do Siberia and the Philippine Islands stand out as great black spots upon the map, but the borders of almost every Asiatic country are being shaded with the new liquor industries that have sprung into existence at the demand of European and American commercialism. The temperance work being done at the present time is largely in the hands of Christian missionaries who are fighting a decidedly unequal battle with the powers of iniquity, not only in India, China, Japan and other countries of the Eastern world, but more especially with the tremendous liquor interests of the very countries from which these missionaries go to teach the natives of Asia the value of Christian civilization.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, during the past few years, has made some progress in the way of organizing lodges and pledging natives to total abstinence. In 1907 there were 114 I. O. G. T. lodges with a membership of 3,371. In 1911 there were 130 lodges with a membership of 3,391.

Japan

Among the many Western institutions which Japan has adopted or permitted to be introduced in the Empire during recent years is the European and American liquor traffic.

The Japanese race is naturally sober, but in recent years the rapidity with which European liquor drinking has been taken up by large numbers of the Japanese in the cities and seaports of the islands indicates that if the present liquor development continues, Japan will very shortly have a new and most serious problem on hand.

The abstaining army of Japan in the Japanese-Russian war presented a living example of the virtue of temperance alongside of the vodka-consuming soldiers of Russia; but Western liquor interests in the past few years have made great headway in their

commercial campaign of greed and ruin, toward robbing Japan of one of the most important characteristics which have been responsible for her rapid development during the past century.

The campaign of commercialism has not been confined to the exportation of liquor from Europe and America to Japan, but today in several of her great cities, American breweries and English distilleries have been builded to help hasten the work of debauching a race.

The native Japanese drink, "sake," has long been a great curse to the people of Japan, but this blighting curse is rapidly taking a second place to the foreign drinks, now purchasable in the cities and towns throughout the Empire.

China

Prohibition of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors is a part of the Oriental religions. So far as the natives of China are concerned the liquor problem is not of such large importance as is the opium problem. In the large cities, however, and especially in the seaports, the Western liquor traffic has been introduced and is striving to the limit of its ability to get a hold on the Chinese race.

The great danger in China so far as the liquor traffic is concerned is not from within but from without—from Europe and America, from which countries almost every vessel bears quantities of intoxicating liquors the effect of which tends to nullify the work being done by Western missionaries and educators.

The Chinese Empire has been under Prohibition for almost 2,400 years. The imperial edict prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors was made in 459 B. C.

India

There is no private interest pushing alcoholic liquor sales for personal gains in India. There is no long-standing habit of the people demanding alcoholic liquors, but on the contrary, opposition to their uses inculcated by their religion.

But since 1900 the government which establishes licensed drink shops wherever it chooses, has increased its revenue from the sale of drink from 3.71 million pounds to 8.49 million (1915). Twenty years ago the revenue derived from drink in India was 19 per cent of the total proceeds of taxation; now it is 32 per cent.

There are now 80 distilleries in India, 38 per cent of which, both buildings and sites, are owned by the government.

The people of India, through their representative leaders, have not ceased to make objection to the planting of licensed liquor-sellers in localities where there is no demand for drink except as it is encouraged and inculcated by the liquor-sellers, backed by the government, as a means of obtaining revenue.

In response to continued agitation on the subject, the natives aided by the missionaries, the government established in 1912 "Excise Advisory Committees," composed of "official and non-official members to recommend the withdrawal of licenses." Between 1912 and 1914, 326 such committees were established. In 1916 all municipal boards were made excise advisory committees. But they can only recommend. The excise officers accept or reject

the recommendation, and when last April, Hindu leaders advocated giving these advisory committees power to decide the number and location of liquor shops, the government representative opposed the proposition in the legislative council and it was lost by a close vote, 16 to 15.

The policy of the government of India as announced in 1905 and many times before, is to subordinate all consideration of revenue to the efforts to "Minimize temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do."

As to how well this policy has been carried out can be judged by the following table showing the revenue received by the government from tax on intoxicating liquors during the past 35 years:

1874-5.....	\$ 7,805,000	1906-7.....	\$29,175,000
1883-4.....	11,690,000	1907-8.....	30,815,000
1894-5.....	18,000,000	1908-9.....	31,710,000
1904-5.....	26,475,000	1909-10.....	33,585,000
1905-6.....	28,105,000		

Further evidence of how well the government has held to its so-called "policy" is to be found in the statistics of certain districts of India, where the consumption of liquors has increased from 5,000,000 gallons to 8,500,000 gallons in five years. In the same length of time the production of liquor in Bengal increased 50 per cent, while the population increased only 2 per cent.

Since 1905 the number of native liquor shops throughout India has been reduced by 22,834, while the number of foreign liquor shops has been increased 181. In most sections the hour of opening is 8 a. m. and the hour of closing 8 p. m.

Under the excise laws in many of the provinces of India licenses are sold at auction in order to make the most out of the liquor traffic for the government revenue.

The revenue from the province of Madras last year was more than the entire revenue on the traffic in the entire Empire in 1874-5.

Baroda has a peculiar form of local option which permits the people by a 60 per cent vote to prevent the issuing of a new license, or the suspending of an old one.

In Limdi boys under 18 years of age are not permitted to buy or use intoxicating liquors.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed recently by the government, has reported, recommending a number of restrictions, most of which seem to have been made for revenue purposes only. One of the chief recommendations was for the raising of the duty on imported liquors. This would undoubtedly be a good revenue measure if the imports of liquors continue to increase in the future as in the past. The liquor imported into India at the present time amounts to more than 7,000,000 gallons annually. Twenty years ago the amount was 2,500,000 gallons.

The creation of local advisory committees to confer with the excise officials had resulted in a decided reduction of liquor licenses in certain sections, among which may be named the Bombay presidency, where the reduction amounted to 77 the first year; Bengal, where the number was reduced by 100, and Calcutta, where the reduction was 26.

OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES

In Arabia, the new ruler, Hussain, established by the revolt against the Sultan, has prohibited all alcoholic liquors throughout his domain. By order of the government, the authorities of Djeddah seized and destroyed thousands of bottles of alcoholic liquors.

He also requested the representatives of the various European governments to notify the merchants of their respective countries that from the date of the order the Arabian government would not permit any intoxicants to enter its borders.

Prior to 1914 no country in Asia was cursed by the liquor traffic more than Siberia. Russian vodka flooded this great section of the Russian Empire and the government itself did not hesitate to promote the sale of liquor wherever possible. By virtue of the Czar's decree, however, prohibiting the sale of vodka throughout the Empire, a vast change has taken place in Siberia, and the beneficial results of Prohibition on the peasantry and Siberian life and institutions are to be seen on every hand.

In Ceylon a temperance pléde-signing movement which swept over that island in 1904, resulted in a total abstinence pledge being signed by 190,000 persons.

In Korea there are practically no government restrictions on the liquor traffic, the only ban on liquor drinking or liquor selling being the refusal of membership in the free churches.

Persia has, perhaps, suffered as much or more in proportion to its size, from the liquor traffic than any other country of Middle or Southern Asia. In spite of the efforts of Mohammedan leaders, the people have become debauched—first through the importation of liquors from Europe and more lately through the production of spirits in the local distilleries which have been established.

Siam is closely following in the footsteps of Persia. The sale and manufacture of alcohol, as well as opium, is in the hands of the government.

In the Philippine Islands the liquor traffic has grown to an alarming extent since those islands have been under the United States government. With practically every ship taking missionaries, school teachers and physicians from America to the Philippines, there goes a sufficient amount of intoxicating liquors to do more harm in a few months than can be offset by the work of the missionaries, schools and health boards in several years.

Asia, in fact, presents a continent once under absolute Prohibition with the exception of Siberia. Today, however, the Asiatic nations are gradually yielding to Western intoxicants and their sure results.

THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA

By joint agreement of the 17 powers represented at the Brussels Slave Conference in 1889-90, the following action in regard to the continent of Africa was taken:

CHAPTER VI.—Restrictive Measures Concerning the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors.

Article XC.

Justly anxious about the moral and material consequences which the abuse of spirituous liquors entails on the native populations, the Signatory Powers have agreed to apply the provisions of Articles XCI., XCII. and XCIII. within a zone extending from the twentieth degree north latitude to the twenty-second

degree south latitude, and bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west and by the Indian Ocean on the east, with its dependencies, comprising the islands adjacent to the mainland, up to 100 sea miles from the shore.

Article XCI.

In the districts of this zone where it shall be ascertained that, either on account of religious belief, or from other motives, the use of distilled liquors does not exist, or has not been developed, the powers shall prohibit their importation. The manufacture of distilled liquors there shall be equally prohibited.

Each power shall determine the limits of the zone of Prohibition by alcoholic liquors in its possessions or protectorates, and shall be bound to notify the limits thereof to the other powers within the space of six months. The above Prohibition can only be suspended in the case of limited quantities destined for the consumption of the non-native population, and imported under the regime and conditions determined by each government.

Article XCII.

The powers having possessions or exercising protectorates in the region of the zone which are not placed under the action of the Prohibition, and into which alcoholic liquors are at present either freely imported or pay an import duty of less than 15fr. per hectoliter at 50 degrees Centigrade, undertake to levy on these alcoholic liquors an import duty of 15fr. per hectoliter at 50 degrees Centigrade for three years after the present general act comes into force. At the expiration of this period the duty may be increased to 25fr. during a fresh period of three weeks. At the end of the sixth year it shall be submitted to revision, taking as a basis the average results produced by these tariffs, for the purpose of then fixing, if possible, a minimum duty throughout the whole extent of the zone where the Prohibition referred to in Article XCI. is not in force.

The powers have the right of maintaining and increasing the duties beyond the minimum fixed by the present article in those regions where they already possess that right.

Article XCIII.

The distilled liquors manufactured in the regions referred to in Article XCII., and intended for inland consumption, shall be subject to an excise duty. This excise duty, the collection of which the powers undertake to ensure as far as possible, shall not be lower than the minimum import duty fixed by Article XCII.

Article XCIV.

Signatory powers having in Africa possessions contiguous to the zone specified in Article XC. undertake to adopt the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors within the territories of the said zone by their inland frontiers.

Article XCV.

The powers shall communicate to each other through the office at Brussels, and according to the terms of Chapter V., information relating to the traffic in alcoholic liquors within their respective territories.

While this agreement has not been fully successful in doing for Africa what the signers of the agreement hoped it would do, it has unquestionably greatly helped to mitigate the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. The curse of liquor has made itself felt more in Morocco, Algeria, Northern Egypt and the extreme Southern part of the continent than anywhere else in the interior or along the Eastern and Western borders. With almost every expedition, however, into the heart of the great African continent, a trail of liquor is left, which little by little is helping to break down the sober customs of the natives, the religious laws and the international agreements which have been made for the protection of the people of the dark continent.

In Southern Africa the liquor traffic has made rapid growth since the Boer war, and conditions are worse, so far as temper-

ance sentiment is concerned, than they were before the war broke out. In many of the colonies under the sovereignty of Great Britain, the laws prohibit the use of liquor by the natives, but the activity and heartless commercial spirit of English and European liquor interests are rapidly nullifying these laws.

Reports for the year 1913 show that 7,132,381 gallons of spirits were imported into Great Britain's West African colonies during that year. This was an increase of 235,000 gallons over the imports of the year before.

The following table shows something of the growth of the importation of liquors into these colonies between 1907 and 1912:

	Years	Total Gallons	Annual Average Gallons
Southern Nigeria.....	1907-09	10,240,990	3,413,663
	1910-12	14,033,698	4,677,899
Gold Coast.....	1907-09	3,640,074	1,213,358
	1910-12	4,976,610	1,658,870
Sierra Leone	1907-09	1,028,848	342,949
	1910-12	1,497,763	499,254
Gambia.....	1907-09	87,993	29,331
	1910-12	183,443	61,147

Madagascar for long years was under absolute Prohibition, the rulers insisting upon the strict enforcement of the law. In recent years, however, be it said to the shame of France, which nation claims sovereignty over the island, the liquor traffic has been established in order to find a larger market for French wines.

THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA

By a vote of the people of South Australia a law providing for the closing of retail liquor establishments at 6 o'clock became effective in March, 1916.

All the states of Australia except Queensland now have laws restricting the hours for the sale of liquor. At the end of one year of 6 o'clock closing in New South Wales a reduction of 35.3 per cent in convictions for drunkenness was reported.

The consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia has been constantly increasing during recent years. The estimated drink bill for the year 1914 was \$108,454,180, which shows an increase of about 50 per cent in five years.

The people of Australia have more of a direct voice on the liquor question than do the people of Europe, Asia, Africa or any other general subdivision of the world, aside from the American continent. The so-called local option laws of Australia, however, are far from being local option as the term is applied to the liquor traffic in America, for the best local option laws of Australia require a three-fifths vote to prohibit the sale of liquors.

The Governor-General of Australia and the Governors of the Australian states are practicing total abstinence during the war.

New Zealand

New Zealand is under local option, but under the present law the people are permitted to vote on local and national Prohibition separately but on the same day. Prior to this plan the people were permitted to vote once in three years on the three issues of "continuance," "reduction" or "no-license."

Under this law a majority was sufficient to reduce the number of saloons, but a three-fourths majority was necessary for Prohibition. The votes under this law from 1896 to 1908 inclusive were as follows:

YEAR	Continuance	Reduction	No-License
1896.....	139,580	94,555	98,312
1899.....	143,962	109,449	120,542
1902.....	148,449	132,249	151,524
1905.....	182,884	151,057	198,765
1908.....	188,140	162,562	221,471

Since 1915 the Legislature has been strongly urged by petitions to enact an early closing bill for the period of the war and the Legislature of 1917 passed this measure, which went into effect December 1, 1917, since which time all saloons have been compelled to close from 6 p. m. to 9 a. m. The liquor interests tried to get a compromise for 8 o'clock closing, but the 6 o'clock provision was adopted by a vote of 44 to 26 in the House of Representatives.

THE CONTINENTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Dominion of Canada

During the first ten years of the Twentieth century, the drink traffic and the evil effects of drink, grew by leaps and bounds. The following table showing the number of all offenses in the Dominion and the number of cases of drunkenness from 1900 to 1910 indicates something of the growth of the excessive use of liquor.

YEAR	All Offenses	Drunk- ness	YEAR	All Offenses	Drunk- ness
1900.....	41,653	12,215	1905.....	62,559	21,621
1901.....	42,048	12,725	1906.....	70,903	25,110
1902.....	43,457	13,324	1907.....	79,170	29,802
1903.....	50,403	16,532	1908.....	88,633	31,089
1904.....	54,946	18,895	1909.....	93,853	31,105

The increase in crime and the increase in drunkenness as shown by this table were both confined to those parts of the provinces which were under the domination of the liquor traffic during those years. In British Columbia, under license, in 1907, there was one conviction to every 61 of the population, while during the same year in Prince Edward Island, under Prohibition, there was one conviction to every 228 of the population.

Alberta is under Prohibition adopted by a vote of the people on July 21, 1915. The Prohibition forces registered a vote of 52,295, while the liquor forces registered a vote of 37,509. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition in Alberta the province was under local option, but on account of the three-fifths requirements to abolish barrooms, very few places had been able to register the necessary number of votes to adopt Prohibition. The Prohibition law in Alberta went into effect July 1, 1916.

British Columbia adopted Prohibition in the 1916 elections by a majority of 10,512, the vote being, for Prohibition 39,846, against Prohibition, 29,334. This is exclusive of the vote of the soldiers,

At a special session of the Legislature of British Columbia a prohibitory bill was enacted, on August 17, 1917. This law went into effect on October 1, 1917.

Manitoba adopted provincial Prohibition, which went into effect May 31, 1916. The result of the Prohibition election was an overwhelming victory for the temperance forces. The total vote cast in the province was about 65,000, the Prohibition forces winning by a majority of more than two to one. Out of 47 constituencies in the province, 45 voted for Prohibition. The city of Winnipeg with a population of almost 300,000, voted dry by a majority of over 4,500.

During the first three months, arrests for drunkenness in Manitoba decreased 80 per cent, and for general crime decreased 58 per cent.

Prince Edward Island is under Prohibition, which was adopted in 1907, and which has proved to be a great success. With a population of over 103,000, there were only seven prisoners in the entire province in December, 1916, as compared with 459 the year before Prohibition went into effect.

Newfoundland is under Prohibition, the law having been adopted by a vote of the people in 1915. The vote for Prohibition was 24,956, against Prohibition 5,348. The law went into effect January 1, 1917. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, Newfoundland was under local option. As a result of the operations of the local option law, practically all of the outposts were under no-license, and the city of St. John was practically the only real liquor stronghold in the province. Labrador, however, which is under the governmental control of Newfoundland, was entirely given over to license, there being few restrictions on the sale of liquor.

The revenue for Newfoundland for the year 1917 was \$4,442,-476, which was greater by \$25,867 than for 1916 when intoxicating liquors were still being imported. The arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. Johns for 1917 were 67 as against 422 for 1916; for drunk and disorderly 20 as against 196; for larceny 109 as against 208.

Saskatchewan is under Prohibition, the new law having gone into effect July 30, 1915. Prior to the adoption of this prohibitory law, there were very few dry municipalities in the province. This was due to the fact that the local option provision required a three-fifths vote to suppress a liquor license after such a license had been granted. While the privately-owned barrooms have been abolished, the sale of liquor is still continued by the government under a plan akin to the dispensary system.

Nova Scotia is under Prohibition, the law having been adopted in 1915 for the province with the exception of the city of Halifax, and having been extended by the Legislature to take in the entire province by a measure which went into effect May 1, 1916.

New Brunswick has adopted Prohibition. The law went into effect May 1, 1917. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition New Brunswick was under local option for counties, towns, parishes and wards. Nine of the 14 counties were already under Prohibition as were also two of the three cities.

Quebec has adopted Prohibition. The capital city voted dry on October 4, 1917, by a majority of over 3,000. On February 7, 1918, the provincial Legislature by a unanimous vote enacted a

prohibitory law very similar to the one adopted in the province of Ontario. This law becomes effective May 1, 1919.

Ontario is under provincial Prohibition, which went into effect September 16, 1916. In Toronto, which is the largest city of the province, the first month under Prohibition showed 214 arrests for drunkenness as against 1,059 for the same period in 1915. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition the province of Ontario was under local veto, there being 573 Prohibition towns as against 274 license towns, as a result of the elections in January, 1916. This result was remarkable in view of the fact that a three-fifths vote was required to abolish the liquor traffic under the provisions of the local option law. The aggregate vote in the province of Ontario in 1898 was 154,498 for Prohibition and 115,264 against Prohibition. In 1910 the poll stood 192,749 for Prohibition and 103,548 against Prohibition. In 1875 there were 6,185 barrooms in the province of Ontario. In 1911 this number had been reduced to 1,875, in spite of the fact that the population increased during that same period from 1,620,851 to about 3,000,000. Toronto, with a population of 350,000, had only 110 barrooms.

Early in November, 1917, on the recommendation of the food controller, the government issued an "order in council" decreeing that "no grain of any kind and no substance that can be used as food shall be used in Canada after November 30 for the distillation of potable liquor, until such time as the Governor-General, in council, shall declare the present abnormal conditions have ceased." December 22 the government ordered that importation of liquors should cease the night before Christmas, except of that purchased for importation on or before that date, with January 31 the limit beyond which no importation may be made.

Transportation of liquors into any part of Canada where the sale is illegal was prohibited after April 1, 1918. Any beverage containing more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent proof alcohol is regarded as intoxicating. The regulations are for the period of the war and for 12 months after the conclusion of peace.

Mexico

The civil war in Mexico has greatly interfered with the progress of the temperance reform as well as most other reform movements in the republic.

The constitutional assembly has placed the control of the manufacture and sale of ale in the hands of the federal department of health during the past year. This is believed to be a step toward restriction on sale of liquor in Mexico.

Carranza is reported to have forbidden the sale of liquor in Chihuahua, and General Plutarco Callas has prohibited it in Sonora. The mining camps there are reported to be without liquor. "A decree increasing the taxes and import duties on all wines and alcoholic liquors, to take effect January 1," has been issued by President Carranza, and "all alcoholic liquors produced in Mexico will be subject to a tax of 50 per cent; wines will be taxed 25 per cent. Wines and alcoholic beverages of foreign make will have to pay a stamp tax of 70 per cent above the import duties. Foreign-made beer will be taxed 80 per cent above the import duty."

There has been much agitation for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools throughout Mexico, and strong efforts have been made to secure total abstinence among employees of railroads and other corporations.

Central America

The liquor traffic has a strong hold on practically the entire territory covered by Central America. About the only restrictions placed on the traffic outside of the government monopoly which is very general, are the United States provisions for Prohibition in all parts of the canal zone outside of the two ports, and the law of San Salvador, which prohibits boys under 21 years of age from entering saloons or receiving liquors.

South America

Temperance reform in South America belongs almost entirely to the future. The liquor traffic at the present time holds sway in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Paraguay, all efforts directed towards its suppression having made very little progress in these, or, for that matter, in the other subdivisions of the continent.

In British Guiana the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians is prohibited. In Chile the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons under 16 years of age is prohibited, but with these and a few other exceptions, the governments of South America make very little effort toward controlling the liquor traffic, to say nothing of attempting to suppress it.

In certain sections the custom of selling licenses at public auction under the same system that maintains in India, is continued in a way that only serves to help in the general debauchery of the people under the liquor rule which is almost undisputed.

Argentina

School instruction against alcohol is interesting the teachers and their leading representatives. A large demonstration by 3,000 school children, with their principals participating, was recently held in Montevideo.

The superintendent of public instruction and leading educators have expressed warm interest in the anti-alcohol education of the young.

Peru

The President is reported to have recommended in a recent message to Congress Prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks, and the whole government appears to be aroused by a necessity of combating the alcoholism that is reported to be prevalent in 75 per cent of the adult population. A prize of \$500 has been offered by Congress for the best temperance textbook for schools. Experiments are already under way for the substitution of non-alcoholic for alcoholic drinks.

Chili

Progressive reduction of the production of alcoholic beverages as a means of combating alcoholism, and the promotion of industries and commerce in which other uses of fruits and grains will compensate the agricultural producers, are becoming popular

proposals in countries that are not as far advanced on the way to total Prohibition as Canada and the United States.

A very minutely detailed system for such a transition has been prepared for Chili by Carlos Fernandez Pena, president of the National Educational Association. His plan, which has received the endorsement of leading national organizations and been presented to Parliament, covers national, economic, financial, hygienic and educational measures. While it is gradually substituting national and private incomes from other sources for that now derived from alcoholic liquors, it is teaching the coming generation to avoid them.

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The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization of Christian women banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic, and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law. It is the lineal descendant of the great Woman's Temperance Crusade of 1873-74. It was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874.

There are about 20,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the young people's and children's societies, of practically a million persons. The organization includes 30 distinct departments, superintended by as many women experts, in the national and in most of the state organizations. The laws providing for Scientific Temperance Instruction in all public schools in the states and under the jurisdiction of the United States, were secured principally through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From the beginning the W. C. T. U. has advocated National Constitutional Prohibition, and in September, 1911, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, then its National President, issued a historic proclamation in which she affirmed that within a decade Prohibition should be written in the constitution of the United States, and called "to active co-operation all temperance, Prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations, and all Americans who love their country."

Because of its perfect system of organization, enabling it to reach not only the centers of population but the remotest sections of our country with its educational propaganda and the active personal work of its members, the W. C. T. U. has been one of the principal factors in bringing about the vast change in public sentiment regarding the use and sale of alcoholic liquors, and has been a leader in campaigns for local and state-wide Prohibition. The organization has gathered and presented to the United States Congress petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition representing over 12,000,000 people.

The headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are located at Evanston, Ill., under the same roof with Rest Cottage, formerly

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The object of the committee, whose organization was completed in July, 1917, is to carry on temperance educational work primarily among soldiers and sailors in training in the United States, but its activities, in response to requests, also extend overseas. It has placed 28 stereomotographs, showing by stereopticon slides the reasons for abstinence, in all the cantonments and several large camps of the United States, one each in England and France. Every Y. M. C. A. hut of the camps in the United States has been equipped with series of temperance posters; many also with stereoscopic views carrying a temperance message; five "animated cartoons" are included in the regular moving picture feature of the camps; a manual, "The Fighter," and a pamphlet on wine, "Dolled-Up Booze," have been presented to every man sent abroad. Able lecturers have been sent to a considerable number of camps. The specific features of this work have largely been directly contributed by the participating organizations, some contributing the publications, some funds for stereomotographs; others, the cartoons and material for slides, the lecturers, etc.

The committee now represents in this matter the Government Army Committee on Training Camp Activities, and its material goes into the camps with government approval. The Y. M. C. A. and other similar camp agencies arrange for the use of the material in the camps.

The organizations participating in the work of the United Committee are the following: Anti-Saloon League of America; American Temperance Board, Baptist Young People's Union; Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Catholic Prohibition League; Catholic Total Abstinence Union; Committee of Sixty; Epworth League of America; Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Flying Squadron Foundation; Lutheran Temperance Committee; Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; International Order of Good Templars; International Reform Bureau; National Temperance Society; National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Prohibition Party National Committee; Scientific Temperance Federation; Sons of Temperance; Temperance Board of the Presbyterian Church; Unitarian Temperance Society; United Society of Christian Endeavor.

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The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida county, N. Y. state. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as 70 and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all states of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland and other countries. Next session in Manchester, N. H., in 1919.

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The National Conference is a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology and social progress. The conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 700 pages; price \$2.00 and postage.

The secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning social work, service free. Annual dues, \$3.00. Sustaining membership, \$10.00. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

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Is the Sacramental Use of Fermented Wines Prohibited?

ON pages 278 to 285, inclusive, of this volume, is to be found the very remarkable decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, covering exhaustively the contention that the use of fermented wine for sacramental purposes is prohibited by the constitution and laws of the state of Oklahoma.

The trial court in this particular case held that the law prohibited the transportation of wine within or into Oklahoma for sacramental purposes. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of that state. Inasmuch as the opponents of Prohibition have seized upon the decision of the lower court and used it widely to prejudice Catholic voters and certain other Church voters against such legislation and constitutional amendments, special attention is here called to the decision of the Supreme Court, which should be read carefully in full. Briefly stated, however, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma reached the following conclusions, which were concurred in by all the participating judges:

First. That Section 46, Article 25, of the constitution of Oklahoma prohibits generally "the manufacture, barter, sale, or giving away, or otherwise furnishing of intoxicating liquors" within the state of Oklahoma or any part thereof; and that the shipping or in any way conveying of such liquors from one place in the state to another place therein is prohibited.

Second. That there is no specific exception in the constitution favoring the use of wine for sacramental purposes.

Third. "A thing may be within the letter of the law and yet not within the law, because not within its spirit nor within the intention of its makers."

Fourth. That notwithstanding the fact that no exception was made in the constitution permitting the use of fermented wine for sacramental purposes, the whole spirit of American institutions and the whole history of federal and state legislation leads to the inevitable conclusion that it never was the intention of our constitutional conventions or legislative bodies to interfere with the use of fermented wine in this manner, and such use is not illegal.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma in this exhaustive and sweeping decision has thus wiped out the contention which the liquor forces of the United States have been trying to use to prejudice a large class of voters identified with the Catholic Church against all kinds of Prohibition legislation, and especially to prevent the ratification of the Federal Constitutional Prohibition Amendment by the State Legislature.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the proposed National Prohibition Amendment reads as follows:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

The Oklahoma constitution and the Oklahoma statutes make no exception as to the use of fermented wine for sacramental purposes, and yet the court held specifically that it was not the intention to extend the general prohibitory effect to such a use. The federal amendment now before the Legislatures for ratification does, on the contrary, specifically provide that it is the "manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors" "for beverage purposes" that is prohibited.

It is, therefore, perfectly clear that the federal amendment in question applies only to the use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; also that by no accepted or sane rule of construction could any man, knowing how the amendment reads, believe or contend for one minute that constitutional Prohibition in the United States means that the Catholic or any other Church would be prohibited from the use of fermented liquors for sacramental purposes.

Not a single one of the state constitutions; not a single state law, prohibits the use of fermented wines for sacramental purposes.

Furthermore, it has never been the policy of the Anti-Saloon League of America or of any of the State Leagues to procure the insertion of any such provision in the constitutions or statutes of any state.

A Partial Bibliography of Present Day Literature on the Alcohol Question

(Including a few of the older standard works, and classified, as nearly as contents will permit, into: I, Physiological and Psychological; II, Economic; III, Sociological, including Legislative Aspects, Prohibition, etc.; IV, Historical and Miscellaneous; V, Year Books; VI, Fiction. A few of the books mentioned give only chapters or scattered paragraphs to the subject of alcohol, but these are valuable.)

BOOKS

I. Physiological and Psychological

- Advisory Committee of British Board of Control. ALCOHOL: ITS ACTION IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM.
- Allen, Mrs. Martha M. ALCOHOL IN MEDICINE.
- American Assn. for the Study and Cure of Inebriety (Dr. T. D. Crothers). DISEASE OF INEBRIETY. Postpaid, \$2.15.
- Bowers, Edwin F. ALCOHOL, ITS INFLUENCE ON MIND AND BODY. \$1.25.
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(STARS INDICATE STATES THAT HAVE RATIFIED)

	
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